

LINGUACULTURAL AND LEXIC-SEMANTIC FEATURE OF THE WORD FOOD IN CONTRAST UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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In human life language is the most important communication tool in it. as a communication tool this interaction between fellow humans can be established properly (Fitrah, dkk, 2017). Every region inhabited by humans must have a language in it as a means of communication. The words we use to describe food go beyond mere labels; they encapsulate culinary traditions, agricultural practices, and the social fabric of a culture.

This is especially true when we examine the linguistic structures that categorize food items into hypernyms and their more specific counterparts, hyponyms. This article delves into the linguocultural dimensions of the hypernym "food" and its associated hyponyms in English and Uzbek languages, revealing the intricate relationship between language, culture, and cuisine. [2;76-77]

The study of linguacultural features of the food lexicon pertains to the intersection of language and cultural practices regarding food. It delves into how linguistic elements reflect the cultural significance of food and dietary habits within specific societies. This framework incorporates anthropological, sociolinguistic, and cognitive linguistic perspectives to analyze how food vocabulary embodies cultural identity, social norms, and historical contexts in both English and Uzbek languages. They play an important role in preserving the historical memory, traditions and cultural heritage of the people. [3;85]

Food lexicon evolves alongside cultural practices, influenced by historical events, trade, and migration patterns. In the case of English, the incorporation of diverse food terms reflects the historical influences of colonization, globalization, and multiculturalism.

With globalization and increased migration, the English food lexicon has expanded further. Terms like "**sushi**" (from Japan), "**taco**" (from Mexico), and "**pizza**" (from Italy) are now commonly used in English, illustrating how global trade and migration have brought diverse culinary experiences into English-speaking countries. These borrowed terms retain their cultural origins while becoming part of everyday English vocabulary, showcasing how language adapts to new social and cultural realities.

The food lexicon can be categorized into several semantic fields, including ingredients, preparation methods, culinary tools, and traditional dishes. In English, terms like "spices," "baking," and "kitchenware" navigate an extensive culinary landscape influenced by globalization. In contrast, Uzbek has rich lexicon entries for traditional dishes such as "plov" (pilaf), "manti" (dumplings), and the use of regional ingredients like lamb and saffron, showcasing how these items hold cultural significance and often symbolize national identity.

Foods in both cultures carry socio-cultural connotations. In English, phrases like "comfort food" embody emotional connections to specific dishes. In Uzbek culture, food serves as a medium for social gatherings, familial ties, and hospitality

principles, where sharing meals represents unity and respect. Therefore, the food lexicon serves not only as a practical guide for culinary practices but also as a repository of cultural values, rituals, and social expectations. [4;215]

In English-speaking cultures, the term "comfort food" refers to dishes that evoke feelings of nostalgia, warmth, or emotional well-being. For example, someone might turn to macaroni and cheese or chicken soup when they're feeling homesick or upset. These foods are closely linked to personal memories and emotional comfort, making them more than just sustenance.

The pragmatic features of the food lexicon involve how food terms are used in everyday communication, rituals, and literature. In English, food metaphors and idiomatic expressions, such as "too many cooks spoil the broth," reflect societal attitudes towards cooperation and conflict. In Uzbek, culinary references are often embedded in poetry and proverbs, emphasizing themes of abundance, nourishment, and communal values, thus illustrating how language functions to convey deeper cultural meanings.

In **English**, food is often used metaphorically in idioms to convey lessons or social attitudes. For example, the phrase **"too many cooks spoil the broth"** means that if too many people are involved in a task, it can lead to mistakes or conflict. This metaphor uses the process of cooking to express ideas about teamwork and cooperation—specifically, that having too many people working on one project can cause problems. Another common phrase is **"spill the beans,"** which means to reveal a secret, using food to reflect communication practices.[5;87-88]

The research methodology is designed to explore the intricate relationship between language and culture through the lens of food-related vocabulary. This study adopts a comparative analysis approach, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative

methods to delve into the nuances of how the concept of "Food" and its specific categories (hyponyms) are represented and understood differently in English and Uzbek.

The exploration of linguocultural features in the food lexicon highlights the profound connection between language, culture, and identity. Understanding the food lexicon of both English and Uzbek offers insights into how societies communicate their culinary practices and cultural values. Future research could focus on the role of technology in shaping food discourse, the impact of immigration on food lexicons, and how food-related communication evolves in multicultural contexts. The ongoing interplay between language and food emphasizes its importance not only in daily life but also in preserving cultural heritage.

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