



LEXICAL-SEMANTIC AND LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES OF THE WORD "FOOD"

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Annotation

The article is devoted to the study of the word "food" in the linguoculturological aspect. There is an increased interest of cultural scientists and linguists in the word "food" and gastronomic discourse, as well as the need to study lexical-semantic and linguacultural features the words about food. In this article was given some examples and information about the topic of food in English.

Keywords: food, English culture, semantic transformation, etymological food products, idioms, national, the meaning, phraseological units, ethnic groups, dictionaries.

Food is the most universal topic for communication, even with people you see for the first time. When you go on a trip abroad, you want to learn more not only about museums or architecture, but also about local cuisine. After all, local food and culinary traditions are one of the most important elements of culture, so we get to know a new country by taste and smell. Food, or food acts as the primary basis of human life. Without food, the physical existence of a living organism is impossible. The actual process of nutrition there is the main relevant feature of this cultural concept. Of course, this feature is universal for all human communities. In addition,

in the main feature of the concept, various names of food, beverages, and dishes that are relevant for cultural carriers are updated. In our opinion, this category can be defined as additional, namely the cultural characteristics of the process of eating, or eating, customs and traditions associated with them. This also includes national food traditions, which have acquired additional meanings in the course of the historical development of the state, as well as religious food traditions.in the composition

The etymological interpretation of the lexemes food and food includes the components " protect " and " guard ". The meaning of these tokens implies the presence of an object of protection and an actor, that is, a certain subject from which something needs to be protected. This fact suggests the idea of food as a defense mechanism, in other words, food is something that allows you to protect "your own" from "someone else's". "Food" in English culture, were, first, the island position of the state, and secondly, the culinary preferences of numerous conquerors, ranging from the Romans and the Germans before the Normans. The natural and climatic conditions for the British were initially quite comfortable. The soil was fertile, and there were many animals in the forests. Perhaps this is where the stereotype of traditional English cuisine originates. It is believed that the food of the English is not distinguished by sophistication, they consume mostly ordinary uncomplicated dishes made from natural, natural ingredients. Tracing the history of the formation of the English culinary tradition, we can conclude that the main dishes, such as bread, cheese, meat, have been used since ancient times.



Other dishes, for example fish and chips, have been borrowed from other cultures, particularly from America. The spices came from overseas colonies. The main food for centuries has been meat, bread, and dairy products. The appearance of certain food products and their names was associated with the historical processes that took place in a particular period of the formation of society in the UK. Fast food culture originated in England in the XIV century and remains popular today. Having considered the formation of national food traditions, it is interesting.

When rethinking the names of food products, their meaning becomes the figurative basis of a new meaning. Semantic transfer is carried out on the principle of assimilation (metaphor) or association (metonymy). The metaphorical transfer is usually based on the food properties of the products: sweetness, bitterness, sharpness of taste, smell, consistency, temperature of the finished dish, and so on, but sometimes their non-food properties. Metonymic transfer occurs when food names are used to refer to living animals and plants. The names of a number of food products arose as a result of the semantic transformation of the names of non-food realities. In this area, too, there is a metaphorical and metonymic transfer. The stylistic potential of English food names is very high; it is the result and part of the expressive and pictorial possibilities of the English language.

It is possible to analyze them within the framework of the language of the four elements by G. D. Gachev. In our opinion, the national microcosm of these communities on the example of food traditions can look like this. England is an island surrounded by water. Already here you can see the elements "Water" and "Air". The large consumption of meat in the English culture differs from the German in terms of its processing. Here we see the popularity of meat puddings. The production of a secondary product from meat - pudding (a mixture of various components) indicates, in our opinion, that the desire to process the main component in accordance with its own requirements needs, which is consistent with the idea of the British as a self-made nation (self-made men). Over the centuries, the English language has been created by many peoples who have introduced new words to it. "Catch phrases" reflect the history of the country and language, containing cultural phenomena, human wisdom and experience. Thus, to this day, a special layer in the language is formed — phraseology, a set of stable expressions that is, idioms or phraseological units that have an independent meaning, usually not coinciding with the literal translation. Idioms and phraseological units are lexical and linguistic material that embellishes speech, makes it textured and expressive, replacing bulky sentences with well-aimed expressions. The peculiarity of an idiom is that its meaning is not equal to the meaning of its constituent phraseological units. So, for example, if you translate literally the idiom you took the cake, you get "You took the cake", although the meaning of this idiom is "You won (or you were the best)". Therefore, the study of idiomatic expressions of the English language, and not only English, is relevant, since it makes it easier to read both journalistic and fiction literature, and expands the vocabulary. In addition, the study of phraseological unit's increases interest in learning a foreign language, develops language intuition, makes you think and understand the text not verbatim, but in context. Idioms of English often have equivalents in Uzbek. The comparison of phraseological units that coincide in their image, meaning and stylistic coloring demonstrates not only structural differences, but also the figurative thinking of the British and Uzbek. Many idioms have emerged from colloquial speech and slang, while others have emerged as a result of certain historical circumstances.



Sometimes the context helps in the translation of stable expressions, but, unfortunately, it does not always help, so it is so important to know how they are translated and what their history is, and it is also very interesting. In order to find out how idioms occur, let's follow this process. Let's look at it with an example: "to be worth one's salt" - an expression meaning "not in vain receiving a salary", literally "to be worthy of salt. Although salt is one of the cheapest products today, there have been periods in human history when salt was equated with gold. Even before the advent of various preservatives and techniques that can preserve food for a long time, salt was the only available method, which made it expensive and irreplaceable. Thus, "being worthy of salt" was an acknowledgment of a person's worth. In the English language, many stable expressions have been formed with words denoting food. Although English and Uzbek are very different, the meanings of some idiomatic expressions are the same. However, the development of English-language idiomatic expressions by students faces a number of difficulties, one of which may be their lack of order.

Cultural and national characteristics of a particular cuisine are clearly manifested in geographically marked categories of dishes and drinks, in which the name of a city, district, region or country is the main producing basis (toponymical principle of nomination). The names of many dishes are also formed from the name of a person or on the basis of a toponym, for example: beef-runs (beef Stroganov) - named after Count Stroganov, chicken McNuggets (pieces of chicken fried in dough) - named after the owners of a chain of fast food restaurants, Mogilev sausages (Bavarian sausages) — after the name of the city of Bavaria. It is located in the southeast of Germany, etc.

At the same time, as our observations have shown, in the linguistic picture of the world of the English, there are no special conceptual dominants that nominate the type of food, which, in our opinion, is explained by the historical conditions of the development of English culture: as a result of the colonial past, English cuisine "absorbed" the specifics of the culinary traditions of various ethnic groups, which allows us to call it multinational. According to phraseological and other dictionaries, high-frequency lexemes in English are 1) tea: read the tea-leaves (letters, read on tea leaves; guess on coffee grounds); 2) pie: have finger in the pie (was, involved in something; put your hand); 3) cake ("cupcake"): life is not all cakes and ale (without grief you cannot live; life to live is not a field to go); 4) pudding: pudding — face (expressionless face),-which can be considered the dominant language means of conceptualizing food in English. Based on this and taking into account the analysis of various English lexicographic sources, the language of literary texts, the fund of stable units of the English language, we came to the conclusion that the conceptual dominant of the English language picture of the world is the lexeme "Tea Party" ("Tea"), This conceptual dominant verbalizes, in contrast to the lexeme "Bread", a ritualized complex action, which captures the cultural and historical identity of the people, reflecting the specifics of the attitude of English society to the process of tea drinking itself as a source of pleasure from communication, and not to its result (feeling full).

The problem of forms and methods of linguistic representation of knowledge about reality, reconstruction of the "image of the world" according to language data is relevant in the light of the increased interest of linguists in revealing deeper connections of language, consciousness, thinking and culture.



In the analysis of the content of language explications, it is possible to study the ways and forms of structuring and categorizing knowledge, as well as the content of nationally and culturally determined representations and cognitive images in the human mind.

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