

Linguistic Features of the Names of Food in English, French and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: This article is devoted to study the linguistic features of the names of the food and in my submission it will be in reality valuable material for language learners who wants to learn the thorough meaning of the food names in English, Uzbek and French languages. And also in this article you can come across some examples which assist you in cottoning on to the gist of the names of the food.

Keywords: linguistic study, linguistic features, semantic characteristics, syntactic structure, investigate, thorough meaning

Introduction

Linguistic study of the names of the food is in actual complicated process and it involves very divergent things by way of illustration, semantic characteristics of the names of the food, syntactic structures of them and all that jazz. So, we are constrained to bright and learn all of them profoundly while we are investigating the linguistic features of these food names. It can be seen that Uzbekistan is not only rapidly progressing economic development and educational standard, but also improving cultural relations with many other countries in the world. Thus, the use of English has become an important requirement for Uzbek people who wish to deal with English speaker as well as people from other countries who have English as a second language.

More importantly, tourism now plays an important role in social development of Uzbekistan. It means that more and more foreigners pay a visit to Uzbekistan, they would like to spend their holidays and ancient town is one of the most interesting places in Uzbek. They often go to restaurants, bars, coffee shops...There is potential for many situations to arise whereby guests of different cultural backgrounds could upset each other without intent due to an incomplete understanding of cultural more.

As a language learner, we are usually interested in linguistic phenomena occurring in our daily life and name of food and drinks are not an exception. We are wondering whether there are any similarities as well as differences in the naming food and drinks in English and Uzbek culture.

Moreover in the developing process of Uzbek tourism, how to use English effectively is a challenge to people of Uzbek who involved in tourism, especially to waiters and waitresses who serve in restaurants. So this research is entitled: "An Investigation into Linguistic Features of Names of Food.

Firstly, let's analyze some words from the linguistic point of view. The first word that we are supposed to learn is "Salad". The semantic characteristics of the word are a mixture of raw vegetables, especially lettuce, cucumber, and tomato. E.g. would you like some salad with your pasta? This word has another meaning, so the second meaning of this word is raw or cooked food cut into small pieces and served cold (Longman dictionary of contemporary English). The Uzbek translation of this word is salad. In other words, xom sabzavot aralashmasi, ayniqsa lat, boddir,

pomidor. For example: Makaroningiz bilan salat istaysizmi? The second meaning of this word in Uzbek language is kichik bo'laklarga bo'lingan va sovuq holda beriladigan xom yoki pishirilgan ovqat (Uzbek language explanatory dictionary). As an illustration: meva / kartoshka salati. In French language this word can be translated as la salade. In other words, mets à base d'herbes potagères, ou de certains légumes, assaisonné d'une vinaigrette et parfois agrémenté d'autres ingrédients. In French language this word has several meaning. The second meaning of this word is herbes potagères destinées à être ainsi assaisonnées. The third meaning of the word is mets composé de divers ingrédients mélangés dans un saladier, tel qu'un mélange de fruits et de sirop, de morceaux de viande assaisonnés, etc (French language dictionary) An attention-grabbing aspect here is that this word was borrowed into English and Uzbek languages and now is being utilized without any changes. The second word is "Sandwich". The semantic characteristics of this word are two pieces of bread with cheese, meat, cooked egg etc between them. For instance: a ham sandwich. The second meaning of this word is a cake consisting of two layers with jam and cream between them. For example: a raspberry sponge sandwich (Longman dictionary of contemporary English). In Uzbek language this word is translated as "Sandwich". In other words, ikki bo'lak non, ular orasida pishloq, go'sht, pishirilgan tuxum va boshqalar. For example: jambon sendvichi. The second meaning of this word is ikki qatlamdan iborat bo'lgan tort, ular orasida murabbo va krem. For example: malinali shimgichli sendvich. In French language the sandwich can be translated as "Le sandwich". In other words, deux tranches de pain souvent beurrées entre lesquelles sont placés divers ingrédients, du jambon, du saumon fumé, etc. The second meaning of this word in French language is disposition par couche de matériaux composites. There are also third meaning of this word in French language. It is un tel matériau composite. This word was also borrowed from French language and now is being utilized without any change. I mean there were not any modifications in the syntactic features of the words. The next word is "Pizza". The semantic characteristics of this word in English language is a food made of thin flat round bread, baked with tomato, cheese, and sometimes vegetables or meat on top. For example: a slice of pizza. In Uzbek language this word is translated as pitsa. In other words: yupqa yassi dumaloq noldan tayyorlangan, ustiga pomidor, pishloq, ba'zan esa sabzavot yoki go'sht qo'shib pishirilgan taom. For example: bir bo'lak pizza. In French language this word is translated as la pizza. In other words, plat italien cuisiné chaud constitué d'une pâte à pain recouverte de sauce tomate cuisinée et garnie de divers ingrédients. The next word is spaghetti. The semantic characteristics of this word are type of pasta in very long thin pieces that is cooked in boiling water. This word has only one meaning. In Uzbek language this word is translated as makaron. In other words, makaron turi juda uzun yupqa bo'laklarga bo'linadi, qaynoq suvda pishiriladi. In French it is called la pâte. In other words, pâte longue et fine, à section circulaire ou parfois carrée. In French language this word has second meaning. It is objet qui ressemble à un spaghetti ou qui en a la forme. This word was borrowed from French language, as well and is now being used without any alterations.

Food reviews (see food critic) are written to provide feedback about foodservice in restaurants. For "eaters", reading these reviews help them to decide the places to eat. For linguists, analyzing the language such as metaphors and emotions, written in the reviews, increases their understanding about human psychology. Studies about the use of language in food reviews revealed patterns in the word choice for good and bad reviews. Good reviews reflect positive feedback about the customers' experiences in restaurants while bad reviews show customers' dissatisfaction about their experiences when they visit the restaurants. However, a comparison of studies conducted with different populations, revealed that these patterns varied across cultures.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of linguistic features of food-related names is in reality attention-grabbing topic and indubitably we can discover a great deal of spellbinding things for us so as to enrich our erudition. The more we study, the more brand-new things we can discover for us and certainly it will be in actual invaluable in real life. The study also showed the differences in semantic characteristics of the words used in three foreign languages. For example, some words has also one meaning, whereas other analyzed words has only one certain meaning. And also we knew that some words were borrowed from French and are being now utilized without any changes in other two languages. Another feature in food reviews that determines the quality of food is the use of onomatopoeia. Food reviewers use onomatopoeia to express the various degrees of taste, texture and appearance of the foods to help their readers visualize the images. In a study about the usage of onomatopoeia in food reviews, researchers gathered common words that were used to describe different cuisines. For example, “Zuruzuru” (Japanese) was used in reviews to describe noodles. Another similar study further explained that since such words resemble the sounds of eating noodles, the food reviews can be understood by foreigners as well.

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