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Abstract: *The article is about the study of new food names in world linguistics and Uzbek linguistics in different aspects, 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.*

Food names are considered a lexical-semantic group in the language system, just as a specific lexeme in the language is a lexical-thematic group in the language system and a further dividing lexical-semantic group, and "food" covers all lexical items that refer to.

The acquisition of food names in the language is directly related not only to linguistic activity, but also to the cultural aspect of society. Because there is an influence of language on culture, and culture on language, such interpretations are a source for research in a more sociolinguistic aspect. Because culture is an important value for every nation, it is natural that understanding or changing the names of food has a more subtle significance in expressing their national identity. From this point of view, food names are valuable for any nation as unique cultural realities.

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

I. Introduction

Both in world linguistics and in our national linguistics, it has become a tradition to analyze language units up to the lexicon at the level of lexical-spiritual group, lexical-thematic group. In particular, lexical-semantic groups such as names of headgear, names of household items, and names of fruit trees are combined based on step-by-step analyzes up to the lexical level.

The lexical level is an internal system of the language system, and lexical units with mutual semantic integrity are a small system within it. Hierarchical and paradigmatic relations of internal systems are manifested in this way. For example, the names of self-styled fast food such as *pizza*, *hamburger*, *shourma*, *bread kebab* form a system. The names of proper drinks such as *coffee*, *cappuccino*, *milkshake*, *latte* are also included in another system. They combine at the top to form a system of "*proprietary food names*" composed of subgroups, and generalization can proceed upwards and division downwards.

The lexeme of *food*, formed as a pair of words, has the concept of generality, and in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" this lexical unit is defined as follows: "**Food** - various foods and meals, edibles. *Food preparation. Food store. Food products. Food industry enterprises*". (An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume III. 2007. Page 94)

In the dictionary, close to this concept in the meaning of food are *noz-ne'mat*, *ob-taom*, *taom*, *ovqat-oziq*, *osh-non*, *osh-qatiq*, *yegulik*, *yegilik*, *yegulik-ichgulik*, *yemish*, *xo'raki* etc. lexemes are also annotated. The lexeme of *Oziq-ovqat* (food) forms a synonymous line in relation to the listed ones, acts as a dominant unit, and is distinguished from them by the fact that it covers all types of food products and is actively used.

To this day, food names have been studied in various aspects, comprehensive conclusions have been drawn, and they have not lost their relevance. The collected materials also support the fact

that the names of the studied new food uses have formed a specific lexical-thematic group in our language at the same time.

II. Literature review

S. Gabriella, who conducted a comparative study of the culinary lexicon of British and American English, attributes the first influence on the vocabulary of English food names to the French language. He notes that many French words were introduced into the English language by upper-class French people, and that these new concepts became embedded in the English lexicon. The scientist believes that the development of the modern English language includes many words from the Spanish language. He also notes that the English culinary lexicon is enriched by words such as *chocolate*, *vermicelli* and *pickle*, which came from the Italian and Dutch languages.

The researcher believes that the appearance of new names in the vocabulary of British cuisine is due to the social needs and meeting new products in the course of trade. (Gabriella S. 2012. P. 73.)

H. Dansingerova, who has researched French loanwords related to food, eating and cooking in the English language, in the analysis of such loanwords, divides the culinary corpus into 9 semantic groups: such as *ovqat tayyorlash bilan bog'liq leksemalar* [lexemes related to food preparation] (cooking), *oziq-ovqat nomlari* [food names], *meva va sabzavot nomlari* [fruit and vegetables names], *go'sht mahsulotlari* [meat products], *ovqatlanish bilan bog'liq leksemalar* [dining lexemes], *dorivor o'tlar va ziravorlar* [herbs and spices], *yong'oq va urug'lar* [nuts and seeds], *ichimliklar* [drinks], *taom nomlari* [meals]. In H. Dansingerova's study, it was shown that lexemes related to cooking are the most learned of the semantic group whose names are listed in the corpus, and their share in the corpus is equal to 25%.

According to the researcher, 228 culinary words were transferred from French to English. The fact that French words such as *caramelize*, *cutlet*, *fry*, *grill*, *biscuit*, *sauce*, *cream*, *jelly*, *mayonnaise*, *lemon*, *picnic* listed by H. Dansingerova are included in the lexicon of the Uzbek language shows that these names have become international food names (Dancingerova H. 2012. P. 64.)

At this point, it is worth saying that French cuisine is recognized all over the world, and many dishes consumed by world-class cuisines are also related to French culture: *pâté*, *mayonnaise*, *fruit pies*, *fish soups* and *souffles*.

N.A. Isabelle, who made a special analysis of the French *culinary* lexicon, pointed out that most of the French food units compete with appropriations taken from English, and the *French culinary vocabulary* is filled with *anglicisms* that exist in the French language into two types: appropriations and believes that it is divided into lexemes made of English words. The active use of names such as *marmalade*, *milkshake*, *fishburger*, *hamburger*, *steak*, *smoothie*, *baby food*, *snack*, which the scientist considers to be borrowed in French, in the lexicon of our language justifies the increase in the number of borrowed food names in Uzbek. (Isabel N.A. 2010. P. 197-209.)

Food names in Russian linguistics S.I. Bakhtina, A.R. Shkhumishkhova, V.D. It was studied by linguists such as Sokolov, E.R. Akhmetova, and I.V. Kireyeva in different ways according to the purpose and function of the object.

Scientist S.I. Bakhtina, while conducting a monographic study of the names of food and drinks adopted into the Russian language, is distinguished by the systematic and significant conclusions reached in the research work. The 2nd chapter of the dissertation is dedicated to the lexical-semantic thematization of the names of food and drinks, and it is characteristic that many of the names in it have also been adopted into the Uzbek language. The scientist emphasizes the predominance of French units among Russian-language food names and explains it with evidence. (Bakhtina S.I. 2008. 26 p.)

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Linguist scientist V.D. Sokolov also confirms this opinion and says that food names entered the Russian language mainly from Arabic, Italian, and French languages, but the priority remains in French terms, and he believes that it reaches 80 percent. (Sokolov V.D. 2020. pp. 141-149.)

Researcher I.V. Kireyeva analyzed the lexical units related to the concept of "kitchen" in the Russian language from the lexical-semantic and linguistic-cultural point of view. In the 1st chapter of the dissertation work, I.V. Kireyeva divides the lexical-thematic group of "kitchen" in the Russian language into 11 small lexical-semantic groups. These are: 1) names of food products; 2) names of kitchen utensils; 3) names of cooking methods; 4) nouns of a person who prepares food; 5) names of persons consuming food; 6) lexical units related to table manners; 7) participles related to eating; 8) lexical units related to specially prepared table; 9) names of catering kitchens; 10) names of special food products according to their function; 11) names of places where food products are stored and prepared. (Kireyeva I.V. 2005. - 24 p.)

There is also an article by A.R. Shkhumishkova on Russian-language appropriative food names of the 20th century, in which she notes that appropriative *fast food* names are growing in parallel with the separately developing Russian food names: "Food from American culture The popularity of food products is explained to some extent by the increase in the pace of life, which may actually correspond to "fast food". A.R. Shkhumishkova cited examples of *cheeseburger*, *hamburger*, *fishburger*, and *hotdog* as proof of her opinion. (Skhumishkhova A.R. 2009. pp. 192-194.)

E.R. Akhmetova, who researched the names of fruits and vegetables in the Tatar language, cites a number of examples such as "ayva" – behi- quince, "alma" – olma- apple, "jilege" – malina- raspberry, "borich" – qalampir- pepper, "dulene" – do' lana- hawthorn, "yyezem" – uzum- grape, "kabak" – qovoq- pumpkin, "yerek" – o' rik- apricot, "sarimsak" – sarimsoq piyoz- garlic, "tiken" – na' matak- briar, "chiya – olcha – cherry as names of fruits and vegetables that have been in general use for Turkic peoples.

In addition, the scientist pays special attention to the preliminary lexicographic research of the names of fruits and vegetables in the Tatar language, starting with Mahmud Koshgari's "Devoni Lugatit Turk". (Akhmetova E.R. 2012. – 32 p.)

At the same time, scientist R.S. Nurmukhametova, who deeply analyzed the development of the culinary lexicon in the Tatar language at the beginning of the 20th - 21st centuries, identified 4 types of lexical units related to the names of food in the Tatar language: active lexical units in the process of speaking, archaic lexicon, neologisms and dearchization (Lexical dearchaization is the process of returning an archaic (archaism or historicism) word from the lower process of use to active consumption by the speakers of that language. R.S. Nurmukhametova emphasizes that the special dishes of each nation are among the most ancient and solid components of material culture, and despite the fact that the lexical structure of the language naming them is stable enough, it is distinguished by its ability to adapt to external changes. (Nurmukhametova R.S. 2013. pp. 86-91.)

III. Analysis

Researcher F.S. Amineva analyzed the lexical-semantic names of national dishes in the Bashkir language. (Amineva F.S. 2005. 28 p.) 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, while explaining the lexeme *kulcha*, the researcher notes that it is prepared differently in the Turkic peoples, and there is also a difference in its lexical meaning. In particular, in the Bashkir literary language and its dialects, *kulcha* is interpreted as "bread with sour dough", "bun", "white bread" and this word is cognate with the lexeme "ash". This is because *kulcha* used to be the name of bread baked in ash. In Azerbaijani, *kulcha* means "fatty bread", in Kyrgyz,

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"small round Uzbek bread", in Turkish, "small road bread mixed with milk", and in the Bashkir dialect of the researcher, *kulcha* means "gift".

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. (Azizova K.A. 2021. pp. 202-207.) The first group includes *badamlı* - a carbonated drink, *kabab* (in the sources the original origin is given as a Persian word) - shashlik, *palov* (plov) - a rice dish, *lavash* - (white flour in the form of a kulcha a type of smooth bread prepared and a dish wrapped in it with fried meat and other products), *paxlava* (in the sources it is shown as a Turkish word) - the names of dishes such as dessert, and the second group is a piece taken from the Russian language *bo'lka* - (sources give it as a Polish word; a long bread made of wheat flour), *borsch* - liquid food cooked with beetroot, cabbage and other vegetables and meat), *bublik* - hollow cake, bread.

Most researches of current Chinese linguistics deal with issues such as the types of food names, as well as the names of *snacks*, their psychological impact on the consumer, onomastic properties, and the linguistic corpus of local food names. Dan Zhao, who conducted an onomastic study of Chinese *snack* names, writes that the studies he analyzed focused mainly on the origin, types, and language characteristics of the names. (Dan Zhao. 2021. P. 14-20.) In addition, in his observations, he mentions the existence of studies that have studied food names related to culinary onomastics from a sociolinguistic or phonological point of view. Dan Zhao also comments on the term *snack*, explaining that in Chinese it is used in the meanings of appetizing light food such as "*snack*", "*fast food*" and "*dessert*".

According to him, this description is important not only in China, but also for cross-cultural naming, *descriptive food names* can help people learn about unfamiliar foods, descriptive names easily convey food information and encourage consumers to taste them, increases the probability of seeing.

Retno Wulandari Setyaningsih, an Indonesian scientist who has been observing the practice of translating food names considering their cultural and economic aspects, believes that there are 3 ways of acquiring food names. These are: *transliteration*, *copying* and *descriptive translation*. (Retno W.S. 2020. P. 69-77.) The scholar noted that there is a tendency in Indonesia to include names of persons or places, main ingredients or cooking methods as part of the name of food.

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 been living in different geographical locations for centuries, rich emphasizes the cultural heritage. (Kerami Ü. 2019. pp. 415-435) 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*, *pie*, *kebab*, *kalach*, *manti*, *pilaf*, *yogurt*, which are used by the Russian people and are part of the main food class, and names such as *ayron*, *yogurt*, *bulgur* 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.

For example, 5000 Turkish words are explained in Y.N. Shipova's "Dictionary of Turkisms in the Russian Language". (Shipova E.N. 1976. p. 444.)

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. (Tolegenova M. P. 65-85.) 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 the names of sweets and drinks made from milk are related to the life, lifestyle, and language development of the Turkic peoples. He emphasizes that he has gone through different stages depending on.

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.

Scientist N.A. Ismailova, who conducted a lexicographic study of gastronomic units in the Kazakh language, believes that in the comprehensive study of acquisitions that are part of the gastronomic discourse, their cross-cultural integration allows to determine the ratio of internal and external linguistic factors. (Ismailova N.A. 2014. 141 p.) In her dissertation, the scientist systematized a part of the corpus of the foreign gastronomic vocabulary in the Kazakh language and analyzed the lexicographic registration of foreign names of exotic fruits, vegetables, and spices, and determined the ways of their introduction.

IV. Discussion

The first linguistic views related to food names in Uzbek linguistics go back to M. Koshgari's work "Devoni Lugatit Turk". Currently, the adoption of *yogurt* as a neologism was originally mentioned as "liquid yogurt" 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: such as *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: *bread*, *osh*, *shir* - milk, *falla* - the first milk of a newborn animal, *og'iz* - used milk, *snack*, *kebab*, *liver kebab*, *bat kebab* - duck meat kebab, *pushi dunba* - sheep's butt, *nabot* - novvot, *poludayi dushob* - original, pure molasses, pure molasses made from grapes, *mayiz* - raisin, *mavizob* - raisin juice, juice, *bodom* - almond kernel, *shirayi bodom* - almond juice, jam, *sho'rsa* - 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.

In the last century, scientist N. Ikromova researched the culinary lexicon of the Uzbek language, and the names of dishes in the dialect of the city of Tashkent were one of the objects of research. (Ikromova N. 1983. P. 168.) In addition, the candidate's dissertation entitled "Linguistic analysis of food names in the Uzbek language (based on the materials of the Karakalpakstan region)" by scientist M. Khudayarova revealed the lexical features of food names in the Uzbek dialects of Karakalpakstan. In the work, mainly the dialectal food names, as well as the names of sweets and confectionery are linguistically researched. (Khudayarova M. 2008. p. 22.)

Scientist M. Abdiyev says that the Uzbek culinary vocabulary with a long history is one of the important components of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, and emphasizes that it occupies

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a special place in two sub-systems of the dictionary. These are: 1) in the everyday dictionary subsystem; 2) in the subsystem of the professional-production dictionary.

The scientist, in turn, mentions that they occupy their necessary place in the general vocabulary. (Abdiyev M.B. 2016. pp. 68-73.) Also, M. Abdiyev touched on the unique feature of the culinary dictionary, and the culinary dictionary was developed not only by linguists, but also by specialists in various fields (ethnographers, historians, botanists, (biologists, dietitians and other field representatives) should also be in an encyclopedic type with *mixed explanations*.

Names of bread and bakery products, which play a key role in the food culture of the Uzbek people, were studied by scientist A. Ibatova. (Ibatova A. 2023. p. 49.) In the work, mainly terms related to bread and baking, dialectal words are analyzed, and ethnophragms related to bread are revealed from a linguistic and cultural point of view. In his article "*About the concept of bread and its essence*", the scientist dwells on the role of the concept of bread in the Uzbek language: *one of the main concepts of the Uzbek culture and the Uzbek language for many centuries is the macro concept of "bread". Comprehensive linguistic and cultural description of its structure, ethno-cultural and semantic plans, cultural and linguistic constant concept of bread allows us to conclude that it is in the center of the conceptual field of the Uzbek language.* (Ibatova A. 2023.–pp. 75-77.)

In addition, we can see that various interpretations of the names of food products have been studied in several published scientific articles. In her article entitled "*Lexical-semantic characteristics of food names found in Uzbek classic literary works*", scientist F. Nasimova explained the phonetic and variant phenomena of food names found in Uzbek classic literary works, as well as some differences in meaning based on the examples given in the works of Alisher Navoi.

V. Conclusion

So, the new food usages actively used in the lexicon of the Uzbek language were systematically studied in the research objects of linguists and formed a lexical-thematic group in the lexical-semantic field of "cooking". However, the new food acquisitions that have entered the Uzbek language need to be analyzed from the genetic, semantic and lexicographic points of view, and this will undoubtedly be one of the new research objects.

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