



CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS RELATED TO FOOD NAMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article provides information about contrastive analysis of phraseological units related to food names in English and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: Food; National Dishes; Lexical Units; Lexeme

“Taom” (food) is an Arabic word, came into our language by assimilation from abroad, and it expresses the meaning of “food”, “dish”. In the authoritative vocabulary of our language, this word unit is explained as “food which cooked, prepared for consumption” (EDUL, III, – p. 871). In fact, the lexeme of “taom” (food) serves as a synonym for the word unit of “food”.¹

In the explanatory dictionary of our language, this phrase is explained as “something cooked, prepared for eating, food” (O'TIL, III, page 871). In fact, the lexeme of food serves as a synonym for the word food. The word “food” also belongs to the Arabic language and means food, food, sustenance. This word is the plural of the lexical unit “qut”, which was assimilated into the Uzbek language by metotesis: avqot, aqvot (O'TIL, III, page 872).

In the Uzbek language, the lexeme of food serves to express the meaning of “nutrition, something ready for eating and drinking: food, food, meal”.

Food is one of the most important aspects of human life. It not only provides us with essential nutrients and energy, but also brings people together and has important cultural and social meanings. Due to the fact that food names are used a lot in everyday life, there are phraseological units associated with them. For example, in the Uzbek language, we often come across expressions such as “chuchvarani xom sanabsan”, “osh-qatiq bo'lmoq”, “oshga tushgan pashshadek”.

We can observe similar phraseological units in English.

Phraseological units are stable phrases consisting of two or more words that have a specific meaning. They can be idiomatic, metaphorical, or figurative, and they often have specific cultural or historical references. Food-related phraseological units are particularly interesting because they reveal a lot about the cultural and social values associated with different cuisines and eating habits.

Below we look at the English phraseological units associated with a number of food names, their meanings and cultural significance.

Break the ice: This phraseological unit is used to express the act of starting a conversation or breaking tension in a social situation. The origin of this expression is believed to come from the tradition of serving ice cream as a dessert at the beginning of a meal. When someone breaks the ice, it starts a conversation, just as the ice cream breaks the initial silence.

¹ “The Use of Lexical Units Related to Food Names” Manzura Normatova, Teacher, Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan. <http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v6i2.959>

Bite off more than you can chew: This phraseological unit is used to describe someone who takes on more responsibilities or tasks than they can handle. The origin of this expression is believed to come from the idea that if you bite off more food than you can chew, you may choke or have difficulty swallowing. Similarly, if you take on more responsibilities than you can handle, you will feel overwhelmed and unable to complete them successfully.

Butter someone up: This phraseological unit is used to express excessive praise or praise for someone in order to approve or approve them. The origin of the expression is believed to come from the practice of buttering bread before serving, which was considered a sign of respect and hospitality. Just as buttering bread makes it tastier and more enjoyable, flattery can also make someone more receptive and open to your requests.

Cut to the chase: This phraseological unit is used to express the action of getting to the main or most important part of a sentence without wasting time on unnecessary details. The origin of this phrase is believed to come from the practice of cutting directly to the chase scenes in the film, which are the most exciting and important parts of the story. Just as chase scenes are some of the most thrilling and exciting parts of a movie, getting to the point quickly and efficiently can be just as thrilling and satisfying.

Easy as pie: This phraseological unit is used to describe something simple and easy to do. The origin of this expression is believed to come from the idea that pie making is a simple and uncomplicated task, requiring only basic ingredients and simple instructions. Just as pie making is easy and convenient, many other tasks and activities can be easy and simple to approach with the right mindset and skills.

Get a taste of your own medicine: This phraseological unit is used to describe someone who is experiencing the same treatment or consequences as others. The origin of this phrase is believed to come from the idea that when you take your medicine, you are taking a remedy that is meant to treat your illness or problem. Likewise, when someone gets a taste of their own medicine, they experience the same negative consequences for others.

In a nutshell: This phraseological unit is used to express something concise and expressed in a few words. The origin of this phrase is believed to come from the idea that a walnut shell is a small, compact container that holds delicate and valuable items such as a kernel of corn.

Just as a summary protects and preserves the content within a shell, a brief summary or description can break down the essence of a complex idea or topic into a few simple and important elements.

Let sleeping dogs lie: This phraseological unit is used to describe the act of avoiding controversial or sensitive topics that could lead to conflict or trouble.

The origin of this phrase is believed to come from the belief that if you wake a sleeping dog, it may bark or even bite you, causing more harm than good. Likewise, if you bring up a controversial or sensitive topic, you may stir up trouble or conflict that could have been avoided if you had been left alone enough.

On the same page: This phraseological unit is used to express that people have agreed or have a common understanding about something. The origin of this expression is believed to come from the idea that when people are reading the same book or document, they are all on the same page and have a common reference point. Just as everyone looks at the same page in a book, when everyone has a common understanding or perspective, everyone is on the same page.

Take it with a grain of salt: This phraseological unit is used to express the act of treating something with skepticism or caution, especially if it seems too good to be true. The origin of this phrase comes from the idea that when you get a pinch of salt, you should take it with a grain of salt, that is, you should be cautious and skeptical of its authenticity or value.

Just as a grain of salt can season and enhance the taste of food, taking things with a grain of salt helps to handle uncertain or ambiguous situations with a healthy dose of skepticism and caution.

Phraseological units associated with food names are excellent examples of cultural and social values associated with different cuisines and eating habits. These phraseological units reveal a lot about our relationship with food and its role in our lives, from the origin of these expressions to their current usage and meaning.

Whether we use food to 'break the ice', butter someone up or take it with a grain of salt, the many ways we use food to communicate and connect with one another can help make our language richer and more vibrant. Satisfied. So, the phraseological units related to the names of daily meals and food items have a proper place in Uzbek and English languages. One of the urgent tasks of linguistics is to study their examples found in oral and written literary sources and introduce them to representatives of the next generation.

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