

LEXICO-SEMANTIC AND LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK COOKING UTENSILS

Mamatkulova Fotima Ashirkulovna,
Senior Teacher of Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Abstract

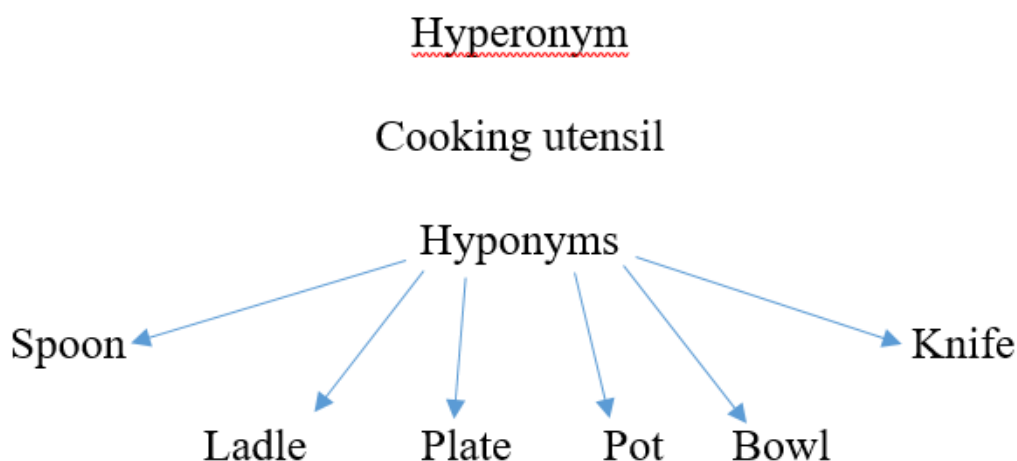
In this article English and Uzbek vocabulary related to cooking utensils are researched. The functioning of units at various levels that correspond to the English language's hyponymic category—including lexemes connected to the "cooking utensils" thematic group—is the focus of our study. One-word and composite nominations that are part of the defined system are the subject of this study. They were taken from text sources and explanatory, cultural, phraseological, and etymological dictionaries using continuous and representative sample collection.

Keywords: Linguacultural, feature, cooking utensils, tableware, hyperonym, dictionary, English, Uzbek.

Introduction

Different kinds of semantic relationships are distinguished within each topic category. The most significant of these is the hierarchical relationship between the name of a larger set of an essential aspect of human life and (more general, generic concept), the so-called hyperonym, and the name of groups related to it included in this set, i.e., "names of specific concepts" - hyponyms. The so-called hyper-hyponymic series is made up of groups of words that are related to one another through subordination connections. A word that is semantically inferior compared to another word is said to be a hyponym, whereas a word that incorporates the semantics of another is said to be a hyperonym. In comparison to a hyponym, a hyperonym is more general in scope and less effective in conveying the concept being established. For instance, in our content, the cooking utensils hyperonym is utilized to refer to items of tableware employed during the eating and cooking process. In relation to it, the members of the spoon, ladle, plate, pot, bowl, knife paradigm are hyponyms. The hyperonym and its immediate hyponyms constitute the hyponymic category.

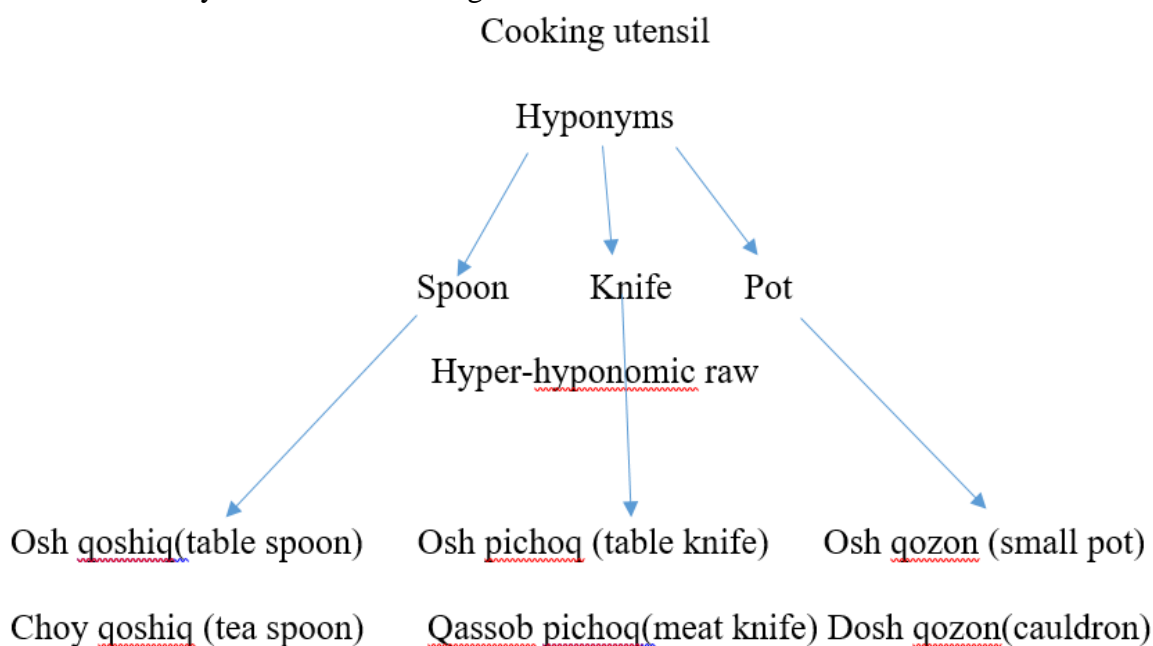




Picture 1. Hyponymic category

Hyponyms of the same hyperonym have common and different features in their meanings. Hyponyms are equal among themselves, their relations are equivalent. Such hyponyms of the same hyperonym are called equonyms, and differ in the differential signs highlighted in their meanings in the presence of a common semantic part. So, for example, the hyponyms of the hyperonym knife / knife – pairing knife, bread knife and table knife are equonyms, while differing in their meanings: one is a knife for vegetables, the second is a knife for bread, the other is for the table. In this case, hyponyms are expressed by phrases.

Comparing to the English cooking utensils it can be concluded that the Uzbek cooking utensils are not too many like English nation's. For this reason there are not so many hyper-hyponomic raw of vocabulary with Uzbek cooking utensils.



Picture 2. Hyponomic category

Активация Win
Чтобы активировать
раздел "Параметры"



The meaning of a hyperonym as a more generalized meaning specializes in the meanings of all its hyponyms. One hyperonym has as many hyponyms as the signs of the concept expressed by the hyperonym are specified and fixed in the lexical meanings of different lexemes (or one lexeme). For example, the hyperonym dish has the following hyponyms: appetizer dish / gazak uchun idish, butter dish / saryog' uchun idish, cake dish / pirojni uchun idish, candy dish / konfet uchun idish, cheese dish / pishloq uchun idish, fish dish / baliq uchun idish, ice-cream dish / muzqaymoq uchun idish, jam dish / murabbo uchun idish, pickle dish / tuzlangan sabzavotlar uchun idish, vegetable dish / sabzovot uchun idish.

The nominations of the thematic group "cooking utensils" in English are characterized by the multilevel hyper-hyponymic series. A hyperonym can be concretized not only directly in its hyponyms, but also at subsequent stages, at which its immediate hyponyms already act as hyperonyms, in turn concretized at further stages of the hyper-hyponymic structure [Kharitonchik Z.A.,1992:98].

Thus, the hyponymic configuration of the semantic field becomes multilevel, multi-tiered. For example, tableware is a hyponym in the system of hyper-hyponymic relations. At the next level, this lexeme becomes a hyperonym, to which the hyponyms knife, fork, spoon are subordinate, all together making up the "lexical paradigm". These hyponyms, in turn, are hyperonyms for other, more private hyponyms. The analysis of the factual material on the topic of our study shows the following results of the distribution of lexemes of the thematic subgroup we are considering:

Table 1 Hyper-Hyponymic raw of English cooking utensils

Tableware		
Knife	Spoon	Fork
Bread knife Non uchun pichoq	Coffee spoon Kofe uchun pichoq	Cake fork Tort uchun sanchqi
Butter knife Saryog' uchun pichoq	Tea spoon Choy qoshiq	Dessert fork Shirinlik uchun sanchqi
Cake knife Tort uchun pichoq	Table spoon Osh	Fruit fork Meva uchun sanchqi
Carving knife Karving uchun pichoq	Dessert spoon Shirinlik uchun qoshiq	Fish fork Baliq uchun sanchqi
Cheese knife Pishloq uchun pichoq	Ice-cream spoon Muzqaymoq uchun qoshiq	Meat fork Go'sht uchun sanchqi
Dessert knife Shirinlik uchun pichoq	Jam spoon Murabbo uchun qoshiq	Vegetable fork Sabzavot uchun sanchqi
Fish knife baliq uchun pichoq	Sauce spoon Sous uchun qoshiq	
Fruit knife Meva uchun pichoq	Soup spoon Sho'rva uchun qoshiq	
	Sugar spoon Shakar uchun qoshiq	

In modern dictionaries of the English language, the language units that form the thematic group are represented not only by dictionary entries with definitions, but are often accompanied by small illustrations (drawings, photographs) next to the dictionary entry, as well as in the form of separate illustrative material in dictionary applications.

A visual image helps to understand what kind of subject or its variety is being discussed. The drawings illustrate the varieties of objects of the same group, it is extremely difficult to understand the difference between them using only verbal means, and in some cases it is



possible only visually. Illustration also often becomes the only way to find the word you are looking for, since it is not recorded in any other form in the dictionary.

Thus, with the help of non-verbal components - illustrations, dictionaries reflect hyper-hyponymic relations in various subgroups of the thematic group "cooking utensils" in the English language system. So, for example, the drawing attached to the glass dictionary entry in the dictionary.

Longman [Proceter, P., 1998:601], illustrates the following hyponyms of this hyperonym: wine glass / vino uchun bokal, beer glass / piva uchun bokal, brandy glass /konyak uchun bokal.

The bowl dictionary entry in the Macmillan Dictionary [Rundell M.,2005:156] is accompanied by an illustration of a number of hyponyms: fruit bowl / meva uchun tovoq, soup bowl / sho'rva uchun kosa, sugar bowl / shakardon. The Oxford Dictionary [Wehmeier S.,1995:700.] illustrates Roy's dictionary entry with the following hyponyms: flowerpot /guldon, thermos/termiz, pot of jam /murabbo bonka.

The analysis of the material showed that in the thematic group "cooking utensils" under consideration in the English language system, relations between different subgroups are mainly formed by the type of hierarchy and paradigm, which are often reflected in explanatory authentic dictionaries in the form of illustrative material.

The thematic group "cooking utensils" is an extensive system that includes both nominations that have developed in ancient times, and new lexemes and phrases. Over time, tableware items gradually began to differ in the details of application, the functions performed by them expanded. Since the subject vocabulary is intended to serve as a subcategorization of the world, this process is directly reflected in the thematic group of vocabulary serving this sphere of human activity - in the names of cooking utensils and related items. The subject vocabulary in the sphere of tableware is a special layer that clearly splits into two groups. The first group is a relatively small group of basic vocabulary, the most ancient in origin. This group has been steadily existing in the language for many centuries, denoting generic concepts related to tableware, and represents the basic level of categorization in this area. The number of such words in any language is limited. This is due to the fact that the set of basic cooking utensils are not infinite. In English, this group of basic vocabulary includes the words: bowl, cup, dish, plate, saucepan, jug, basket, glitter, spoon, fork, knife, serving table and some others. The second, much more numerous groups, mainly includes "new" names of dishes, which in fact are modifications of the basic names and represent the units that make up the sublevels of the system. Set: rice bowl, espresso cup, round dish, pasta plate, chocolate pot, creamer, bread basket, liqueur glass, serving spoon, cake fork, steak knife, potato cutter.

The study showed that the subcategorization in the field of cooking utensil is achieved: 1) by analytical description (decanter of young wine / decanter for young wine, tray with handles / tray with handles, drawing from two small baskets / figurine with two small baskets, cup of tea with lid, tea cup with lid, cake dish with legs / cake dish on the leg, basin for washing fruit / fruit washing basin): 2) by forming new, mostly complex words. With the help of complex words, new varieties of dishes are designated, which is especially important for categorization in this sphere of human activity at the present time. Word composition as the main way of word formation for creating names of dishes in the English language in all periods of its development



is beyond doubt. This is explained by the specifics of both the thematic group and the compound words themselves. Complex words are basically economical lexical units, compact in form and easily understandable in content to any native speaker.

The study showed that the names of dishes are based on various categorical features that reflect certain types of activities related to dishes: starting with its manufacture and ending with its use. Many of the features we have identified have been used in the creation of new words for several centuries and continue to be successfully applied today. So, complex words characterize the basic vocabulary in terms of: 1) material (ceramic dish / keramik idish, silver bowl / kumush tovoq, copper utensils / mis jihozlar, crystal punchbowl / billur idish); 2) size (small bowl / kichkina tovoq, big jar/ katta ko'za, little sweet / shirinlik uchun, baby tumbler / chichkina idish); 3) shapes (square bowl / to'rtburchak idish, oval dish / oval idish, round platter / dumaloq likopcha, flat plate / yassi likopcha, octagonal platter / sakkiz qirrali likopcha); 4) functions (carving fork / karving sanchqisi, baking dish / pechda pishiriladigan taom, chopping board / taxtakash); 5) the product used (coffee pot / kofeqaynatgish, salt shaker/ tuzdon, roll basket / non savat, candy box/qand-qurs uchun idish, whiskey decanter /viski uchun grafin); 6) place of manufacture (Staffordshire teapot / Staffordshaye choynagi); 7) manufacturer's name (Wedgwood ware / Wedjvud idish tovog'i); 8) the time of the meal (breakfast sir / nonushta piyolasi, dinner fork / ovqat sanchqisi, breakfast tray /nonushta uchun padnis); 9) the "age" of the dishes (old-fashion tumbler / yo'g'on shishali eskirgan finjon); 10) the object depicted on the tableware (cathedral goblet / cup with the image coboron); 11) an object with which there is a similarity (fan-shaped tulip vase /lola shaklidagi yelpig'ich);12) events (wedding plate / to'y likobi).

The analysis made it possible to reveal that the most frequently used categorical feature in the formation of new words in the field of cooking utensil is detailing from the point of view of the product used, which, in our opinion, is quite logical. The list of categorical features is constantly updated. In the course of history, the basic names of dishes gradually began to differ in the details of the device, which over time become more and more diverse. When categorizing in this area, complex words make it possible to reflect the details of the size and shape of cooking utensils, the place of their manufacture and the name of the creator, to specify the user, as well as to clarify their function, which is extremely important for this sphere of human activity.

The study showed that for the studied thematic group there are some differences in the vocabulary of the two main territorial variants of modern English: British and American. The concepts are universal: both in the UK and in the USA, people use the same tableware items when setting the table and eating, but there are concepts denoting tableware items that have verbal expression only in British or only in the American version of English. (Table 2).

Americanisms and Britishisms are understandable to representatives of both nations. In the modern situation of convergence of two variants of the English language, there is a mutual exchange of vocabulary. Thus, lexical units that were previously national-colored vocabulary are increasingly acting as synonyms of one nomination and are used in live speech by both Britons and Americans. In particular, Americanisms are becoming the norm of the English language and are fixed in both American and British dictionaries.



Specific Americanisms and Britishisms are cookie cutter, cookie sheet (AmE) means a tool used for cutting cookies into particular shapes before you bake them a baking sheet for cookies , porringer tea caddy(BrE) means a shallow cup or bowl with a handle a small metal container used for keeping tea leaves or tea bags in. The examples below show how the same subject is nominated by different words - Americanisms and Britishisms (Tables 2).

Table 2 Americanisms and Britishisms as synonyms of the same concept

BrE	AmE
pepper pot	pepper shaker, pepper box
salt cellar	salt shaker
pitcher	jug
brandy glass	snifter
frying pan	fry-pan, skillet
biscuit tin , biscuit jar	cookie tin, cookie jar
grill pan	broiler pan

It should be noted that in modern dictionaries such words are not always barked with the mark BrE or AmE, which indicates the gradual erasure of differences between territorial variants of the English language.

In complex nominations, in most cases, the main component is preserved (salt, pepper, tin, jar, pan), and the additional component varies depending on the categorical feature implemented by a complex word, which is the basis for the names of tableware items: shape, function, product used. In some cases, the same word in territorial variants of the English language can name completely different subjects. He can name completely different subjects. Consider this example. The British understand the word server as follows: a large spoon, fork etc. for taking food from a large dish and putting it on your plate[Rundell M.,2005:1295.]. So, the word server is understood by the British as a "spatula" - cake server, potato server, salad sever, and by the Americans as a "tray". A special group consists of words, lexical words formed by substantiation, the meaning of which has undergone a partial rethinking. Here, first of all, cases of the so-called expansion of the meaning of the word should be noted: a new meaning develops on the basis of the basic, universal meaning. This process can be traced, which in the UK has the meaning of "pot". In America, the word pot also appears in: a large drinking cup (for tea or coffee); a tankard - "a large mug (of tea or coffee)", "a beer of British variants of English. Consider another example of expanding the distinctive differences between the territorial meanings of a word. The universal meaning of the word jar in the English literary language is "jug, jar". In the UK, an additional value is added to this value: a glass of beer, usually one that is drunk in a pub - "a glass of beer". This value is marked in British dictionaries with the mark informal. Thus, the universal meanings of the above personal methods of sub-categorization of vocabulary, details of examples are generic, in the additional meaning (in the American or British versions of English) they are supplemented with specific concepts.



The differences between the territorial variants of the English language also have historical roots. The first settlers began arriving in America in the 17th century, and immigrants from Britain brought their own language to American soil. Over time, many words in the modern literary language of Great Britain have become archaisms or have been lost altogether, and in the American territorial version of English they have been preserved and continue to be used. Such words are sometimes called historical Americanisms [Антришина Г.Б.,2006:260]. So, for example, "bucket" in the modern literary language of Great Britain is called bucket, and in the USA the word rail has been preserved, which in modern British dictionaries has the mark "old-fashioned". Hence the origin of Americanism dinner-pail ("vessels, a container for carrying food") – a complex word formed by the substantiation of a combination of the type "noun + noun". In the British version of the English language, the descriptive phrase set of dishes with covers is used to denote the nomination "ovqat konteyneri".

Thus, the boundaries between general English lexical units, Americanisms and Britishisms very often turn out to be very mobile. Today we can talk about the mutual penetration and assimilation of American and British versions of modern English. Semantic differences between the territorial meanings of the word, the options are small, the variant of the English language spoken in the United States is understandable to native speakers of the British version and vice versa. Thus, the English-language vocabulary nominating cooking utensils is a complex system in which genus-species hierarchical relationships, various ways of sub-categorization of vocabulary, detailing tableware items, as well as territorial variation of the vocabulary of British and American variants of modern English are traced.

References

1. Abulkasimovna, E. Z. (2021). Comparing Uzbek proverbs and English proverbs in literary. *Thematics Journal of Social Sciences*, 7(1).
2. Антришина Г.Б.(2006) Лексикология английского языка: Учебное пособие. - М.: Дрофа, - С.260.
3. Ashirkulovna, M. F. (2021). Linguocultural classification of English and Uzbek culinaryonyms in proverbs. *Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities*, 1(1.6 Philological sciences).
4. Kharitonchik Z.A. (1992) *Lexicology of the English language: Textbook. manual.* - Minsk: Higher School, - p.98
5. Mamatkulova, F. (2024). Comparative linguacultural analysis of phraseological units in terms of lexical and semantic composition. *Проблемы инновационного и интегративного развития иностранных языков в многоязычной среде*, 624-627.
6. Proceter, P. (1998). *Longman dictionary of contemporary English: Longman group Ltd.*- P.601.
7. Rundell M. (2005). *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners.* Macmillan Publishers Limited, - P. 1295.
8. Wehmeier S. (1995) *Oxford Advanced Learner's Encyclopedic Dictionarv.* Oxford University press, - P.700.

