

## Features of the Concept of “taste” in English and Uzbek Languages

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### ABSTRACT

*This article describes the features of the concept of "taste" (ta'm-maza) in the English and Uzbek languages. Statistical analysis of lexical units expressing the concept of "taste" (ta'm-maza) in English and Uzbek languages, manifestation of isomorphic and allomorphic properties in both languages, and the fact that some words and phrases have their universal and unique properties in one of the two languages are explained.*

**Keywords:** Sharpness, delicious, sour, fondness, touch, tartly, love, gentle, perception, vulgarity, soy souce, disgust.

### INTRODUCTION

The characteristics of the concept of “taste” are also used to describe abstract entities that are important in human life. By describing abstract concepts through the sensory visual representation of taste, it shows that a person plays a large role in the perception of the world, for example; sweet love (*shirin sevgi*), sweet kiss (*shirin bo'sa*), sweet dream (*shirin tush*), sweet lie (*shirin yolg'on*). Thus, a complex feeling is expressed through simpler, concrete entities, a reductionist function of perceptual metaphor.

The attribute that often accompanies the word *sevgi* (love) in the English language is the symbol of *shirin* (sweet) taste. Love is a strong feeling of deep affection, sincere and genuine affection, deep emotional passion. In many cases, it evokes

pleasant memories, so information about this feeling is associated with sweet taste. Love is a very complex emotion, and to explain this phenomenon, knowledge based on our emotional experience, which is not related to the realm of abstract thinking, is used. Thus, this feeling is actualized through simpler, concrete subjects, where the reductionist function of perceptual metaphor is manifested.

Thus, the analysis of the word *sweet-shirin* in English and Uzbek languages showed that it contains universal and specific information about the concept of taste. The word *sweet-shirin* has a multidimensional, complex structure, and its content is expressed not only by the emotional-concrete component of knowledge, but also by the abstract-logical one manifested in association.

In English, the word "savory" means *lazzat, xordiq, sarxush, mukkasidan ketmoq, o'z ixtiyorini topshirmoq*.

In the Uzbek language, the word *lazzat* (savory) means "the quality of things perceived through the organs of taste, mood, pleasure (the quality of things perceived through the organs of taste, mood, pleasure)."

When we observed that the words "savory – *lazzat*" differ in some aspects of the meaning of the concept "taste" (*ta'm-maza*) in the English and Uzbek languages, it was observed that "savory" in English also has a negative meaning. These observations were found to be universal and specific in both languages.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to the etymological dictionary of the English language, in the Old English period, the word "bitter" was associated with the perception of *achchiq, o'tkir, yoqimsiz* taste, and was also interpreted as *qayg'u va azob-uqubatlarga to'la, og'riq keltiradi*. The word "bitter" in Old English also means *tishlash, tish bilan yirtish, og'riq keltirish* and earlier in the Indo-European language family it represented the meaning of *urmoq*.

The level of perception of the concept of “bitter – *achchiq*”, according to the indicated dictionaries, is presented as having an alkaline (unpleasant) taste characteristic of the herb. The perceptual level interpretation of the concept of *achchiq* (bitter) contains an implicit statement of the prototypical effect. *Die Galle (safro)* is more psychologically salient and is a cognitive reference point, i.e., the prototype of bitter taste.

It is worth noting that in the Uzbek language, the prototype of *achchiq* (bitter) taste comes in such meanings as *til yoki og'izni achitadigan, tishni qamashtiradigan, jonini achitadigan ko'ngilga ozor beradigan*. In Uzbek, the prototypes of bitter taste are more focused on flora, and in English, they are related to the human heart, which is an expression of idiotic identity in the perception of bitter taste by the representatives of the linguistic and cultural space in English and Uzbek.

The imperceptible level of the concept of “bitter – *achchiq*” means *qiyinchilik, mashaqqatlarga to'la, qayg'u keltiruvchi, qayg'uli og'ir*, as well as *achchiqlikni ifodalovchi, o'tkir, shiddatli, g'azablangan, murosasiz*, the essence of which is a negative attitude towards the surrounding world. At the unconscious level of the structure of the concept of “taste” the cognitive mechanism of metaphorization is involved and dominates the transition from the sphere of the physical, material world to the sphere of the mental world.

Thus, the linguocognitive analysis of the concept of “bitter-*achchiq*” and its derivatives in English and Uzbek languages showed that when these concepts are objectified, the English language means negative meanings such as *achchiq ta'mni, mazasiz ovqat, shuningdek, qayg'u va azobga to'la hayot* (bitter taste, tasteless food, as well as a life full of sadness and pain) in the linguistic mind of English.

According to the *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, in Old High English, the word “sour” was associated with the perception of taste. Also, *xali pishmagan, hom* means *unpleasant impressions, difficult, painful life, sadness, anger*.

The perceptual level of the concept “Sour” is presented as *nordon*, according to these dictionaries, *sirka yoki limon ta'miga ega* (having the taste of vinegar or lemon). In the interpretation

of the non-receptive level of the “sour” concept, there is confirmation of the prototypical effect. *Sirka* (vinegar) and *limon* (lemon) are more psychologically distinct and are a cognitive reference point or prototype of sour taste. Vinegar – An aqueous solution of acetic acid is widely used in traditional English cuisine as a food seasoning and food preservative. Lemon fruits have a very sour taste due to the organic acid in them. The taste of lemon is primary with the taste of vinegar, because lemon is a natural object and vinegar is an artificial substance.

In the Uzbek language, *nordon* (sour) means *bu og‘izni burishtiruvchi, achchiq* (this mouth-wrenching, bitter). The word “sour” in some cases expresses the meaning *nimtatir (achchiq ham, chuchuk ham* [both bitter and sweet]) characteristic of the Uzbek language. This meaning represents a unique feature of the language.

Thus, in the process of research, the concept of “sour-*nordon*” in the English and Uzbek languages has strengthened universal and specific information about taste, and the analysis of this concept revealed that it has a multifaceted content and a complex structure.

In English, the word “salty” means *me‘yoridan ortifq tuz, yer betidagi tuz moddasi, bechora, azob uqubat!* (excessive salt, salt substance on the surface of the earth, poor, suffering!) as expressing the perception of the concept of “taste.” But in the Uzbek language, we also observed the unique meanings of the word *lazzat* such as *sho‘r paxta, terjan mavjud bo‘lgan oq sho‘r, sho‘r bosgan*.

Our observations showed that in both languages “taste” (*ta‘m-maza*) is primarily the basic concepts of “tasty – *mazali*” and “tastelass – *bemaza*” and their derivatives: “appetizing – *ishtaha ochuvchi*”, “aromatic – *xushbo‘y*”, “delicate – *nafis*”, “piquant – *xushta‘m*”, “disgusting – *jirkanch*”, “nasty – *yoqimsiz*”.

The concept of “taste” (*ta‘m-maza*) is classified by us as multi-level (linguistic representatives), for the description of which the conceptual field approach is the most appropriate way. Also, the structure of each concept includes: 1) the perceptual level, which contains information about the standard of taste or

cognitive reference point and the most general idea of this concept; 2) an intangible level that contains information about the rethought feature, that is, the presence of metaphorical and symbolic meanings.

Taking into account the above, there are a number of words that express the concept of “taste” (*ta'm-maza*) in English and Uzbek languages, and we will consider them in detail through word groups expressing the semantics of “taste” (*ta'm-maza*) based on explanatory and bilingual dictionaries.

In the noun phrase: In English: taste, honey, delicacy, agreeable, elegance, perception, dulcet, flavor, melodious, judgment, mild, musical, mouth-watering, harshness, severity, sharpness, cutting, intensity, tart, moody, salinity, saline, salt, soy sauce, processed meat, sapidity, sweet, savor, bittersweet, bit, fondness, partiality, predilection, critique, discernment, gestation, nicety, predilection, refinement, cheapness, crassness, crudeness, gaucherie, immodesty, impropriety, inelegance, tastelessness, vulgarity, showiness, untasty, taste sensation, blandness, coarseness, idleness, indiscrimination, dullness, disinclination, aversion, indelicacy, insipidity, laziness, lethargy, brackish, disgust; For example:

1. In our times of bitter suffering there are almost always these pauses, when our consciousness is benumbed to everything but some trivial **perception** or sensation. - *Bizning achchiq azob-uqubatlarimizda deyarli har doim shunday pauzalar bo'ladi, bizning ongimiz ba'zi bir arzimas idrok yoki his-tuyg'ulardan tashqari hamma narsaga to'sqinlik qiladi.* (Bede 2005: 452)
2. So mind you don't disgrace my **judgment**. - *Shunday ekan, mening hukimni sharmanda qilmang.* (Bede 2005: 188)
3. She did most heartily grieve over the of her childhood; and sat down practised vigorously an hour and a half. – *U bolaligidagi bekorchilikdan qattiq qayg'urdi; va bir yarim soat qizg'in mashq qildi.* (Austen 2004: 293)
4. How dan she find an appellation for them, deep enough in familiar **vulgarity**?- *4. Qanday qilib u ularga tanish qo'pollikni chuqur o'z ichiga olgan apellyatsiyani topadi?* (Austen 2004: 343)
5. Harriet seemed ready to worship her friend for a sentence so satisfactory; and Emma was only saved from raptures and

**fondness**, which at that moment would have been dreadful penance, by the sound of her father's footsteps. - *Garriet o'z do'stiga juda qoniqarli bir hukm uchun sajda qilishga tayyor edi; Emma esa o'sha paytda dahshatli tavba bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan jo'shqinlik va mehr-muhabbatdan faqat otasining qadam tovushi bilan qutuldi.* (Austen 2004: 454)

6. Add crab, black **soy sauce**, suger, and oyster sauce and cook for five minutes or until crabs are done. - *Qisqichbaqa, qora soya sousi, shakar va ustritsa sousini qo'shing va besh daqiqa yoki qisqichbaqa tayyor bo'lguncha pishiring.* (Kraig 2013: 406)
7. Cooked in oil or butter and coated with black pepper, this large crab is a delicious mess, with the **sharpness** of the pepper nicely balancing and playing off the richness of the oil. - *Yog 'yoki sariyog'da pishirilgan va qora murch bilan qoplangan bu katta Qisqichbaqa mazali aralashmasi, qalampirning o'tkirligi bilan yaxshi muvozanatlanadi va yog'ning boyligini moslashadi.* (Kraig 2013: 301)

In Uzbek: *ta'm, asal, lazzat, shakar, yumshoqlik, qattqlik, sho'rlanish, tuz, so'ya sous, qiyma go'sht, achchiqlik, bitiklik, xushkayfiyat, nazokat, keskinlik, jadallik, predmetlilik, farosatlilik, kesatliqlilik, noziklik, ziyraklik, ma'qullik, idrok, beodoblik, ohangdorlik, hukm, didsizlik, ta'm sezish, lanjlik;* for example:

1. — *Dasturxonning bitdimi, bolam? — deb so'radi.*  
— *Bitdi. Tashqarining asali kamga o'xshaydir.* (Qodirity 2014: 246)
2. *Asal uchun shoshib borg'an Zaynab to'xtab qayin otasining og'zig'a qaradi.* (Qodirity 2014: 246)
3. *O'ttiz sakkizdan endigina hatlagan bu ayolning yuzlarida turmushning achchiq-chuchuklari shundayligicha o'z rasmini solib qo'yaqolgandi.* (Hamdam 2007: 51)
4. *Gulnor paranjini bir yoqqa otib, dasturxonga o'ralgan barkashni uzatdi: — Qiymani yupqa. — Bu yerdagilar ham yupqani mazali pishirishar ekan.* (Asarlar 1969: 65)
5. *Ustidagi qiymasi bilan laganning buzilmag'anini ko'rib Otabekso'radi.* (Qodirity 2014: 272)
6. — *Shirin chiqdi-ya. Cho'l qovuni shirin bo'larkan. — Hali astoydil yetilgani yo'q. Shakar bo'lib ketadihal.* (Ahmad 1976: 608)

7. *Kulgi bilam charchoq ham, nssiq eltgan **lanjlik** hamtarqalgandek bo'ldi.* (Ahmad 1976: 216)
8. *Gubrga **noziklik** paytlaring o'tib ketgan. Baqirma. E, gubrning dumi, generalning arzandasi!* (Ahmad 1976: 63)
9. *Oson, biroq oson ishda **lazzat** yo'q.* (Qodiriy 2014: 430)

**In the adjective phrase:** In English: bland, tasteful, tasteless, luscious, pungent, unsalted, unsalty, beloved, pleasing, dear, dulcet, fresh, lovable, pleasant, sweetheart, amiable, beautiful, fragrant, gentle, harmonious, mild, musical, Saccharine, pure, wholesome, winning, appetizing, delectable, luscious, palatable, piquant, spicy, toothsome, yummy, acrid, acrimonious, biting, embittered, harsh, rancorous, severe, sharp, sour, virulent, afflictive, cutting, intense, sad, sarcastic, stinging, moody, morose, rancid, sullen, turned, acetous, austere, churlish, coagulated, crabbed, crusty, morose, peevish, brackish, briny, racy, saline, salt, tangy, sweet, delicious, bit, bad taste, unpleasure, apathy, lot salty, disgusting, hatred, hate; For example:

1. His cheeks became as he went on his **mild** grey eyes filled with teares, and his voice trembled as he spoke the last sentence. - *Muloyim kulrang ko'zlarida to'lgan yoshlari uning yanoqlarini qopladi va oxirgi jumlaning aytganida ovozi titrardi.* (Bede 2005: 37)
2. "I was quite taken by surprise; it was very good of you to come and see my mother in her trouble," he said, in a **gentle** grateful tone, for his quick mind told him at once how she came to be there. - "Meni hayratda qoldirdi, onamni qayg'usida ko'rishga kelganingiz juda yaxshi bo'ldi", dedi u **yumshoq** minnatdor ohangda, chunki uning tezkor aqli unga qanday qilib u joyga kelganini darhol aytib bergandi. (Bede 2005: 129)
3. Do not be **severe** upon him, and judge him by our modern standart. - *Unga qattiqqo'l bo'lmang va uni bizning zamonaviy standartimiz bilan hukm qiling.* (Bede 2005: 575)
4. And over all streamed the **delicious** June sunshine through the old windows, which their desultory patches of yellow, red, and blue, that threw pleasant touches of colour on the opposite wall. - *Qadimgi derazalar orqali iyun oyining **maftunkor** nurlari oqib turardi, ularning sarg'ish, qizil va ko'k rangdagi noaniq yamoqlari*

- qarama-qarshi devorga yoqimli ranglari ila ta'sir qilardi.* (Bede 2005: 217)
5. "What! Have you courage to stay all night in the prison? she is **sullen**, and will scarcely make answer when she is spoken to". – "*Nima! Tun bo'yi qamoqxonada o'tirishga jur'at etasanmi? U g'amgin va u bilan gaplashganda zo'rg'a javob qaytaradi.*" (Bede 2005: 498)
  6. It was a **sweet** view - **sweet** to the eye and the mind. - *Bu shirin manzara edi - ko'z va aqlga yoqimli.* (Austen 2004: 60)
  7. "Oh, nothing, only silly nonsense," said Natasha, breaking into a more beaming smile than ever. "I was only going to tell you about Petya. Nurse coming up to take him from me today, he laughed and puckered up his face and squeezed up to me - I suppose he thought he was hiding. He's **awfully sweet** ... There he is crying. Well, good-bye!" and she run out of the room. – "*Oh, hech narsa, faqat bema'nilik,*" dedi Natasha va har qachongidan ham yorqinroq tabassum bilan. — *Men sizga faqat Petya haqida gapirib bermoqchi edim. Hamshira bugun uni yonimdan olib ketish uchun keldi, u kulib yuzini burishtirdi va menga yaqinlashdi - menimcha, u yashiringan deb o'yladi. U yomonam shirin... Mana u yig'layapti. Xo'sh, xayr!" va u xonadan yugurib chiqib ketdi.* (Tolstoy 2002: 1571)

In Uzbek: *bemaza, shirali, sof, o'tkir, nordon, tuzsiz, tuzsiz, achchiq, mazali, qattiq, ko'p sho'r, sevimli, yangi, yoqimli, yoqimtoy, chiroyli, xushbo'y, muloyim, barkamol, yumshoq, foydali, ishtahali, o'tkir, iztirobli, kesish, kuchli, g'amgin, istehzoli, xafa, sho'r, tuzli, yomon ta'mli, noxush, yumshoq, loqaydlik, hushchaqchaq, zavqli, jirkanch, nafratli, xushxo'r, xushta'm, ishtahasiz;* For example:

1. *O, hayot, naqadar achchiqsan!* (Hamdam 2007: 76)
2. *Hassakashlar qatorida, skameykada yonma-yon o'tirib, xushxo'r, xushta'm qiyomdan vanisholdadan boshlarini ko'tarmay, soqolmo'ylovlariga oqizib-tomizib, kavshayotgan imom — maktab domlasi va bir mudarris ham, bu munosabat bilan bolalarga husni axloqi ta'limxususida bir oz dahanaki jang qilishdi.* (Asarlar 1969: 44)
3. *Tengdik hamon qo'mizini ting'illatib past, shirali ovoz bilan xirgoyi qilardi.* (Ahmad 1976: 63)



4. *Qosimbek shirali*, yo'g'on ovoz bilan *Qur'on* suralarini ohangdor qilib aytib, uzoq tilovat qildi. [14, 258]
5. Amir so'zinitugatmayoq *bemaza* savol berganini o'zi ham tushundi, lekin endi kechedi. (Hamdam 2007: 131)
6. Yo'lchining taqachi oshnasi *Qoratoy* och qornini *bemaza* moshxo'rdagato'ldirib, to'qqiz yog'ochli sovuq uyda, tanchada, ko'zlarini xira chiroqqa tikib xomush o'tirar edi. (Asarlar 1969: 119)
7. Xaq Olimxon ellik boshining ko'nglidagiday ziyofat: jihozlarga boy, go'zal, naqshkormehmonxonada o'tiradi, yana nodir taom, nodir mevalar, *achchiq xushbo'y* choy, dongdor boyvachchabilan suhbat! (Asarlar 1969: 119)
8. Ertalab *Shoqosim* bir parcha eski qog'ozga o'ralgan *xushbo'y*, qandaydir, bir o'simlikningqovjiroq gulini keltirib, qaynoq suvda ezib qizga ichirishni buyurgan edi. (Asarlar 1969: 138)
9. Bu orada *Shirvondan noxush* xabarlar keldi. (Qodirov 2018: 200)
10. Shu vaqtda *Gulsumbibi*, betob, *ishtahasiz* qizi uchun o'z hovlisida, o'z dekchasida tayyorlangan bir kosa serqatiq xo'rda oshni avaylab ko'tarib, eshikdan kirib keldi. (Asarlar 1969: 168)

In the numeral phrase: In English: second (*yoqimli ikkinchi ovqat*), four (*to'rtinchisi*); For example:

1. He held his head on one side and screwed up his mouth, as he nudged Baetle Massey, and watched half-witted Tom Tholer, otherwise known as "Tom Saft," receiving his **second** plateful of beef. - *U boshini bir tomoniga tutib, og'zini burishtirdi, Bartl Masseyni qo'zg'atdi va "Tom Saft" nomi bilan mashhur bo'lgan yarim aqlli Tom Toler ikkinchi tovoq mol go'shtini qabul qilayotganini tomosha qildi.* (Bede 2005: 579)

In Uzbek: *ikkinchisi* (*ovqatga nisbatan*), *to'rtinchisi* (*saladga nisbatan*), *qirq tog'ora*; For example:

**In the verb phrase:** In English: sample, love, harmoniously, intensity, embitter, salt, fry, flavor, savor, relish, smark, smack, disgust, touch, blah; For example:

1. It is a memory that gives a more exquisite **touch** to tenderness, that feed the madness of jealousy and adds the last keenness to the agony of despair. - *Bu mehribonlikka yanada nafis tus beradigan,*

*rashqning jinniligini oziqlantiradigan va umidsizlik azobiga so'nggi o'tkirlikni qo'shadigan xotira.* (Bede 2005: 244)

2. I know you have all reason to **love** him, but no one of his parishioners has so much reason as I. - *Bilaman, sizda uni sevish uchun barcha sabablar bor, lekin uning cherkov a'zolarining hech birida men kabi sabab yo'q.* (Bede 2005: 296)
3. And to be **disgusted** at every turn with the management of the house and the estate! - *Va har qadamda uy va mulk boshqaruvidan jirkanish!* (Bede 2005: 141)
4. That chapter also introduces a considerable number of the novel's store of interconnected themes and provides a useful **sample** of how they arise out of concretely represented individual characters whose interests and relations generated the several levels of interest and discourse that Emma keeps continually in pay. - *Ushbu bob, shuningdek, romanning o'zaro bog'liq mavzular to'plamini taqdim etadi va ularning qiziqishlari va munosabatlari Emma doimiy ravishda qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan qiziqish va nutqning bir necha darajalarini keltirib chiqargan aniq ifodalangan individual personajlardan qanday paydo bo'lishining foydali namunasi taqdim etadi.* (Austen 2004: 30)
5. **Fry** the onions untill lightly browned. - *Piyozni engil qizarguncha qovuring.* (Kraig 2013: 407)

In Uzbek: *tuzlamoq, qovurmoq, lazzatlanmoq, maza qilmoq, jirkanmoq, tegmoq, achchiqlanadi*; For example:

1. *Odil aka bo'lsa dam o'g'liga yuragi achishadi, dam achchiqlanadi.* (Hamdam 2007: 102)
2. — *Qars ikki qo'ldan chiqar ekan! Ikkalamiz bir bo'lsak, Sultonni tuzlaymiz.* (Cho'lpon 2013: 50)
3. *Allaqaysi bir mingboshi to'raga birto'qqiz ilvarsin yuborgan ekan. Uchtasini alohida tuzlab qo'ydim. Yaxshi palov qilaman.* (Cho'lpon 2013: 157)
4. ... *so'ngra buvoqeani uzoq yillar davomida Yaponiyaning saqichidek hech kingabermay chaynab lazzatlangan bo'lardilar...* (Hamdam 2007: 15)
5. *Echkini-ku qatorgaqo'shmasa ham bo'laveradi. Uni na sotib maza qilasan va na so'yib.* (Hamdam 2007: 127)

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the adverb phrase: In English: tartly, bitterly, tastefully, freshly, darily, mildly, amiably, mildly, gently, purely, acrimoniously, harshly, shar, intensely, sullenly, austerity, peevishly, sweetly, deliciously, unpleasantly, disgustingly, briny; For example:

1. When I've made up my mind that I can't afford to buy a tempting dog, I take no notice of him, because if he took a strong fancy to me and looked lovingly at me, the struggle between arithmetic and inclination might become **unpleasantly** severe. - *Vasvasaga uchragan itni sotib olishga qodir emasman, degan qarorga kelganimda, men unga e'tibor bermayman, chunki u menga qattiq havas qilsa va menga mehr bilan qarasa, arifmetika va moyillik o'rtasidagi yoqimsiz og'ir kurash bo'lishi mumkin.* (Bede 2005: 113)
2. Eventually he becomes talkative by turning to Emma and flirting with her **intensely**, openly, "and excessively." - *Oxir-oqibat u Emmaga o'girilib, u bilan qizg'in, ochiqchasiga "va haddan tashqari" noz-karashma qilish orqali gapiradigan bo'lib qoladi.* (Austen 2004: 73)
3. Selina has entirely given up music; - never touches the instrument, though she played **sweetly**. - *Selina musiqadan butunlay voz kechdi; - hech qachon asbobga tegmaydi, garchi u yoqimli chala olsa ham.* (Austen 2004: 333)
4. Emma had not to listen to such parading again - to any so exclusively addressed to herself - so **desgustingly** decorated with a "dear Miss Woodhouse." - *Emma boshqa bunday paradinglarni - faqat o'ziga qaratilgan - "hurmatli miss Vudxauz" bilan jirkanch tarzda bezatilgan har qanday so'zlarni tinglashga majbur emasdi.* (Austen 2004: 340)
5. Their brown exoskeleton softens when cooked, and when chewed, they emit a burst of hot **briny** liquid. - *Ularning jigarrang ekzoskeleti pishirilganda yumshaydi va chaynalganda issiq, sho'r suyuqlik chiqaradi.* (Kraig 2013: 320)
6. "I don't call fifty very old," said Miss Maudie **tartly**. - *Men ellik yoshni unchalik qari demayman, — dedi miss Maudi achchiqqina.* (Lee 1998: 101)
7. She **bitterly** regretted not having sought a closer acquaintance with her, and blushed for the envious feelings which had certainly been,

in some measure, the cause. - *U o'zi bilan yaqinroq tanishishni istamaganidan qattiq afsusda edi va qaysidir ma'noda sabab bo'lgan hasad tuyg'ularidan qizarib ketdi.* (Austen 2004: 462)

In Uzbek: *maza qilib, yangi, yumshoq, sof, qattiq, ixlos, tejankorlik, shirin, mazali, yoqimsiz, taajjublanib, ishtahasiz, achchiqma-achchiq*; For example:

1. *U achchiqlanib, yana tashlangan edi, boyadan beri paytpoylayotgan Rashidning qo'liga tushdi — bu bahaybat hayvonni bo'yinterisidan mahkam tutganicha mushuk singari balandga ko'tarib oldi.* (Hamdam 2007: 67)
2. Yusuf esa o'zinihaqoratlanganday his etar, kimgadir, nimagadir **achchiqma-achchiq** yashagisi kelardi. (Hamdam 2007: 78)
3. Albatta, atay qilmadi, **achchiq** ustida, asabiy holda qildi, lekin baribir, uni o'z to'ng'ichi siltab tashladi-da!.. (Hamdam 2007: 107)
4. *Gulnor eskichit guppisiga o'ralib, nonni ishtahasiz tishlar, miskarlar tomonidan samovar taxlitida yasalgan qumg'ondan choy quyur edi.* (Asarlar 1969: 104)
5. *Yusuf kun bo'yi ularni kuzatib, shu narsani angladiki, odamzod o'z ishining ustasi bo'lsa va eng muhimi, mehnati qadrlanishini bilsa, demak, u maza qilib ishlaydi.* (Hamdam 2007: 87)
6. *Azizxon savatdan bitta patir oldi-yu, to'shakka chordana qurib maza qilib yeya boshladi.* (Ahmad 1976: 100)

#### CONCLUSION

The statistical analysis of lexical units expressing the concept of “taste” (*ta'm-maza*) in English and Uzbek languages shows that there are 190 lexical units expressing the concept of “taste” (*ta'm-maza*) in English and 107 in Uzbek. Also, in the mixed English and Uzbek languages, “taste” (*ta'm-maza*) showed both isomorphic and allomorphic features in both languages. We have also seen that some words and expressions have universal and specific characteristics in one of the two languages.

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