

## Lexical-Semantic Relations in the Names of Uzbek Food Products

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### ABSTRACT

*The article highlights the lexical-semantic relations occurring in the lexical-semantic group of food products, which have their place in the lexical level of the Uzbek language, and the loanwords that contribute to the emergence of these semantic relations also commented on. In the classification of lexical-semantic relations between lexical units, mainly semantic relations such as hyponymic, paronymic, graduonymic, hierarchionymic are highlighted. Also, about a dozen of the manifestations of semantic relationships in the names of food products (polysemy, homonymy, antonymy, synonymy, hyponymy, graduonymy, functinomy, hierarchynomy, paronymy) are explained on the basis of examples. The achievements of descriptive, comparative-historical, genetic and system-structural methods actively used in linguistics were used to clarify the essence of the article. Based on the ideas presented in the article, it was determined that the most active lexical-semantic relations in the names of Uzbek food products are hyponymic and synonymous, as well as graduonymic. In short, determining the lexical-semantic relations in the names of food products creates a basis for the preparation of corpus and thesaurus dictionaries in the future.*

**Keywords:** Lexical-semantic group, snack names, drink names, fast food names, cashew.

## INTRODUCTION

The lexical-semantic group of food products, which has its place in the lexical level of the Uzbek language, shows a number of lexical-semantic relations within itself according to the principle of systematicity. It is known that the determination of lexical-semantic relations between lexical units, which is one of the main tasks of system lexicology, includes such semantic relations as hyponymic, paronymic, graduonymic, hierarchionymic. B.Kilichov that there are about ten forms of semantic relations between words (1. Polysemy. 2. Homonymy. 3. Antonymy. 4. Synonymy. 5. Hyponymy. 6. Graduonymy. 7. Funksionymy. 8. Hierarchyonymy. 9. Paronymy), but the lexical-semantic relations are not limited to these, but the objective basis of the meaning relations between words is the infinite variety of relations, connections and relationships of existing things.

Among the lexical-semantic relations, one of the most common relations is, of course, the hypo-hyperonymic relation, and scientist R. Safarova says that the lexical possibilities of expressing the hypo-hyperonymic relation, like the means of expressing other types of relations, are limited in the Uzbek language, and certain He mentioned that it can be described using units.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The collected materials show that there is a hyponymic relationship among food loanwords. For example, the hyperonym of cabbage is "iceberg cabbage" – a type of cabbage with light green leaves wrapped in small, not very dense heads, with a mild taste; "Broccoli" is one of the cultivated varieties of cabbage, the closest relative of cauliflower. The Italian word *broccoli* is the plural of *broccolo* and refers to the flowering stem of cabbage (Italian > Latin *bracchium* meaning "branch"); *bok choy* cabbage - or Chinese cabbage, botanically a group of leafy vegetables belonging to the turnip species, but in everyday life they are often called "collar greens"; "Cauliflower" is a fast-cooking type of cabbage, it is dietary and has a high nutritional value;

“brussels cabbage” - smaller in shape than other cabbage varieties, dietary type; “kohlrabi” is a type of cabbage similar to a turnip, the color of which flows, the name of the vegetable is translated as "cabbage-turnip" in Italian; “savoy cabbage” - similar to white-headed cabbage, but the leaves are soft and thin, cold-resistant type; “red cabbage” is a type of cabbage that is smaller than white-headed cabbage, but has thick leaves and is distinguished from other cabbages by its color. Among the types of cabbage, the word (cabbage) that expresses the meaning of a hyperonym at the same time is the name that forms a word combination in the form of an expliciticide to the names that at the same time express the names of the hyponym (such as “red cabbage,” “brussels sprouts,” “savoy cabbage,” “cauliflower,” “white cabbage”) and the type the meaning of the name is made up of names in the form of independent lexemes (“broccoli,” “kohlrabi”, “bok choy,” “iceberg,” etc). A similar hyperonym "nut" is also the names indicating the species (“nutmeg,” “macadamia nut,” “areca” or “betel nut,” “kola nut,” “o’ walnut,” “pine nut,” “brazil nut,” “Greek nut,” “cashew” - Indian nut) can also perform the task of clarifying, bayyong and in compound words such as “richnut,” “peanut,” it can be seen that it formed an independent lexeme.

In this case, loanword nouns are in the form of a word combination, and are first activated as a speech unit, and then take a place at the lexical level as an independent lexeme. About this, M. Mirtojiev mentioned that the seme of lexemes that are hyponyms can be equal to the sememe of hyperonymous lexemes, and hyperonym can be used in place of each hyponym that is part of it, depending on the speech situation.

In the Uzbek language vocabulary, there are many names of food products that have a hyponymic relationship, and this series is getting richer due to these loanword words. For example, the hyperonym "tea" belonging to the thematic group "names of beverages" unites a number of hyponyms around it. K. Mahmudov in the book *Choynoma* there are 9 types of tea drinks brewed with fruits and berries: “apricot,” “apple,” “apple” and “honey,” “lemon,” “lemon” and “honey,” “chilonjiyda,” “namatak,” “currant,” “raisin”; 18 types of herbal teas: “pepper

and honey," "saffron," "peppercorns," "sedana," "basil," "cumin," "horseradish," "mint," "lemongrass," "yellow marigold," "black marigold," "cinnamon," "ginger," "fennel," "dill," "walnuts," "scallions," "coriander seeds"; explained 8 types of sweet, milk and oil tea: "sugar tea," "novvot tea," "jam tea," "milk tea," "milk and honey tea," "cream tea" (white tea), "shirchiy," "mutton fat tea." Today, among the names of tea listed above, there are also the loanword tea names: "Masala tea" - derived from the Indian word "masala", which means "spiced tea." Tea is made from a mixture of sugar, milk and spices; "matcha tea" is derived from the Japanese word *mattya* which means "ground tea". "Matcha tea" is a traditional Japanese green tea, characterized by the fact that it is ground into a green powder; 'phytochoy" is a caffeine-free drink made by boiling the flowers and stems or roots of plants in water; "ice tea" is iced tea made by cooling hot tea, often with lemon or other fruit, sugar and ice. There is a similar type of coffee that is consumed with ice, called "frappe". "Frappe" appeared after the ice drink.

Among the loanword names of vegetables, the hyperonym "pepper" (garmdori) includes a number of hyponyms. These are: "Carolina reaper" - the hottest type of pepper; "paprika" - sweet pepper, the name is derived from the Croatian word "papar" ("pepper"). "Poblano" is a mild chili pepper that originated in the Mexican state of Puebla; "serrano" is a type of chili pepper that originated in the highlands of Puebla and Hidalgo states in Mexico, the name refers to the word "mountain" (sierra). Peppers are commonly used to make hot sauces; "wasabi" is a type of pepper popular in Japanese cuisine, it is often called "Japanese horseradish"; "habanero" - the name is taken from the Spanish language, a small pepper of 2-6 cm; "jalapeño" - the name is a Spanish word derived from the name of the city of Xalapa, where peppers are grown, and depending on the shape, the average size is 3-9 cm. At this point, it is worth saying that among the hypo-hyperonymic relationship between the names of "pepper," one can also see the antonymic and graduonymic relationship. That is, according to the concept of "sweetness" and "bitterness," sweet pepper "paprika" stands in opposition to all other types of pepper. Pepper names such as "bell pepper" - "pepperoni" -

“anaheim” – “tabasco” – “poblano” – “rocotillo” – “jalapeño” – “serrano” – “wasabi” – “xabaeno” – carolina reaper enter into a graduonymic relationship according to the increasing sign of "spiciness." Among them, Bulgarian pepper is the pepper with the least spiciness, while “Carolina reaper pepper” is recognized as the hottest pepper in the world. Among the names of food, the derived hyponym that expresses the meaning of the hyperonym comes next to the name, the hyperonym that expresses the hyperonym comes as a definition, and the majority of the loanword food names in the form of a word combination make up the majority. About this in the work *Lexicology of the Uzbek Language* published under the editorship of A. Hojiyev, A. Ahmedov, if the name of a foreign word is more vague, then this people, based on their life experiences and concepts, choose that word. It is emphasized that it adds clarity of meaning to it, and this phenomenon is also evident among food names that have been adopted into the Uzbek language. For example, shallot onion are red French onions that are smaller than regular onions, but have several cloves like garlic onions, the name comes from the Old French word *eschalotte*, which is related to the Latin city of Ascalon. “Shallots” are very popular in cooking due to their early ripening and pleasant taste. “Pinto” beans are a type of red-brown bean popular in Mexico, “Costa Rica,” and the United States. “Plombire ice cream” - (from the French town of Plombières-les-Bains) ice cream made from whole milk or cream with a large amount of milk fat, eggs, aromatic and flavoring additives: vanilla, almond essence, chocolate. “Barbados cherry” is a fruit grown in tropical climates, which is very far from the common cherry family, and its fruit has a sour taste, also called acerola. The name comes from the name of the state of Barbados, which means "bearded" in Spanish.

When talking about the hyponymic relationship between the names of food products, it is certainly permissible to touch on the phenomenon of lexical lacuna. Lexical lacunae are one of the lexical tools that are active in increasing the richness of the language vocabulary, and in all lexical-semantic relations, as well as in hypo-hyperonymic relations, there is an opportunity to express different hyponymic names of a certain hyperonym

through lacunae. Olima R. Safarova that every hypo-hyperonym relationship has an unlimited number of lexical lacunae (empty rooms), these empty rooms are filled with an unlimited number of names of different types of the same hyperonym with different signs. For example, for a person who knows 10 fish names, Zikrilla Mirkholikov states that the remaining 490 fish names listed in Mirkholikov's dictionary are lacunae. There are also lexical lacunae among the names of food products, which is revealed especially through the hyponymic relationship. For example, the hyperonym "tomato" contains a number of hyponyms, and among them there are hyponyms that are called only by the hyperonym "tomato" in the speaker's mind, or appropriations that use the name of one instead of another. These are the following: "Polbig" - a large, bright red tomato with dense fruit pulp, resistant to cracking; "sasher" - an early-ripening, low-temperature-resistant, but high-yielding tomato; "marmara" is a high-yielding, disease-resistant Turkish tomato, its fruits are round and flat, and it is mainly used in the preparation of tomato juice; "pink rose" - (colloquially called pink tomato) a pink tomato with a sweet, pleasant taste and fleshy core; "dolchissio" (cherry tomato) - a tomato with a shape similar to a plum, smaller than other tomatoes; "klondike" - a tomato with a saturated orange color, smooth skin; "pickled delicacy" - plumshaped tomatoes, mainly used for canning and juicing.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Among the members of the lexical-semantic group of food products, the paronymic relationship, which is a phenomenon related to the hyponymic relationship, is the majority. It is known that in a paronymic relationship, lexical units are embodied in the mind as parts of a whole concept and enter into an associative relationship with each other. The members of the paronymic relationship mainly occur in the context, and when it comes to its place, the word expressing the meaning of the paronym can take a place among other lexical units. For example, the paronym "kalla-pocha" loanword from the Persian-Tajik language (whole

name) is a meronym such as tongue, heart, liver, lungs, spleen, brain, kidney, stomach, throat, head, leg, tail (meronym). The lexeme "Kalla-pocha" in the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* means "the head and legs of a slaughtered animal (raw and cooked); It is defined as the food prepared by boiling them, and the names of the parts that make up the whole name of kalla-pocha are tongue, heart, liver, lungs, brain, kidney, stomach, larynx, spleen, and legs. members are also related to the paronymic relationship. About this, B. Kilichev said that paronymic and hyponymic relations can be relative, and a meronym included in a paronym can remain a paronym in relation to other elements.

Among the names of loanword food products, the paronym "cake" consists of meronyms such as "flour," "sugar," "egg white," "cream," "chocolate," "mastic," "marshmallow," "gelatin," "marzipan," "marshmallow," and these meronyms are also meronym names of other confectionery products can take. In the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* the lexeme "cake" is defined as "Italian torta < Latin tortus - blown, broken; round product made of dough; it is a simple confectionery product made by adding ingredients such as oil, sugar, and eggs to the dough. Also, the lexeme "cake" becomes a hyperonym and includes hyponyms such as "napoleon," "prague," "honey cake," "meringue," "cupcake," "cheesecake," "truffle," "roulette."

Graduonymic relationship, like paronymic relationship, is recorded in many places in the lexical-semantic group of food products. It is known that the phenomenon of graduonymy mainly represents the gradation between lexemes, forming the majority among the denotative words. Regarding this, Sh. Orifjonova believes that a vivid example of the formation of certain gradation series of lexical units according to mutual semantic relations is the series of words containing the word "middle". For example, the names of "ugra" – "tuppa" – "uzmantoy" dough in the thematic group "names of dough" belonging to their layer are graded according to the shape of the dough and form a graduonymic series. "Ugra" – 1) Dough spread thinly and cut into long and small pieces; 2) Liquid food made from such dough; "tuppa" – 1) Uzma or cut dough, which is

made wider than ugra for liquid soup; 2) Liquid soup cooked with such dough; "uzmantoy" – like a liquid soup prepared by putting coin-shaped pieces of dough into the soup. Also, the names of mutton, such as "barra" – "shirvoz" – "saroyok" – "tokhli" – "shishak" – "chori" – "panji" – "mongi," belonging to the thematic group "names of meat and meat products", are graded according to the age of the animal. Ethnographer M. Fayzullayeva in her monograph "Traditions related to Uzbek Food" says "barra" - 2-5 days old, "shirvoz" - weaned, "saroyoq" - weaned, "tokhli" - one year old, "shishak" - two years old, "chori" - four years old, "panji" - five years old, "mongi" - sheep meat older than five years old, defined as.

Names of rice included in the thematic group "Names of grain and grain products" are also diverse, especially considering the importance of rice dishes in the conditions of Uzbekistan, depending on the shape of rice, the names of rice can form a graduonymic series. M. Shakleina, editor-in-chief of the Russian gastronomic magazine "Food" classifies rice according to its length and shape: "round-grained" – "medium-grained" – "long-grained"; according to the method of preliminary processing: "unpolished-brown" – "polished-white" – "steamed"; according to the consistency (level of density) of the core: "oily" – "semi-vitreous" – "glassy"; according to the way of cultivation: "wild" - a close relative of rice - is divided into types such as no rice at all. In the cooking of the Uzbek people, there are mainly different types of rice such as "alanga" – "avangard" – "devzira" – "laser." The main criterion is the shape and transparency of the rice. In the ranking series, "milled rice" (sechka) is the smallest rice name, while "laser" is the longest rice name. "Sushki," belonging to the thematic group "Names of bread and bakery products," is the name of a bread product with low moisture in the form of a small ring, according to Belarusian, Russian, and Ukrainian cooking traditions; "bublik" - larger than sushki, but softer, short shelf life bread product; "donchik" is the name of a ring-shaped bread product fried in oil; "bun" - the name of a larger bread product compared to a round-shaped sushki and a bublik; "baton" - the name of a round, elongated bread product; Names of bakery products, such as "baguette" - an oblong French loaf weighing



around 250gm, can form a graduonymic series according to the weight and size of the product. Also, bread names such as “kulcha” – “shirmoy non” – “lochira non” in the Uzbek language dictionary have the feature of grading depending on the size of the bread.

Hierarchyonymic relation, like graduonymic relation, also has its place among the names of food products. Each thematic group of names of food products organizes itself into a hierarchical relationship and shows divisibility. For example, cookies-pryanik-pie-roulette-cake - names of cakes and cake products - names of confectionery products - names of bread and bakery products - names of flour and flour products - names of food products form a hierarchical series. Like “fudge” – “espresso-latte” – “americano” – “cappuccino” – “moccachino” – “frappe” - coffee names - hot drink names - soft drink names - drink names - food names enter into a hierarchical relationship. About the peculiarity of the hierarchical relationship In H. Nematov, R. Rasulov's manual "*Fundamentals of Uzbek Language System Lexicology*", a specific lexical system is formed on the basis of a specific scheme, this scheme is considered a unifying scheme for the lexical system, and at the same time, it is a uniting lexical system. It is emphasized that it performs the task of distinguishing from the system located relatively above. It should be said that the hierarchical relation is important for the lexical units of the lexical-semantic group of food products, like other lexical-semantic relations. Because this group is divided into small groups within itself, and the smallest form of division, without a doubt, means some hyponym name. At the same time, determining the hierarchical relationship between food products is considered a more complicated phenomenon than other relationships, and the amount of divisibility can be countless. For example, scientist Z. Gulova considers the thematic group "dessert" to be composed of such subgroups as "fruits", "dried fruits", "candy", "confectionery", "sweet dishes". In the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* the French word "dessert" means "the last meal", "the rest of the meal", and it is a sweet dish (cake, candy, drinks) eaten or drunk after a hot meal, wet fruits, etc.) are explained. Therefore, among the thematic

groups of food products, the thematic group "dessert" is considered a larger group and includes several microgroups within it. In particular, to see that the thematic group of dessert names is also the organizer of the thematic group "dessert" in the hierarchical relation such as "plombir," "eskimo" - name of ice cream - name of dessert - name of chilled dessert - name of dairy product - name of dessert - name of food - name of food product possible.

Another lexical-semantic relationship is a polysemantic relationship, and this phenomenon is also found in Uzbek food names. M. Mirtojiev, N. Mahmudov emphasized that polysemanticity is the richness and possibility of a word to mean various things in the objective world, and this phenomenon is definitely related to the sentence that is part of the polysemantic word, that is They expressed an opinion that they should be chosen according to their capabilities and communicate with different words.

The assimilations from the thematic groups of the names of food products became active in the living language and managed to create multiple meanings. For example, the origin of the name "pomade" from the French word "pommade" refers to the apple fruit from which this ointment was originally made. In the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* it is defined as "cosmetic agent, ointment, ointment prepared from a mixture of various aromatic substances". The meaning of the word "fodder" has expanded, and it has also been used in the field of confectionery. By adding milk products to the fondant, sherbet and toffee (iris) products are made. Another loanword "energetic" (Greek "energia" - action, activity) from the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* is relating to energy; it is related to the production and use of different forms of energy. Today, there are also "energy" drinks, which belong to the group of soft drinks, and they are among drinks with a high caffeine content that refresh the consumer, mentally and physically. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the general technical regulation on the safety of non-alcoholic beverages" states that energy drinks contain more than 150 mg/l of caffeine and (or) enough to have a

refreshing effect on the human body defined as drinks containing other ingredients in quantity.

The adoption of "roulette" from the French language (roulette - a wheel, roller < rouler - to roll, to roll, to roll, to wrap) is also a polysemantic word. "Rolled pie," baked in several layers of dough and dessert alternately, sliced minced meat and belly of beef or sheep wrapped on top of each other and cooked in the form of thick goose is used in the meaning of "food". The Spanish loanword of "cacao" is also a polysemantic word, in the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* it is described as "1) An evergreen tropical tree from the seeds of which chocolate is made; 2) The seed of this tree and specially prepared powder from it; 3) It is defined as a drink prepared by adding such powder. The loanword of the English "cocktail" ("coctail" is the tail of a rooster) also has a polysemantic nature. In the *Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* the lexeme cocktail is "a chilled mixture of alcoholic beverages (cognac, rum, etc.), sometimes prepared with the addition of sugar, fruit and various spices; it is interpreted as a non-alcoholic drink prepared by adding sugar, berries, etc to fruit juice, milk, etc. A. Shkhumishkhova emphasizes that the use of "cocktail" has completely moved away from the etymological meaning given to it by its dictionary meaning, and mentions that it is currently used in the sense of "any mixture".

As well as loanword food names, there is a lot of ambiguity in the names of food products belonging to their own class. For example, "yorma" – 1) refined whole grain, refined grain product; 2) It is used in the sense of food prepared from such products. "Masalliq" – 1) In general, something used to prepare food; 2) It is used in the meaning of products necessary for cooking. Also, together with this word, the Latin "ingredient" is also used in the living language today. "Tolkan" is a snack prepared from fried grain, dried bread, etc.; Any thing that is felt in general has its meanings. Instead of the lexeme "Tolkan", it can be observed that the Russian language "poroshok" is used quite actively in the living language. Among the names of food products, there are many loanwords that create a homonymic relationship, such as a polysemantic relationship. In this case, it

can be observed that the phenomenon of homonymy is forming within its own and assimilated layer or mutual formation. For example, the Italian word for "salad" is "salato", which means salty, pickled, and is a ready-made dish made from various vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers), eggs, meat, etc., and salad is edible, rich in vitamins. annual herb; used in meanings such as poliz crop and formed a synonym. In addition, the lexeme "salad" has formed polysemantic words such as "lettuce leaf" and "salad salt (Korean salt)" in the living language. The loanword of "delicates", which is becoming active in the gastronomic discourse, also has the characteristic of homonymy. The French *deliquescente* means "rare, delicate" and is applied to a product that is scarce or very expensive in a particular culture. For example, in the Uzbek culinary culture, products such as venison, seafood, and shrimp are examples of delicacies. Delicacy is also used for the names of any food (mainly meat dishes) with a delicate taste. Another loanword lexeme "truffle", which is among the names of French food products, has also gained homonymy in the Uzbek language, meaning "a type of mushroom", "a round chocolate candy filled with ganache" will come.

It is known that the integration of lexical units into a single system is a complex phenomenon, and criteria for systematization have been developed by linguists based on different approaches. Dividing lexical units into thematic groups is the largest semantic grouping, and these thematic groups are divided into several semantic microsystems. In the textbook *Current Uzbek Literary Language* published under the editorship of U. Tursunov, A. Mukhtorov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, it is mentioned that combining language units as synonyms and antonyms is semantic systematization and this is the last grouping in lexical-semantic grouping.

The names of food products that form synonyms in the Uzbek language make up the majority and are characteristic among food names. For example, in the synonymous line "shashlik - kabob - doner", "shashlik" - (Crimean "shish" - a special tool for cooking meat on a bonfire) is the name of a dish of finely chopped or minced meat cooked on skewers, grills, etc.; "Kebab" - (Perso-Tajik meat cooked in a pit) is basically a dish

that is made by pulling meat into a sieve, picking it in a pit, and cooking it over coals, as well as in a tandoor or a cauldron; "doner kebab" - (from Turkish "doner" to turn, to fry meat by turning it vertically) is a dish prepared by cooking meat vertically, which first appeared in Turkey. In Arabic, the lexeme "doner" corresponds to the word "shavarma", and this word also means "turning". The name of the fast food, which is now pronounced as "shourma", is also derived from doner-kebab. Also, the name of the dish "barbecue" entered through the English language (French means the name of the equipment for cooking this food) also means "cooking meat or sausage products in special equipment on coal or gas."

#### CONCLUSIONS

In short, the lexical-semantic relations between the names of food products in the Uzbek language are highly developed, and this is especially evident among the loanword names. Determining the semantic relations of the lexical-semantic group of food product names, narrowing and expanding the meaning of loanword nouns, and determining the specialization of meaning can serve as a basis for associative and ideographic dictionaries in the future.

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