

Similar and Different Aspects of the Etymology of English and Uzbek Food Names

Norboyeva Makhliyo Bakhrom qizi

Termez State Pedagogical Institute, Foreign Language and Literature: English Language, master

Uralova Oysuluv Poyan kizi

Termez State Pedagogical Institute, PhD

Abstract: This article is devoted to the similarities and differences between the etymology of English and Uzbek food names. Information about the meanings and translations of food names in English and Uzbek languages is also included in this work.

Keywords: food, holiday, soup, pilaf, meat, meal, bite, box, bread, hamburger, succotash, biscuits, barbecue, saut.

"Taom" is an Arabic word that entered our language from abroad through assimilation and means "food", "food". In the authoritative dictionary of our language, this phrase is interpreted as "cooked, ready-to-eat food". In fact, the lexeme "food" (food) serves as a synonym of the word unit "food".

The word "food" is originally derived from the Arabic language and means "food", "meal". "Qut" is the plural form of the lexical unit, which was assimilated into the Uzbek language through metosis: "avqot". we see that the lexeme "food" means "food", "something ready to eat and drink: food, dish". Our opinion is confirmed by the following texts taken from the epic "Cunning Princess": They ate and filled their stomachs, they ate to their heart's content. Food can be called a collection of different dishes. To prove our observations in this regard, in the analysis of our research, we focus on the dictionary explanations of lexemes representing food names and the texts used in folk epics.

The lexeme "Chulan" is not found in our literary language and in the text of written monuments, sometimes it is used only in certain dialects, and it should be noted that it means "hot food distributed to the poor". examples of folklore related to them. Here is a quote from the folk epic "Birth of Gorogli" from the series "Gorogli" "If you are a king like Gorogli, be a domla (a male camel with one tail) It is enough to remember texts like "said". , there will be a hot meal distributed to every poor and widow among the citizens. ("Goroglibek said: He who is called a king will have nori in his line. Everyone will have a chulon to give to a person").

In the saga "Malika Ayyar", which is considered an object of scientific research, the vocabulary unit "chulon" is used as "type of food": "I will come back, I will distribute "chulon". For forty young men, I will separate your head from your body, Soqijon." ("I'll come and give chulon to forty young men, I'll tear your head from your body, Soqijan"). This lexeme is not found in the epic "Bahrom and Gulandom".

The lexeme "Osh" (pilaf) is originally derived from the Persian word, it is a word that takes a worthy place among the golden wealth of our language and is actively used in everyday life. It

means "dish", "food", "meal". vessel". The most authoritative dictionary of our language notes that this lexeme has several different meanings: "cooked hot food", "common food", "pilaf". A component of the name of feasts held with some relationships, such as girl pilaf, women's pilaf, soup for dead ghosts, advice pilaf. In the oral and written discourses of our language, the lexeme "osh" is synonymous with the word "pilaf" in the meanings related to both.

We can come across thousands of food names in the English dictionary, but not all of them have their roots in English. Since ancient times, the people of the world have moved from one place to another, which causes them to apply the traditions, way of life and, of course, the names of the dishes in their new places. Below is information about the origin of some food names in English and their meanings.

1. Hamburger. The process of eating cooked minced meat dates back more than 800 years, but forming it into a patty and sandwiching it between a bun is a more modern concept. Named after the German city of Hamburg, hamburgers are believed to have been popularized by 19th-century sailors who brought back the idea of eating ground beef from the Russian Baltic. But many claim to be the first to introduce the American-style burger:
 - 1) 1885 Charlie Nagrin of Seymour, Wisconsin sells hamburgers from his bull stand at the Outagamie County Fair.
 - 2) 1885 Frank and Charles Menches of Akron, Ohio, claim to have invented the hamburger while traveling a 100-person concession circuit at Midwestern fairs, race meetings, and farmers' picnics.
 - 3) 1900 Louis Lassen of New Haven, Connecticut is also credited with serving the first "burger" at his New Haven diner.
2. Succotash. A classic Southern dish of roasted fresh corn and stringy lima beans, succotash first appeared in the English language in the mid-to-late 1700s. Looney Tunes fans may remember Sylvester the Cat saying "Tufferin' thuccotash" every time Tweety Bird escaped his grasp. He unwittingly adopted this catchy exclamation from the Narragansett Indian word msickquatash, "boiled whole kernels of corn."
3. Biscuit. Biscuits, from the French for "twice baked," literally refer to flat, thin cookies or crackers. British cooks used this cooking method to keep their scones or sea biscuits crisp on long journeys; Italian biscotti are like these crunchy seafood snacks.
4. Barbecue. Most Americans have tasted this sweet, tangy, spicy or dry-rubbed delicacy, but few can agree on the origin of its name. Some interesting controversial theories include:
 - 1) French phrase "de barbe à queue", which means "from beard to tail".
 - 2) A 19th-century ad for a bar in North Carolina serving whiskey, beer, billiards, and roast pig, known as the Bar-Beer-Cue-Pig,
 - 3) Comes from the Native American and Caribbean dialect word barabicus, which later became barbacoa in Spanish, meaning "sacred fire well."
 5. Sauté is a common American cooking term like stir-fry, stir-fry, or stir-fry, but the word means "jump" in French. A "foodie's companion" is defined as cooking food quickly over direct heat in a skillet or pan with a small amount of oil or other fat. Professional chefs usually use a spatula to turn the food in the pan, which adds to the bouncing quality that characterizes this acrobatic cooking process.
 6. Whoopie pie. In Pennsylvania, they're known as "gobs," but most people call these little cake and cream sandwiches "whopie pies." A product of the waste-free Amish lifestyle, these treats are designed to use up extra cake batter. When children and farmers open their lunch boxes to find these special treats, legend has it that they say "Woooo!" Chocolate brownies with vanilla cream are classic, but seasonal pumpkin versions have also become popular.

In conclusion, food names in both English and Uzbek languages go back to interesting history. All of these names came from the traditions, customs and etymology of their culture. This is the reason why they are pronounced easily in their own countries.

REFERENCE:

1. H.Jamolxonov. Hozirgi O'zbek adabiy tili. T., 2005.
2. B.Mengliyev, O'.Xoliyorov. O'zbek tilidan universal qo'llanma. T., 2007.
3. Qilichev E. Hozirgi O'zbek adabiy tili. Buxoro, 2001.
4. O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi. Birinchi jild. Toshkent, 2000.
5. Webster. (2019, March 30). Webster. Retrieved from Webster Dictionary: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/exotic>
6. www.ziyo.uz