



STUDY OF UZBEK FOOD CUSTOMS IN TURKISH LANGUAGE RESEARCH

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Abstract: The article is about the study of new food names in Turkic language studies, and it is explained on the basis of evidence. Based on the collected materials, it was explained that the names of the new food items under analysis form a specific lexical-thematic group and take a place in the lexical fund of the Uzbek language.

Key words: lexical-semantic group, lexical-thematic group, acquired food names, culinary lexicon, snack names, descriptive food names, fast food names.

I. Introduction

In the conditions of today's globalization, the significant increase of new words in the lexical base of the world's languages is evidence of the influence of various cultures. The language reflection of new concepts, objects, activities, movements, space, and cultural realities in language units is closely related to the lexical level. Linguistic units enter syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations with each other in the lexicon and form lexical-semantic groups, lexical-semantic gangs. In the language, the process of word acquisition takes place in the form of a lexical-semantic group, a lexical-semantic group, and a lexical-semantic field. For example, in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, lexical semantic groups such as information technology proper nouns, household appliances proper nouns, clothes proper nouns, and food proper nouns have already formed. In particular, the collected materials show that food names form a lexical-semantic space in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. The concept of food is one of the most important parts of people's lifestyle, and food names are the most popular and actively used lexical units.

II. Main part

In Turkish linguistics, food names have been studied by linguists in different ways according to the purpose and function of the object. The first linguistic views related to food names go back to M. Koshgari's work "Devoni Lugatit Turk". Currently, the adoption of yogurt as a neologism was originally mentioned as "*suyuq jogurt*" in "Devoni Lugatit Turk". Scientist N. Rasulova, who analyzed gastronomic units in "Devon", says that food names in the dictionary can be divided into 7 different classifications: *bakery products, doughy foods, milk-related products, rice and cereal products, meat dishes, liquid dishes, drinks*. In the lexicon of Alisher Navoi's works, appropriations of food names have a significant place. Among them are Persian words: *non, osh, shir* - milk, *falla* - the first milk of a newborn animal, *og'iz* - used milk, *gazak, kabob, jigar kabob, bat kabob* - duck meat kebab, *pushti dunba* - sheep's butt, *nabot* - novvot, *poludayi dushob* - original, pure molasses, pure molasses made from grapes, *maviz* - raisin, *mavizob* - raisin juice, juice, *bodom* - almond kernel, *shirayi bodom* - almond juice, jam, *sho'rba* - soup, *harisa* - halim, meat and wheat cooked food for many people; Arabic food names: *qurs* - kulcha, *qursi qiyr* - black kulcha, *qursi gazak* - circular snack, *asal, taranjabin* - walnut sugar, *sikanjabin* - vinegar jam.



Akhmetova, who researched the names of fruits and vegetables in the Tatar language, named "ayva" - quince, "alma" - apple, "jilege" - raspberry, "borich" - pepper, "dulene" - hawthorn, "yyezem" - grapes, "kabak" - pumpkin, "yerek" - apricot, "sarimsak" - garlic onion, "tiken" - namatak, "chiya - cherry" brings; in addition, the scientist pays special attention to the initial lexicographic research of the names of fruits and vegetables in the Tatar language, starting with Mahmud Koshgari's "Devoni Lugatit Turk".

Researcher F.S. Amineva analyzed the lexical-semantic names of national dishes in the Bashkir language. In the dissertation, 465 names of traditional Bashkir dishes were divided into lexical-thematic groups. Among the names of Bashkir food, which have been determined as the subject of research, there are also names of foods that have been consumed by Turkic peoples. For example, the researcher says that the lexeme of *bo'g'irsoq* in Bashkir dialects also has the character of ethnophragm, and mentions that when the bride moves to the groom's house, throat is distributed in front of the gate. In Turkic languages, in particular, in Bashkir - *бауырһаҡ*, in Kyrgyz - *боорсок*, in Uzbek - *bo'g'irsoq*, in Karakalpak - *бауырсақ*, in Kazakh - *бобырсақ*, in Uighur - *богурсак*, in Azerbaijani - *багырсаме*, in the Turkish language – *баырсақ*, there are forms of the flag, and he points out that there are views that gursk is one of the oldest dishes, left over from the nomadic Turkic ancestors. K.A. Azizova, who studied the lexical units of native cooking found in the modern Azerbaijani language, divides the culinary terms of an international character in the terminological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language into two parts: the names of the national dishes of Azerbaijan, which have become international culinary terms, and the international culinary terms used in the Azerbaijani language.

The first group includes *badamlı* - a carbonated drink, *kabab* (original origin is given as a Persian word in the sources) - shashlik, *palov* (plov) - a rice dish, *lavash* - (a smooth bread made of white flour in the shape of a kulcha and meat fried in it), *paxlava* (in the sources it is given as a Turkish word) – names of food like dessert, and the second group is *bo'lka* from the Russian language – (in the sources it is given as a Polish word; wheat long bread made from flour), borsch - liquid food cooked with beetroot, cabbage and other vegetables and meat), *bublik* - hollow cake, bread.

Kerami Unal, a Turkish scientist who analyzed the names of the foods brought to the Russian cuisine by the Turkic peoples, in his article entitled "*Research on the acquisitions of the Russian language: the contribution of the Turkic peoples to the culture of the Russian cuisine*" said that the Turkic peoples have lived in different geographical locations for centuries, rich emphasizes the cultural heritage. The scientist used many names of food and drink belonging to the peoples who lived next to the Russian nation and had regular trade and cultural contact, as well as flour, meat and reveals in a unique way the assimilation of the names of milk dishes into the Russian language. Also, according to their semantic characteristics, they can be divided into *names of food* (*yemek isimleri*), *names of bread and meat products* (*unlu ve etli mamul isimleri*), *names of milk and dairy products* (*süt ve sütlü mamul isimleri*), *names of vegetables and fruits* (*sebze ve meyve isimleri*), *drink names* (*içecek isimleri*), *fish names* (*balık isimleri*). In his opinion, many names of food and drinks from the Turkic peoples have a strong place in the Russian dictionary. *belishi*, *pirog*, *kebab*, *kalach*, *manti*, *palov*, *yogurt* which are used by the Russian people and are part of the main food class, and names such as *ayron*, *qatiq*, *bulg'ur* belonging to the inhabitants of some regions have been actively used. At this point, it is worth noting that many Turkic words have significantly filled the lexical reserve of the Russian language over the centuries.

Kazakh scientist M. Tolegenova, who researched the names and origins of milk and milk products that are actively consumed in the lifestyle of Turkic peoples, explains the name, preparation,



types and scope of consumption of milk products in Kazakh and Turkic languages. In addition, he believes that it is important to consider the national-cultural aspect of the names of dairy products on the basis of materials in the Kazakh and Turkic languages, and he emphasizes that the names of sweets and drinks made from milk went through different stages depending on the life, lifestyle, language development of the Turkic peoples. emphasizes. The scientist comments on the ethnography of "*qimiz*" in Kazakh and Turkic languages. He says that *qimiz* is understood as a drink made from mare's milk, but the Turkic language is used in many different ways. He writes that there are about twenty types of *qimiz* in the Kazakh language, each of them has a different name, and also that its variant *qo'miz* is obsolete in Turkic languages. The active use of dairy products such as *qurut*, *ayron*, *yogurt*, *qimiz* in the Uzbek language, explained by the scientist, proves that the names of dairy products really have an active place among the names of food products for the Turkic peoples in general.

III. Conclusion

Thus, new food acquisitions from the lexicon of the Uzbek language have been systematically studied in the studies of Turkic languages and formed the lexical-semantic field of "cooking". However, the genetic, semantic and lexicographical analysis of the new food acquisitions being assimilated into the Uzbek language is undoubtedly one of the tasks of further research.

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