

Lexical-Semantic Relations in Gastronomic Terminology

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ABSTRACT

Gastronomy is a field that studies the preparation, consumption of food products and the cultural values associated with it, and one of its main components is gastronomic terminology. Gastronomic terminology includes a system of words and terms related to food, cooking, culinary art and food culture. These terms are closely related to language, culture, history and regional characteristics. Lexical-semantic relations are important in gastronomic terms, and the study of such relations as polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy and hyperonymy helps to deeply understand the terminological system. This article analyzes the lexical-semantic relations existing in gastronomic terminology: polysemy, antonyms, synonyms, homonyms, paronyms and hyperonymy-hyponymy relations.

Keywords: gastronomy, gastronomic terminology, lexical-semantic relations, gastronomic polysemy, gastronomic antonymy, gastronomic synonymy, gastronomic homonymy, names of dishes, food products, drinks, sweets, tasting units, household items, etc.

INTRODUCTION

The lexical-semantic group of gastronomic units, food products, which has its place in the lexical level of the Uzbek language, manifests a number of lexical-semantic relations within itself, according to the principle of systematicity.

Lexical-semantic relations are semantic relations between words, which are manifested in the following forms: polysemy, antonymy, synonymy, homonymy, paronymy, etc.

B. Kilichov emphasizes that the manifestations of interword semantic relations reach about ten 1) polysemy, 2) homonymy, 3) antonymy, 4) synonymy, 5) hyponymy, 6) graduonymy, 7) paronymy), but lexical-semantic relations are not limited to these, and the objective basis of interword semantic relations is the infinitely diverse interrelations, connections and connections of things, signs and properties in existence [1: 11].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

M. Mirtojiyev and N. Mahmudov, speaking about the phenomenon of polysemy belonging to the lexical-semantic group, emphasized that polysemy is the richness and possibility of a word to mean various things in the objective world, and expressed the opinion that this phenomenon is, of course, related to the sentence in which the polysemantic word is composed, that it is selected according to the possibilities of this word and comes into contact with various words [2: 412].

Since our work is directly related to lexicography, and our main topic is aimed at studying gastronomic units, in order to find out whether there is antonymy among gastronomic units that directly arise among lexical-semantic units, we turned to Sh. Rahmatullayev's *Explanatory Dictionary of Antonyms of the Uzbek Language* [3: 264].

Sh. Rahmatullayev's *Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Homonyms* is a philological dictionary that contains similar words in the modern Uzbek literary language. To study the phenomenon of homonymy among gastronomic units, units from this dictionary were selected and compared with units in other dictionaries.

During the study of the phenomenon of paronymy among gastronomic units, A. Ma'rufov's *Dictionary of Paronyms* was used.

During the analysis of gastronomic units from dictionaries, classification and descriptive methods were used, including the

synchronous descriptive method, the diachronic method, and areal (linguistic-geographic) methods.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Polysemy – the phenomenon of multiple meanings is important for semantic analysis, and the meaning of a word is determined based on the context. The phenomenon of multiple meanings is also found in gastronomic terminology. Own and borrowed words from thematic groups of gastronomic units, names of food products, are activated in a living language, creating multiple meanings. Among the polysemantic gastronomic units found in dictionaries, their own layer dominates (*atala, achchiq-chuchuk, achchiq choy, biqtirma* (a dialect word meaning a dish prepared by boiling meat over low heat), *bol, bulamiq, bo'tqa, bo'g'irsoq, dimlama, doshqozon, gazzuv, jaz, jo'va, ko'ksomsa, ko'kat, moy, moshkichiri, qatirma, qaynatma, qizil* (a type of wine), *sanchqi, sut, tomizg'i, tovuq, tuppa, turp, ugra, yorma, yoyma, yupqa*, etc.) As one language enriches itself at the expense of another, there are also many polysemantic gastronomic terms used in our daily lives from other languages.

Terms borrowed from Arabic (honey, halva, ta'm, olive, saffron, juice); terms borrowed from Persian (bread, badya, barkash, quince, billur, boda, danak, dekcha, dolchin, durda, jam, kadi, meva, pista, rapida, berry, sardak, turush, shira, shirava); russian (caviar, rum, samovar, fork); dutch (bak); spanish (cocoa); French (caramel, cream, marinade, roulette); English (cocktail, cocoa), Armenian (lavash), Greek (lemon, marshmallow), German (tarelka), tea transferred from Persian to Chinese, etc.

More than 70 gastronomic terms that form multiple meanings in dictionaries are divided into the following thematic groups from the lexical-semantic point of view:

Foods: *atala, achchiq-chuchuk, biqtirma, bulamiq, bo'tqa, bo'g'irsoq, moshkichiri, bo'g'irsoq, qaynatma, to'ppa, dimlama, ikra, lavash, marinad, sardak, ugra, yorma, yupqa, etc.*; Bread and bakery products: *bread, katirma, turush, etc.*; Food products: *barra*

(meat), oil, jazz, kadi, milk, radish, shirava (cream), tomizgi, chicken, etc.; Sweets: honey, bol, durda, halva, kakao, caramel, zefir, cream, roulette, etc. Drinks: boda, gazsuv, cocktail, kizil (type of wine), rum (alcoholic beverage), juice, syrup, tea, etc. Spices: cinnamon, cloves, herbs, berries, saffron, etc. Fruits: nuts, lemons, fruits, pistachios, olives, quince, etc. Tasting units: taste, bitterness, etc. Household items: bucket, jar, dekcha, dish, bowl, jug, millet, samovar, fork, bowl, plate, etc.

Let's look at the expression of some borrowed gastronomic terms in dictionaries.

The word “bread,” which is of Persian origin, is a multi-meaning word. The first meaning is “a food made from dough and baked in a tandoor, oven, pan,” etc. For example, wheat bread, zagora bread, shirmoy bread, bolka bread, etc. The second meaning is generally “food and drink, something necessary for living, subsistence.”

The word “zephyr” (Greek: *Zephyros* – the name of the god of the west wind in Greek mythology), borrowed from Greek, is expressed in the meaning of “A thin and elegant thread with narrow longitudinal grooves. White zephyr. Zephyr shirt”, as well as in the meaning of “A thick dessert cooked with sugar added to fruit juice; fruit jam” [4: 361].

Like the names of native foods, the names of food products belonging to their own class also have many meanings.

One of the favorite dishes of children, “porridge,” which is a type of thick food, is also a word with many meanings: 1) A thick food cooked from grains such as rice and wheat (*halim*, *shavla*, *shirguruch*, etc.); 2) A thick, slurry-like thing, paper porridge (in the paper industry; 3) something expressed in a figurative sense, that is, something that is confused and mixed up. To become porridge: 1) to mix, crush, and become porridge [4: 704].

The word *yupqa*, which is considered a gastronomic term, is also interpreted in several meanings: 1) Not thick, thin across, thin, thin gauze, thin skin, thin paper; 2) Not dense or thick, sparse (about fog, smoke, clouds, etc.); The third meaning is a word belonging to the noun family, which expresses the

meanings of a dish made by spreading dough like a pancake, adding minced meat and carrots fried in oil, and cooking in a pot; long [4: 279].

Atala, which is considered a liquid food, also has several meanings: 1) A liquid food made by beating flour into heated oil and adding water; minced meat atala; thick atala; between prayers and evening prayers, we would return home, have some soup, noodles, and drink some apir-shapir; and then run out into the street again. 2) In a figurative sense; liquid things like slurried food are also called slurries [4: 165].

The role of homonyms in the development of language is incomparable [5: 6]. When examining homonyms in the dictionary as part of the study, it was observed that gastronomic terms were also found among them. We semantically grouped 24 homophones, 1 homophone (words that are mutually consistent in pronunciation), 4 homographs (words that are spelled the same but have different accents) that create homonymy with gastronomic units in the dictionary and got acquainted with their meaning expressions: names of dishes (*atala, osh, ogiz, salla, sumalak, khorda, yupqa, qazi, qarta*), names of drinks (*qiyom, may, rom*); names of desserts (*pashmak*); names of food products (*pay, sir, sirka, sok, til, tuz, un, sut*); names of fruits and vegetables (*turp, kizilcha, tok, tort*); tasting terms (*sho'r*); household items (*pot, jar*). Of these, 20 are words with two molexes (*Atala, og'iz, pashmak, salla, sirka, sumalak, til, turpkhorda, yupqa, qazi, qiyom, qizilcha, zak, qazan, kurt, jar, may, tok, tort*); 5 are words with three molexes (*osh, qartaso'k, tuz, shor'*) and 4 are words with four molexes (*pay, sir, un, rom*).

As part of our research, the special place of gastronomic units in the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language* published in 2022 was studied, as well as the homonymy of more than 40 gastronomic lexemes that formed homonyms among units. Food names: *bashbarmoq, barak, dim-dim, gazak, halim, patir, qarta, quymoq, salad, salla, sumalak, khanim, khorda, orama, chakka*; Drinks: *boza, may, musallas, qiyom, shirchoy, rom*; Sweets: *Nabot/novvot, pashmak, obaki*; Household items: *ayoq, spoon, cholpi*; Food products: *fish, maska, qadaq, sir,*

vinegar, salt, flour; Fruits and vegetables: *bargak, tangerine, qizilcha, qoqi, pumpkin, karakand* (a type of melon), *radish*, etc.

Homonymy among the names of dishes: *Sumalak* belongs to the noun family, originally *suma* – "harvested grain" + *lak* – to reduce-to caress, expressing the additional meaning of the word, a halwa-like dish prepared by soaking the harvested wheat and cooking it for a long time in a special way (it is prepared by many housewives together every year in early spring) [6: 121]. *Sumalak* is a savory, delicious *halwa*-like dish prepared from a mixture of harvested wheat, flour and oil. Therefore, *sumalak* is a unique dish that can be prepared only once a year [4: 758]; *Sumalak* is the state of melting snow frozen in a cone-shaped shape in the gutters and gutters. The *sumalak* hanging on the roofs and gutters sparkled in the sun and did not fade [6: 121].

Halim is derived from the arabic word, which is a thick dish made by boiling wheat groats and meat in water for a long time (until it becomes mushy). The wheat in the cooked halimis crushed, and the meat becomes mushy. The homonym for it is *halim*, which means a gentle, pleasant person who does not get on well with a person, and Halim is also a male name [4: 297].

Homonymy of drink names

Bo'za is derived from the persian word, which is a drink made from millet, that is, a drink made from millet, barley, and similar grains, which gives a feeling of well-being. The homonym for it is *boza*, which is a construction term, and means a mixture prepared for laying bricks or laying foundations [4: 717]. *Shirchai* – (persian + chinese – milk tea) is a word with 4 amoleksems, rum [eng.rum] – a strong drink prepared by distilling fermented sugarcane juice or pomace [4: 454], in its place rom I: [Tajik] noun – fortune telling, relying on some signs and omens, foretelling; rom II: [Tajik] adjective. mute, subject; rom III: [<Russian rama; in colloquial speech the vowel in this word is pronounced uzbek; in the literary language rama is used].

Homonymy of dessert names

Pashmak – "fiber-shaped halva," the name of a local dessert made from flour and custard fried in oil and cut into fibers and

cut to a special size; pashmak – an annual plant belonging to the family of shuradosh, the body of which is covered with thick fibers and scales [4: 698]; *novvot* [f. crystal-shaped sugar, sugar] A shiny crystal hard white or yellowish dessert specially prepared from sugar custard. *Novvot* – in a textile machine: a wooden roller on which the finished fabric is wound [4: 409]; *obaki* – “watery, liquid; "watery, juicy," meaning a medium-ripening local grape variety similar to white *chillaki*, *obaki* – a type of dessert made from sugar syrup [4: 422], can be cited as examples. Synonyms are words of different forms that have the same or similar meaning. *The Large Annotated Dictionary of Synonyms of the Uzbek Language* covers synonymic rows that are important for the modern Uzbek language. This dictionary includes lexical synonyms, their lexicographical explanations, illustrative examples showing the subtleties of meaning of words in the synonym row, their positive and negative evaluations, and stylistic features [7: 13].

Synonyms are common in gastronomic terms. Among the words included in this dictionary, we have divided gastronomic units into the following semantic groups: **Names of dishes, food products:** kebab, *shashlik*; soup, pilaf, pilaf soup; meat; greens, beets; plums, *oli*, *olhirot*, *karaoli* (*karoli*), *gurdoli*, onions; pepper, spices; butter, buttermilk; *suzma*, chakki whey; mint, *hulvo*, *pidana* (*pudina*); oil, oil; **Beverages:** alcohol, vodka, wine, may, *musallas*, *maviz*; **Sweets:** honey, *bol*, *shahd*; **Tasting terms** (units denoting taste): bitter, poison, poison-zaqqum; tasteless, flavorless; taste, flavor, flavoring; sour, bitter; sweet, delicious, tasty, tasty, delicious; **Kitchen equipment, household items:** gas stove; sieve, sieve; *keli*, *ogir*, mortar; plate; *mesh*, *meshkob*, *sanoch*; cup, *paymona*, *ayak*; *kumgan*, *chaydish*, *choggun* (m), *tonqa* (*tonqa*).

Gastronomic units included in the dictionary may differ from each other in terms of their relationship to the current Uzbek literary language, that is, a word in a synonymous series may be within or outside the norms of the current literary language, and words in a synonymous series also differ from each other in terms of the degree to which they express meaning; some words

express the sign at a normal (neutral) level, while others express it at a strong or weak level.

Kebab, shashlik – a dish in which meat is mainly skewered, and cooked on charcoal, as well as in a tandoor or cauldron. Shashlik is actively used in colloquial speech [7: 281]. *Osh, pilaf, palovkhontora* – an Uzbek national dish in which onions, meat, and carrots are fried, then boiled, and rice is added to it. The words *osh, pilaf* are used in speech. This word conveys a positive attitude of the speaker [7: 480]; Pepper, *garmdori* – a plant whose bitter fruit is eaten with food. Pepper, *garmdori* is actively used both in literary language and in dialects [8: 9]; *Saryog', sarimoy* – butter, mainly extracted from cow's milk. *Sarimoy* is a word specific to dialect and oral speech [8: 104]; *Suzma*, a dairy product made from yogurt with whey drained from the curd. It is considered a word specific to the chakki dialect [8: 141]. *Yalpiz, hulvo, pidana (pudina)* is a fragrant herbaceous perennial plant used in medicine and the food industry. The word mint is stylistically neutral. The words *hulvo, pidana* are used in dialects. The word *pidana* is also found in the form of *pudina* in some dialects [8: 264]; *Asal, bol, shahd* – a sweet, liquid food product produced by the processing of nectar from plant flowers in the bodies of worker bees. In the meaning of the word *bol*, the degree of sweetness is more emphasized. The word *shahd* is outdated, used in poetic speech [7: 57].

There are also gastronomic units that form a synonymous series in tasting terms (units expressing taste). *Achchiq, zahar, zahar-zaqqum* – the taste is sour, burning in the mouth and tongue. When the words *poison* and *zahar-zaqqum* are used in a figurative sense, this is how they are expressed. The sign of bitterness gradually increases in the words in the series. The sign is stronger in the word *zahar-zaqqum* than in the word *poison*. At the same time, the scope of application of the word *zahar-zaqqum* is wider [7: 91]. Sweet, delicious, *laziz, xushta'm, totli, tamli, xshkhor* – the taste (taste) is pleasant. In the word *delicious*, there is a commonality in the expression of this meaning. In the words *delicious*, the sign of taste is strongly expressed, more bookish. The words *tatli* and *xushxo'r* are used

relatively rarely, the word *xushxo'r* has the emphasis of "sourly eaten". The word *ta'mli* is often used in colloquial speech [7: 91].

Among drinks, there are also gastronomic units that form a synonymous series: "drink", "vodka", *sharob*, "wine", *may*, *musallas*, *maviz* – a drink that gives pleasure, an alcoholic drink. The words *may*, *musallas*, *sharob*, *maviz* are mainly outdated, more characteristic of bookish speech [7: 264].

Antonyms are words that have opposite meanings. When studying the units and dictionary articles of the *Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek Antonyms*, it was observed that the phenomenon of antonymy between gastronomic units occurs only in tasting units that are available in some categories of adjectives, in dictionaries expressing taste. For example, bitter-sweet, bad-sour (*xushta'm*), insipid (*belazzat*) – delicious (*lazzatli*), insipid – sweet, salt-free, etc.

The taste is similar to pepper – expressed by the bitter lexeme (*achchiqanor*) and the taste is similar to sugar, sweet – sweet lexeme (*shirinanor*) [9: 33]. The second meanings of bitter-sweet lexemes are as follows: **bitter** – touching a person's dignity, hurting; **sweet** – also comes in the meanings of giving pleasure to a person.

The existence of a mutually synonymous phenomenon among antonymic units was also evident in the examples. The *badkhor* lexeme (*badkhor* drink) is used for things that taste bad and are very tasteless, and the *xushxo'rand xushta'm* lexemes are used for things that taste good and are eaten and drunk with appetite. *Xushta'm* drink. Example, "I am afraid that all these things will turn out to be badkhor together" [9: 37].

Tasteless – words that have an unpleasant, negative effect (Tasteless food, tasteless porridge, tasteless juice) create an antonym with the words tasteless, delicious, sweet, which create a mutually synonymous series with the word tasteless, and express meanings that have a pleasant, positive effect. M: delicious//delicious food; delicious//sweet soup; delicious//sweet juice.

Engbemaza, engarzonsho 'rva-shultiniqaynatishuchunabilanquduqqazishkerakbo'larekan.

Oybek, Qutlug'gon. In which kitchens can you find expensive, tasteless food. *Mushtum* [9: 46].

Pairs expressing the antonymy of liquid-dark are also used in relation to dishes. For example, the lexeme *suyuq* (*suyuqmastava*) is used for foods with a lot of water and little else, and the lexeme *quyuq* is used for foods with a little water and a lot of other ingredients, including dishes. (*quyuqmasatava*). M: *Quyuyokisuyuq, yog'likyokiyovg'on, qatqliyokiqtisiz, ishqilib, harqaysioilao'zitopgan-tutganinidasturxongaqo'yib, bahamko'radiganmuqaddas payt*. S. Anorboyev, Oqsoy.

The words *suyuq andquyuq* also have additional meanings, namely *suyuk* – The amount of coloring agent is less than the norm, the color is light. *Suyuk ink; Kuyuk* – The amount of coloring agent is more than the norm, the color is dark. *Kuyuk ink* [9: 63]; The salt-free lexeme (salt-free *mastava*) is used for food products that contain more than the norm or no salt at all, while the salty lexeme is used for units that contain more than the norm, expressing excess. Salty *mastava*. For example, *Choyingsuyuq, oshingtuzsiz, deb, Ochaxonningko'ziniochirmayqo'ydim. Mushtum. Qiymanbunchasho'rbo'lmasa?! From the conversation* [9: 174].

Since paronyms are related and unrelated units in general conceptual-logical terms, they have the same distinctive features as a set of lexical units as variation, synonymy, homonymy, and antonymy [10: 11].

The phenomenon of paronymy among more than 20 gastronomic units from A. Ma'rufov's *Dictionary of Paronyms* was semantically classified, and the lexical units given in it were enriched with information and examples based on other dictionaries: *qarta, qazi; meat, oil, potatoes, jazlik, ilik, aqliq, chakki, shivit, qurut; jam, cake; coffee, syrup, wine, glass*.

Paronyms denoting foods necessary for human consumption are divided into small groups: **dishes**: *qazi* – a national dish specially prepared from horse meat: *Boqotingniarpabilan, Boqarqazi-qartabilan* – *qazi* (an official acting in accordance with Sharia law); *qarta* (a type of *qazi* specially prepared from the large intestine of a horse for use as food) [11: 24] – *karta*

geographical map; **sweets:** *do'rda* (a residue that remains at the bottom of a pot when butter is boiled) – *durda* (marmalade, stew, a sweet coating on molasses), *murabba* (stew) [11: 26] – the original arabic word has the form *murabbä* (flour), and was adopted by replacing the long vowel *ā* at the end of the word with the vowel *â*: *Murabbā.murabbâ* (marmalade); The second part, derived from the verb *rabaʿâ*, originally meaning “to watch,” is an indefinite adjective, meaning “a dessert made by boiling fruit in sugar syrup” [12: 292]. In O‘TIL, [a. – jam, marmalade; marmalade] is also expressed in the form of a dessert made from wet fruit, berries and sugar [4]. The synonym for jam is *murabba*, which is considered a square with four equal sides, and in poetry it is considered a quadrilateral; Cake (the name of one of the sweet, edible confectionery products. The whole class was provided with the chocolate, cake and pistachios that he brought me, I can say) – four (a number between “3” and “5”).

Drinks: *cafe* (a restaurant where drinks such as tea, coffee are drunk) – coffee (coffee plant and fruit); *sharob* (wine; alcoholic beverage) – *sharaf* – glory, high respect); *syrup* – sweetened fruit juice, sweet drink) – *serob* (a lot, in large quantities); *Syrup* – sweetened fruit juice, sweet drink. To drink *syrup*.

Examining the laws of word meaning development, studying the features of homonymy, synonymy, paronymy, antonymy and polysemy of words greatly help in determining the vocabulary richness of the language, and in compiling various dictionaries [13: 66]. In this regard, if we also touch on the phenomena of hypernym and hyponym, which belong to lexical-semantic relations, hypernym is a word that expresses a general concept, while hyponym is one of its components. In the general sense, food is a hypernym, while its specific types – soup, *pilaf*, *kebab* – are hyponyms. This system shows hierarchical relationships in semantic analysis.

Based on the above examples, it was observed that all gastronomic units that form lexical-semantic relationships from dictionaries form hypernymic and hyponymic relationships. For example, dishes (*sumalak*, *kebab*, *halim*); drinks (*boza*, *shirchoy*,

rm); sweets (*obaki*, *novvot*, jam); tasting units (sweet, bitter, savory, delicious), etc.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can note that the study of lexical-semantic relationships in gastronomic terminology plays an important role in linguistics, translation studies, cultural studies, and a deeper understanding of national heritage. Relationships between these terms, such as polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy, hyperonymy and hyponymy, reflect not only the richness of the language, but also the thinking of the people, their social life and historical development. Therefore, a deep analysis of such terminology remains a pressing issue in modern linguistic research. Lexical-semantic relationships between gastronomic units serve as the basis for associative and ideographic dictionaries.

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