

Linguoculturological Characteristics of Lexemes Expressing the Concept of “Taste” (*ta'm-maza*) in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the linguoculturological features of lexemes expressing the concept of “taste” (ta'm-maza) in English and Uzbek languages. It is stated that some of the prototypes of sweet taste in English and Uzbek languages do not correspond to each other, which is an expression of the dissimilar worldviews of English and Uzbek linguists.

Keywords: Fresh, sweet, pleasing, fragrant, luscious, appetizing, mouth-watering, cutting, sad, pungent, tangy, sullen.

INTRODUCTION

English and Uzbek words related to the semantics of “taste” in monolingual explanatory dictionaries: *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Of Current English* published in 2000 by A. S. Khorinbi, *Webster's Ingliz tilining uchinchi yangi xalqaro lug'ati* (*Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language*, Ksnemann, 1993, p. 713), *Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture*, *Longman Active Study Dictionary*, *Collins English Dictionary*, edited by E. Begmatov, A. Madvalievlar in *O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati* (*Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*), *O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati* (*Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language*) published in 1981 by Z. M. Marufov, *Filosofiyadan qisqacha lug'at* (*A Brief Dictionary of Philosophy*) by R. Abdurakhmanov,

as well as in *English - Russian Dictionary* by V. K. Muller in bilingual dictionaries. *New International English - Russian dictionary*, edited by Y. D. Apresyan, Hornby, Longman, we describe the main meanings of the semantics of “taste” revealing the lexical meanings.

We will try to describe the lexemes that express the semantics of “taste – *ta'm-maza*” in English and Uzbek languages. In English and Uzbek, “taste – *ta'm-maza*” is becoming the basis of a number of modern concepts: taste – firstly, the basis of choice, secondly, the interest shown, thirdly, the level of development, fourthly, a set of abilities such as beauty, sense of elegance, aesthetic appreciation. It is not an exaggeration to call it the level of development of a person in general.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The primary meaning of “taste – *ta'm-maza*” in English and Uzbek languages is to reveal the static properties of existing objects. The predicates it forms usually consist of English and Uzbek adjectives and additional semantic meanings, and its meaning in English and Uzbek includes only five features:

1. **Sweet (*shirin*),**

n English: honey, beloved, darling, dear, dulcet, fresh, lovable, love, pleasant, sweetheart, agreeable, amiable, beautiful, dulcet, fragrant, gentle, harmonious, lovely, luscious, melodious, mild, musical, pleasing, pure, Saccharine, wholesome, winning; For example:

- a. But at present she was doing what required only the dimmest light sponging the aching head that lay on the pillow with **fresh** vinegar - *Ammo hozircha u eng xira yorug'likni talab qiladigan ishni qilardi, og'riyotgan boshini yangi sirka bilan yostiqaqa ishqalardi* [3, 71].
- b. Tom sat near the **beautiful** new girl. He was happy. He looked at her. - *Tom yangi go'zal qizning yonida o'tirdi. U xursand edi. Unga qaradi.* [10, 4]

- c. Harriet certainly was not clever, but she had a **sweet**, docile, grateful disposition; was totally free from conceit; and only desiring to be guided by any one she looked up to. - *Garriet, albatta, aqlli emas edi, lekin u shirin, yumshoq va minnatdor xislatga ega edi; manmanlikdan butunlay xoli edi; va faqat u ko'rgan har qanday odam tomonidan boshqarilishini xohlardi.* [8, 114]
- d. Oftentimes very convenient, no doubt, but never **pleasing**. - *Ko'pincha juda qulay, shubhasiz, lekin hech qachon yoqimli emas.* [8, 269]
- e. Emma had never seen her look so well, so **lovely**, so engaging. - *Emma hech qachon uning bunchalik yaxshi, bunchalik yoqimli va jozibali qiyofasini ko'rmagan edi.* [8, 490]
- f. Simmer over medium heat until **fragrant**. - *Xushbo'y bo'lguncha o'rtacha olovda pishiring.* [4, 438]
- g. The greens purportedly keep away flies, with the added bonus of imparting a **pleasant** smell that overshadows that of the raw meat. - *Ko'katlar pashshalardan saqlaydi va xom go'shtni qoplaydigan yoqimli hid beradi. - Ko'katlar chivinlarni daf qiladi va qo'shimcha bonus sifatida ular xom go'shtning yoqimli hid bilan qoplay beradi.* [4, 244]

In Uzbek: *shirin, chiroyli, asal, shakar, sevimli, aziz, yangi, sevgi, yoqimli, xushbo'y, muloyim, uyg'un, ohangdor, yumshoq, musiqiy, sof, foydali, g'olib, sevgilim.* Masalan:

- a. *So'ng har kim o'z ulushini shirin choyga qo'shib pok-pokizatushirarkan, ona "to'yamay qolishmasin", deya har ehtimolga qarshitag'in non isitmoqqa tutinardi.* [17, 3]
- b. *Anjir rosa bo'libbergan. Jonvorning shirasi oqib turipti. Asal deysiz, asal.* [15, 237]
- c. *Akbar o'zi ichgan asal choydan Jodha Bayga ham ozgina ichirdi.* [13, 425]
- d. *Naq Olimxon ellik boshining ko'nglidagiday ziyofat: jihozlarga boy, go'zal, naqshkor mehmonxonada o'tiradi, yana nodir taom, nodir mevalar, achchiq xushbo'y choy, dongdor boyvachchabilan suhbat!* [12, 147]
- e. *Yoqimli sadoning sehrigaberilib, ko'zlari sekin yumildi, boshi yana quyiroq tushdi.* [12, 13]

- f. *Chaqnab yonib turgan qizil, yumshoq gilam chetlariga yozilgan shohiko'rpachalarda, katta par yostiqlarga yonboshlab choy ichar edilar.* [12, 14]
- g. *Muni noib to'ra yaxshi payqadi shekilli, Miryoqubga xuddi mehribonotaning sevimli bolasiga qaraydigan qarashi bilan iliq va muloyimkulib qaradi.* [6, 63]

2. Savory (*lazzatli*)

In English: appetizing, delectable, luscious, mouth-watering, palatable, piquant, spicy, tasty, toothsome, yummy. For example:

- a. She was aware, too, that Mr. Craig, the gardener at the Chase, was over head and ears in love with her, and had lately made unmistakable avowals in **luscious** strawberries and hyperbolical peas. - *U Chase bog'boni janob Kreygning ham unga boshdan oyoq oshiq bo'lganini bilardi, so'nggi paytlarda shirin qulupnay va giperbolik no'xatlar ichida shubhasiz iqror bo'lgan edi.* [3, 108]
- b. But I do know that at a distance of several thousand miles she is apt to be magnificently **appetizing**, whereas if you slept with her on Irving Park Road tomorrow you might not give a damn for her on Saturday. - *Ammo men bilamanki, u bir necha ming mil masofada ishtahani ochadigan darajada hayratlanarli, lekin agar siz u bilan ertaga Irving Park Roadda uxlasangiz, shanba kuni unga ahamiyat bermaysiz.* [16, 70]
- c. People want inexpensive meals and snacks made by cooks who use fresh ingredients to make **delectable** and sometimes hearty dishes. - *Odamlar mazali va ba'zan mehr bilan taomlar tayyorlash uchun yangi ingredientlardan foydalanadigan oshpazlar tomonidan tayyorlangan arzon taom va gazaklarni xohlashadi.* [4]
- d. The most famous vendor is Delhi's Old Famous Jalebiwala in Chandni Chowk, which has been there since 1884 and sells only jalebis and samosas - a **mouth-watering** combination. - *Eng mashhur sotuvchi bu Dehlining Chandni Chowk shahridagi eski mashhur Jalebiwala bo'lib, u 1884 yildan beri mavjud, faqat jalebis va samosalar sotadi - og'izni suvini keltiradigan kombinatsiya.* [4, 173]

- e. Sweet or **spicy** chili sauce is added to taste by the customer. - *Shirin yoki **achchiq** chili sousi mijoz tomonidan tatib ko'rish uchun qo'shiladi.* [4, 253]
- f. A standart accompaniment is a **piquant** sauce made of garlic, ginger, pimento berries, Scotch bonnet, and cinnamon. - *Standart hamrohlik bu sarimsoq, zanjabil, pimento rezavorlari, bulg'or va doljindan tayyorlangan **o'tkir** sousdir.* [4, 212]
- g. The balls were easy to transport, nonperishable, and **tasty**. - *To'plarni tashish oson, bardoshli va **mazali** edi.* [4, 208]

In Uzbek: *lazzatli, latofatli, shirali, tanglayli, achchiq, mazali, tishsimon, yaxmalak, ishtaxali;* Masalan:

- a. *Ichkaridan yosh xotinning **shirali** bir ovoz bilan ohistaginaaytayotgan ashulasi eshitalardi.* [6, 141]
- b. *Oqsoqol **achchiq** tutun hididan dimog'i achib uyg'ondi.* [15, 621]
- c. *Yusuf **mazali** taomlardan, xilma-xil mevalardan, hatto nominiham bilmaydigan ayrim nozu ne'matlardan yeb, ichib o'tirdi.* [17, 88]
- d. *Nafasi buncha issiq, muncha **mazalik!*** [6, 34]
- e. *Bu yerdagilar ham yupqani **mazali** pishirishar ekan.* [12, 64]
- f. *U **muloyim** tabiati, soddaligi, oz bo'lsa ham, **mazali**, ma'nili gapi, kuch-quvvati bilan odamlarga yoqdi.* [12, 23]
- g. *Lekin ehtiyoji mavjud: yana-daqiziqarli, yana-da **lazzatli** tashvishlarni qo'msaydi Zahro.* [17, 236]

3. **Bitter** (*achchiq*)

In English: acrid, acrimonious, biting, embittered, Harsh, rancorous, severe, sharp, sour, virulent, afflictive, cutting, intense, sad, sarcastic, stinging, tart. For example:

- a. Still, it was clear she was profoundly **sad**. - *Shunday bo'lsa-da, uning juda **xafa** ekanligi aniq edi.* [9, 58]
- b. Let me pass you some more of those dewberry **tarts**. - *Men sizga shudringli **tort**lardan yana bir oz beraman.* [7, 254]
- c. Place chicken on a **cutting** board and cut downward along the spine with a sharp knife. - *Tovuqni **kesish** taxtasiga qo'ying va o'tkir pichoq bilan umurtqa pog'onasi bo'ylab pastga qarab kesing.* [4, 447]

In Uzbek: *achchiq, qattiq, o'tkir, nordon, azobli, kislota, kesuvchi, kuchli, g'amgin, istehzoli, g'azablangan*. Masalan:

- a. *Endi Yusufning ko'ziga uyqu qo'ndirmayotgan narsa nafaqat uyichining ipirisqiligi, balki Ergashning **achchiq** taqdiri ham bo'libchiqyapti*. [17, 111]
- b. *O'rnidanturmasdanoq yotgan joyida uchta-to'rtta qalampir solingan **achchiq** sho'rvadan yarim kosa ichdi*. [6, 254]
- c. *Miryoqubning kattakon miyasi, **o'tkir** aqli bor!* [6, 128]
- d. *Quvaning yirik donali va **nordon** anorlari...* [6, 74]
- e. ***Kuchlik** bir yel turg'an, qandaydir bir ishka hozirlang'an kabi to'rt tomong'a yugurib yurar edi*. [1, 177]
- f. *Musulmonqul janobidek bir bahodirdan andisha qilmay uning dushmanlarini sarfarozi aylab do'stlarini **g'amgin** qiladirlar*. [1, 90]
- g. *Akbar **qattiq** g'azablanganda vajohati o'zgarib, qanchalik qo'rqinchli bo'lib ketishini yigitlariendi ko'rdilar*. [13, 213]

4. **Sour (nordon)**

In English: nimsatir, ingliz tilida; acid, embitter, moody, morose, rancid, sharp, sullen, tart, turned, acetous, acrimonious, austere, churlish, coagulated, crabbed, crusty, harsh, morose, peevish, pungent, ranced. For example:

- a. He can also be **peevish** and a considerable grouch; - *Bundan tashqari, u **ranjigan** va juda g'azablangan bo'lishi mumkin*. [8]
- b. They were **sullen**-looking, sleepy-eyed men who seemed unused to late hours. - *Ular ko'zlari uyqusirab, kechki soatlarga o'rganmagan **ma'yus** odamlar edi*. [7, 164]
- c. The French sandwich is famous for using the traditional **crusty** baguette. - *Fransuz sendvichi an'anaviy **qobiqli** bagetdan foydalanish bilan mashhur*. [4, 135]

In Uzbek: *nordon, ranjitqi, o'tkir, qattiq, qo'pol, kislota*. Masalan:

- a. *Mingboshi birdaniga **qo'pol** bir ovoz bilan kulib yubordi*. [6, 227]
- b. *O'zining bu qadar **qattiq** uxlaganiga hayron bo'ldi*. [6, 107]
- c. *Otasi odatda darvozani juda **qattiq** taraqlatardi*. [6, 107]

- d. *Birinchi marta sensiraganida, negadir qunt qilmagan xotin busafar hayrat aralash **ranjib** qo'ydi.* [6, 137]
- e. *Uning amri bilan Qunduzdan topish mumkin bo'lgan eng toza chog'irlar, eng **o'tkir** maylar toptirib keltirildi.* [14, 358]
- f. *Miryoqubning **o'tkir** quloqlari oshxona tomonni tinglarkan, ikki kishining pichirlashib gaplashganini aniq eshitdi, yuragi objuvoz likopiday ura boshladi.* [6, 153]
- g. *Qozonda karundi daraxtining **nordon** mevasidan qo'shib tayyorlangan mazali qayla pishibturibdi.* [14, 476]
- h. *Hirotning eng zo'r pazandalari tayyorlagan g'izol (kiyikning Xurosonda ko'p uchraydigan bir turi) kaboblari, ishtaha ochuvchi **nordon** ocharlar (zira va sirka qo'shib tayyorlangan go'shtli taom), mohicha nomi bilan mashhur bo'lgan o'ta nozik **xushta'm** suyuq oshlar Muzaffar mirzo o'zmehmoni bilan o'tirgan tillakori ko'shkning yuqorigi qavatiga ketma-ket olib chiqilmoqda edi.* [14, 292]

5. Salty (*sho'r*)

In English: brackish, briny, piquant, pungent, racy, saline, salt, spicy, tangy, soy sauce, processed meat, preserved, olives, fries. For example:

- a. I'll let you know, if you do't bring smelling-**salts**, cold water, and vinegar, quick, I will. - *Men sizga aytaman, agar siz hidli **tuzlar**, sovuq suv va sirka olib kelmasangiz, men tezda keltiraman.* [5, 34]
- b. Then he strode along, trying to step on the on the traces of the footsteps of the mowers on the meadow; or counting his steps, calculated how many times he would have to walk from one boundary rut to another to make a verst; or cut off the wormwood growing in the rut, and crushing them in his hands, sniffed at the bitter-sweet, **pungent** odour. - *So'ng o'tloqdagi o'roqchilarning iziga qadam qo'ymoqchi bo'lib, bostirib bordi; yoki qadamlarini sanab, o'lcham olish uchun bir chegaradan ikkinchisiga necha marta yurish kerakligini hisoblab chiqdi; yoki chuvalchangda o'sgan shuvoqni kesib, qo'lida ezib, achchiq-shirin, **o'tkir hidni** hidladi.* [11, 108]
- c. In a street-food context, **processed meats** usually take the form of meat-balls. - *Ko'cha ovqatlari kontekstida **qayta ishlangan go'sht** odatda köfte shaklini oladi.* [4, 275]

- d. Other toppings include tuna, **olives**, and scallions. - *Boshqa to'plamlarga orkinos, zaytun va piyoz kiradi.* [4, 260]
- e. French **fries** are among the, most popular, reflecting a growing Western influence on Korean street food. - *Fransuz kartoshkalari eng mashhurlaridan biri bo'lib, G'arbning Koreya taomlariga ta'siri kuchayib borayotganini aks ettiradi.* [4, 320]
- f. It may be **preserved** several days and, therefore, is ideal for journeys. - *U bir necha kun saqlanishi mumkin va shuning uchun sayohatlar uchun idealdir.* [4, 68]
- g. Pale yellow with a slightly sweet and **tangy** sour flavor, it is served in a glass with a spoon. - *Bir oz shirin va o'tkir nordon ta'mga ega och sariq rangda, qoshiq bilan shisha idishda keltiriladi.* [4, 365]

In Uzbek: *sho'r, nordon, o'tkir, sho'rlangan, tuz, achchiq, so'ya sosu, qayta ishlangan go'sht, zaytun, kartoshka.*
Masalan:

- a. *Lekin tabiat Akbarga favqulodda o'tkir ko'z bergan.* [13,446]
- b. *Ochqoring'a tushkan o'tkir may viji etdirib me'dani qaynatdida, tomoq ostini loyullatmoq-qa oldi.* [1, 151]
- c. *Sho'r daryoni ham yutaman, degan ne-ne zo'rlar shisha tagiga yetolmagan.* [15, 244]
- d. *O'rnidan turmasdanoq yotgan joyida uchta-to'rtta qalampir solingan achchiq sho'rvadan yarim kosa ichdi.* [6, 254]
- e. *Achchiq izg'irin childirmasini qo'lga olib, g'ijbangni qizitadi...* [6, 258]
- f. *Shundog' qilib sizning o'z kishingiz bo'lg'an O'tabboy tuz haqingizni unutdi.* [1, 91]
- g. *Bu gap maxdumga adras to'nning alami ustidan tuz sepkan ta'sirini berdi.* [2, 367]
- h. *Choy ichmadim, ichimga tuz ham kirmadi.* [12, 54]
- i. *Gapni cho'zish nima kerak, xola? — dedi Enaxon. — Bo'lar ish bo'libdi, mening sho'r peshonam ekan, mayli!* [6, 55]

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The feeling of *ta'm-maza* (taste) is not a discrete expression of human inner feeling. Man has little success in dividing such

perceptions into elements. For example, it is not difficult to form a feature that distinguishes the taste of cherry from the taste of raspberry, the taste of lemon from the taste of kiwi. Thus, the predicates corresponding to the emotional perception of the world show that their semantic structure depends on the *tuyg'ularga* (feelings) that make the person familiar with the objects of reality. Perhaps, to describe taste, it is also necessary to refer to a number of basic concepts that do not always belong to the field. It can be knowledge and skills related to various areas of human life.

The concept of “sweet – *shirin*”, which belongs to these five “taste” groups, stands out from the others. The concept of *ta'm – maza* (taste) performs a unique dominant function in comparison with groups. This can be proved by etymological dictionary data, as well as the number of lexemes objectifying this concept in the language.

According to the etymological dictionary of the English language, in the Old English period, the word “sweet” is related to the perception of taste and means *mazali* (delicious), *yoqimli* (pleasant), *sog'lom* (healthy), *ajoyib* (wonderful). Here there is a connection with the root “sweet” in the Indo-European language family - “to find pleasure, joy in something.” The above means that having a taste means having a sweet taste. Sweet taste is primarily associated with pleasure, joy, pleasant impressions. In the second half of the 18th century, “sweet” expressed the meanings of *shirin* (sweet), *yoqimsiz* (unpleasant), *shakarli* (sugary), *ikkiyuzlamachi* (hypocrite), *xushomadgo'y* (flattering), *uddaburon* (obstinate), *qo'zg'aluvchan* (excitable).

CONCLUSION

In the Uzbek language, it came from the Persian language, and we learned that the word *shirin* has such lexical meanings as delicious, sweet, restful, comforting. But we found out that in English, the word “sweet” has negative meanings *ikkiyuzlamachi* (hypocrite), *yoqimsiz* (unpleasant), *uddaburon* (obstinate).

In short, prototypes differ by language. It is worth noting that in this case, some of the prototypes of sweet taste in English and

Uzbek languages do not correspond to each other, which is an expression of the dissimilar worldviews of English and Uzbek linguists.

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