



MAIN FEATURES AND DIFFERENCES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK GASTRONOMIC DISCOURSES

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Abstract . *The main goal of this article is to reveal their linguistic and cultural characteristics by comparing and analyzing gastronomic discourses in English and Uzbek language materials. In this article, one of the urgent problems of world linguistics is to study the linguistic, cultural, social, anthropological and linguo-cultural characteristics of discourses found in certain areas and layers of the language. Also, researching the scope of discourse found in literary genres and social and household spheres is one of the most widely studied problems. Gastronomic discourse plays an important role in the culture, literature, social life and lifestyle of a certain people or peoples.*

In the comparison of English and Uzbek linguistics, the issue of studying language facts related to the problem of gastronomic discourse is becoming more and more important. From this point of view, today discourse and its study attract the attention of many linguists. Therefore, a number of researches related to discourse have been carried out, and the field of gastronomic discourse is one of the newly applied fields.

Since ancient times, in English culture, eating and its preparation have been considered as a separate art. Especially, the dishes prepared for the table of the royal family of the 19th and 20th centuries were shaped by the customs of both traditional national and other nationalities (French, Spanish) cuisine. The royal family's cookbook was very notable during the reign of Queen Victoria. This period, i.e. the first half of the 19th century, is of great importance in the development of discourse. Because the doors were opened not only to English traditional dishes, but also to French and Spanish gastronomy and cuisine, and their recipes were warmly welcomed.

Key words: gastronomic discourses, linguo-cultural features, Gluttonic discourse, lexical system, aspect of gastronomic discourse, lexeme, linguo-cultural.

Аннотация. *Основная цель данной статьи-выявление их лингво-культурологических особенностей путем сравнительного анализа гастрономических дискурсов на материалах английского и узбекского языков. В данной статье одной из актуальных проблем мировой лингвистики является*



изучение языковых, культурных, социальных, антропологических и лингвокультурных особенностей дискурсов, встречающихся в определенных областях и слоях языка. Также одной из широко изучаемых актуальных проблем является исследование сферы применения дискурса в литературных жанрах, а также в социально-бытовой сфере. Гастрономический дискурс занимает важное место в культуре, литературе, общественной жизни и образе жизни определенного народа или народов.

При сравнении английского и узбекского языкознания все большее значение приобретает вопрос изучения языковых фактов, связанных с проблемой гастрономического дискурса. С этой точки зрения дискурс и его изучение сегодня привлекают внимание большинства лингвистов. Таким образом, был проведен ряд исследований, связанных с дискурсом, и эта область гастрономического дискурса является одной из новых областей применения.

С незапамятных времен в английской культуре еда и ее приготовление рассматривались отдельно, как искусство. В частности, блюда, которые готовились к столу королевской семьи XIX и XX веков, формировались традициями как традиционной-национальной, так и кухни других национальностей (французской, испанской). Столовая королевской семьи также была очень заметна во времена королевы Виктории. Этот период, т. е. первая половина XIX века, приобретает важное значение в развитии дискурса. Потому что были открыты двери не только в английскую традицию, но и во французскую и испанскую гастрономию и кулинарию, чьи блюда были тепло встречены.

Ключевые слова: гастрономические дискурсы, лингво-культурологические особенности, глотонический дискурс, лексическая система, аспект гастрономического дискурса, лексема, лингво-культурологический.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi materiallarda gastronomik diskurslarni qiyoslab tahlil qilgan holda, ularning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini ochib berish. Ushbu maqolada Dunyo tilshunosligining dolzarb muammolaridan biri tilning ma'lum bir sohalari va qatlamlarida uchraydigan diskurslarning lisoniy, madaniy, ijtimoiy, antropologik hamda lingvokulturologik xususiyatlarini o'rganishdan iborat. Shuningdek, adabiy janrlarda hamda ijtimoiy-maishiy sohalarda uchraydigan diskursning qo'llanish doirasini tadqiq qilish keng o'rganilayotgan dolzard muammolardan biridir. Gastronomik diskurs ma'lum bir xalq yoki xalqlar o'rtasidagi madaniyat, adabiyot, ijtimoiy hayoti va yashash tarzida muhim o'rin tutadi.

Ingliz va O'zbek tilshunosligini taqqoslashda gastronomik diskurs muammosi bilan bog'liq til faktlarini o'rganish masalasi tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Shu nuqtai nazardan olib qaralganda, bugungi kunda diskurs va uni o'rganish ko'pchilik tilshunoslarning diqqatini tortmoqda. Shuning uchun diskurs bilan bog'liq bir qator

izlanishlar olib borilgan bo'lib, ayni gastronomik diskurs sohasi yangi tatbiq etilayotgan sohalardandir.

Qadimdan ingliz madaniyatida taomlanish va uning tayyotlanishiga alohida, san'at sifatida qarab kelingan. Ayniqsa, XIX va XX asr qirollik oilasi dastrxoniga tayyorlanadigan taomlar ham an'anaiy-milliy, ham boshqa millatlar (fransuz, ispan) oshxonasi urflari bilan shakllantirilgan. Qirollik oilasi taomnomasi ayni qirolicha Viktoria davrida juda ham e'tiborga mol'e bo'lgan. Ushbu davr yani XIX asrning birinchi yarim yillik davri diskurs rivojlanishida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki nafaqat ingliz an'anasiga yo'g'rilgan taomlar, balkim fransuz hamda ispan gastronomiyasi va kulinaryasiga ham eshiklar ochilgan, ularning taomnomalari iliqqina kutib olingan.

Kalit so'zlar: gastronomik diskurslar, lingvo-kulturologik xususiyatlar, Glyuttonik diskurs, leksik tizim, gastronomik diskurs aspekti, leksema, lingvokulturologik.

KIRISH

In order to develop linguistics, a number of tasks are set for research scientists. "It is very necessary to stimulate scientific research and innovative activities, create effective mechanisms for the practical implementation of scientific and innovative achievements, establish specialized scientific and experimental laboratories, high technology centers and technoparks under higher educational institutions and scientific research institutes." Especially theoretical and practical acquisition of foreign languages, strengthening inter-people relations, English and the features of the process of formation of information-discursive content of speech structures in Uzbek languages there is a need to deepen illuminating research.

Gastronomic speech is expressed in three axes: communicative (information), economic (commercial) and cultural (identity). In general, the third axis, the cultural element, is the most difficult transmission and / or transfer, not only intercultural, but also intercultural. Below are some gastronomic (dish) - related idioms, which are considered to be used in other meanings.

1. Piece of cake.

What do you think this idiom means? If you believe that it says "something that is easy or simple to do," you're right.

- The math test was a piece of cake.
- I think this task will be a piece of cake for him.

2. To go bananas

This English food idiom is quite amusing to me, so I decided to include it on this list. It means "to go crazy; to act without self-control or restraint."

- He went bananas when she started yelling at him in front of all guests.
- I always go bananas when you don't pick up the phone.

3.



4. **Bring home the bacon.**

This idiom means “to work and earn money, especially to support a family or household.”

- My husband brings home the bacon.
- I don't bring home the bacon, but I do some housework.

5. **Hard nut to crack.**

You may have already guessed the meaning of this idiom. It means “something that is difficult,” and could relate to a person or a problem.

- He is a hard nut to crack.
- It won't be easy to decide. This question is a hard nut to crack.

6. **Like two peas in a pod.**

This food idiom means “two things that are very similar, practically identical,” just as two peas together in the same pod.

- They're like two peas in a pod.
- Everybody says that my sister and I are like two peas in a pod.

7. **Have bigger fish to fry.**

This is an interesting idiom. It means “to have more important things to do.”

- I couldn't attend the meeting. I had bigger fish to fry.
- Sue won't come. She has bigger fish to fry.

8. **Walk on eggshells.**

This idiom means “to be very careful so as not to upset or offend someone.”

- I've been walking on eggshells around my boyfriend.
- David was walking on eggshells around his boss all the week.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

In linguistic theory, important conclusions have been drawn about the history and socialization of discursive rvojination (Oxford University Language Centre, UK; Harvard University, USA); the formation of information-discursive content of speech structures, the tasks in discursive are revealed.

One of the most important controversial tasks of linguistics is the study of the linguistic ,social, cultural, anthropological, semiotic, cultural characteristics of special discourses found in certain areas of the language. Also, the study of the scope of application of various discourses found in the literary field as well as in the socio-domestic sphere is one of the problems widely studied. Gastronomic discourse is an important area in the culture, literature, way of living and social life of a particular people.

NATIJALAR

Gastronomic discourse is a system of communication that is oriented towards the individual and its dependent and social spheres and is organized according to parameters such as linguistic-semiotic space, specific signs of national culture and self-identification of the ethnic group, social and gender characteristics, as well as other factors affecting the



consumer. The constitutional features of this type of discourse include a specific communicative environment; motives, goals, strategies, a special mechanism for positioning communication; channel, mode, key, style and genres of communication; special texts with non-verbal suffixes. At the same time, in gastronomic discourse, the culture of nutrition, which occurs and differentiates between nations, becomes important.

Over the centuries, in the culture of different peoples, this gastronomic discourse has been perfected by different types of influencing factors (climate, religion, stagnant traditions, rules and economic factors). A clear idea of what it is to give birth to a person's food in its own way, which religion it corresponds to, what way of life it leads, gives the opportunity to personify.

The formation of the gastronomic discourse of peoples was also sufficiently influenced by religion, since religion imposed restrictions on one or another food, or rather encouraged the consumption of certain products. This in turn had a great influence on the formation of the gastronomic lexicon of the nation. As an example, Muslims have formed habits such as not eating pork, or Buddhists not eating beef, and the Russian people calling on the cast (blini) to eat on Maslenisa.

At the same time, we can observe both similarities and differences between the gastronomic components found in the composition of FBS (phraseological unit). In particular, in the phraseology of the Uzbek language, we observe units that occur with the following gastronomic names: "sut", "osh", "do'landa", "qozon", "non", "o'tin", "qazi", "qarta", "quyruq", "o'pka", "shirmoy kulcha", "mag'iz", "jo'ja", "bol", "tovuq", "yemak", "xamir", "patir", "yog'", "yong'oq", "mosh" va x.k.

In English phraseology, we observe units that occur with the following gastronomic names: "loaf", "toast", "bun", "cake", "dough", "cookie", "biscuit", "omelet", "mustard", "sauce", "sweet", "candy", "jam", "pudding", "banana", "peach", "cherry", "strawberry", "grape", "carrot", "lettuce", "beet", "bacon", "goose", "mincemeat", "sardines", "ale", "beer", "juice".

The Cambridge Dictionary of English contains the meaning of gastronomy "art and knowledge that involves the consumption and preparation of good food" (the art and knowledge involved in preparing and eating good food). The Educlinguo dictionary source, on the other hand, describes the study of food and culture, in a state of special attention to modernity. A person who is well versed in gastronomy is called a gastronomist, and a gastronomist is an isnon that combines theory and practice in the study of gastronomy.

Conclusion

In linguistics, based on the thinking and mentality, climate and culture inherent in humanity, the gluttonic discourses inherent in different nations differ from each other. As long as a discursive specific to a particular nation is analyzed, a gluttonic discursive has its place in the complete formation of this image. In particular, the study of perceptions of the gastronomic world theory of a particular nation serves to provide a more thoughtful

understanding of the discourses corresponding to that nation. In the clash of two languages and cultures, the perception of the gluttonic discourse assumes awareness of a number of linguistic and nonlinear factors. As the perception of the universe by people of two different cultures is expressed differently in language, the synthesis of food and related processes in the human mind varies.

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