

## ANALYSIS OF THE PROVERBS BY THE NAMES OF BAKERY PRODUCTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Ataniyazova Dilnoza Shavkatovna

Uzbek State World Languages University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

[dilnozshavkatovna@gmail.com](mailto:dilnozshavkatovna@gmail.com)

**ANNOTATION:** In this article, the lexico-semantics of Proverbs about bread products in English and Uzbek are considered based on reliable linguistic facts, and the similarities and differences of the analyzed thematic group paremas are revealed. Based on comparative analysis, this article discusses the importance of food phrases in reflecting the national and cultural identity of a nation. In English and Uzbek, the lexical semantics of Proverbs regarding bread products are analyzed in detail. Based on this study, we emphasize that more research is needed to study the language of food that has a cultural impact on both languages.

**Keywords:** lexico-semantic group, bread non, paremas, dough хамир, English, Uzbek, proverbs.

**АННОТАЦИЯ:** В данной статье рассматривается лексико-семантика пословиц о хлебулочных изделиях на английском и узбекском языках на основе достоверных лингвистических фактов и раскрываются сходства и отличия анализируемых тематических групповых паремов. В этой статье, основанной на сравнительном анализе, обсуждается важность фраз о еде для отражения национальной и культурной самобытности нации. Детально проанализирована лексическая семантика пословиц о хлебулочных изделиях на английском и узбекском языках. Основываясь на этом исследовании, мы подчеркиваем, что необходимы дополнительные исследования для изучения языка питания, который оказывает культурное влияние на оба языка.

**Ключевые слова:** лексико-семантическая группа, хлеб нон, паремас, тесто хамир, английский, узбекский язык, пословицы.

**ANNOTATSIIYA:** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida non mahsulotlariga oid maqollarning leksiko-semantikasi ishonchli lingvistik faktlar asosida ko'rib chiqiladi va tahlil qilingan tematik guruh paremalarining o'xshash va farqli tomonlari ochib beriladi. Qiyosiy tahlilga asoslangan ushbu maqolada oziq-ovqat iboralari millatning milliy va madaniy o'ziga xosligini aks ettirishdagi ahamiyati muhokama qilinadi. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida non mahsulotlariga oid maqollarning leksik semantikasi atroflicha tahlil qilingan. Ushbu tadqiqotga asoslanib, biz ikkala tilda ham madaniy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan oziq-ovqat tilini o'rganish uchun ko'proq tadqiqotlar o'tkazish kerakligini ta'kidlaymiz.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** leksik-semantik guruh, non non, paremas, xamir hamir, ingliz, o'zbek, maqol.

**INTRODUCTION:** Under the lexico-semantic group (LSG) we mean a lexical union in which words are grouped based on an integral scheme, a set of differential schemes can be the same type and specific for each LSG. The historical process of word movement from concreteness to abstractness, from preserving the original lexical meaning to its weakening, extinction, and transformation into a new, phraseological code - the semantics of the pares is traced and argued. The ability of proverbs and sayings to accumulate and translate the cultural experience of the people allows us to trace the ways of distribution of various food products, their value-appraisal interpretation, the development of certain rules for food consumption, and the emergence of moral and ethical ideas and norms that were formalized in the form of proverbs, Laws and regulations. The collected material can be divided into the following LSG. They provide an opportunity to consider proverbs of English, and Uzbek languages in comparative-comparative terms.

### BAKERY PRODUCTS

In LSG "Bakery products" the main component is the word "bread /non". Since ancient times, "bread / non" has been the main food of all the peoples of the world and is directly reflected in culture, including English and Uzbek culture, where bread is loved and revered. In ancient England, a man suspected of any crime was allowed to eat a hard bread crust. If the villain suddenly choked, it means

he's to blame. It was believed that the holy bread itself pointed to the criminal. Consider the etymology of the words "lady" and "lord", which have the most direct relation to bread. In the explanatory dictionaries of the English language, the word "lady" means "she who kneads bread", and the word "lord" is "the keeper of the loaves". When a married couple was divorced in ancient England, the husband received from the household property all the bread that was baked by the time of divorce, and the wife received all the dough that was still in the kvass: All griefs with bread are less; Another's bread costs dear. Speaking about the role of bread in English cuisine, it is worth mentioning that it was in England that the recipe of toast - fried bread with different "fillings" was invented: When thou dost drink, beware the toast, for therein lies the danger most; Toast your bread.

In the Uzbek cuisine, non / bread is considered sacred and without it, there is not a single meal. The Uzbek people traditionally treat with care the bread and bread crumbs, which in the Uzbek language is called Ushoq: Нон – асли дон (Bread is the essence of grain). Нон боласи – нон ушоқ (A child of bread is a bread crumb). Нон мўллиги – эл тўқлиги (Abundance of bread - the joy of the people). Нон қон бўлса, қон – жон (If the bread becomes blood, then the blood is the soul). Нонга эътибор – элга эътибор (Respect for bread - respect for the people). Нонга ҳурмат – элга ҳурмат (The honor of bread is honored to the people).

There are several Uzbek proverbs with a component of the kulcha (a small round cake): Нон пишгунча, кулча куяр. Кулчали бола суюкли бўлар. Ҳар супрадан бир кулча. Етимча – етти кулча

### **FLOUR PRODUCTS**

The nuclear position in the structure of the LSG "Flour Products" is the word "dough / хамир". The composition of the analyzed LSG is formed due to lexemes, which are related by the generic relations.

Today, traditional pastries in England necessarily include muffins, biscuits, cookies, and biscuits with saffron. Also popular with the British are hot pancakes with butter, cakes and puddings known to all. The most famous is the "Yorkshire Pudding", which consists of a sweetish or brackish dough made of flour, eggs and milk flavored with nutmeg, baked on fat from roast beef, served to main courses: He claws it as Clayton claw 'the pudding when He ate a bag and all; Cold pudding settles love. Pies appeared in England in the 12th century and were predominantly meat pies. The cake creams were referred to as - coffin, and there were generally more cakes than toppings. Sometimes these pies were made with poultry, and the legs of the bird were left outside the pie to use as pens: The devil makes his Christmas pies of clerks' fingers and lawyers tongues; He has eaten many a Christmas pie.

Species semis in Uzbek are "хамир" (dough), "хамиртурш" (yeast), "тандир" (a small clay oven for baking cakes), "supra" (litter (usually leather), on which flour is sifted): Хамир қилмоқ, нон ёпмоқ. Хамир қормасдан, тандирга ўт ёқма. Хотинга – пушт, хамирга – мушт. Етилмаган хамир тандирда турмас. Ер – хамир, ўғит – хамиртуриш. Ҳар супранинг нони бошқа.

Traditional in Uzbek cuisine were products made from unleavened dough, called "patir", i.e. Thin cake with small holes on the surface with a mixture of fat and milk: Хўжадан қиз олиш – патирдан қил олиш. Патирдан қил чиқмас, бахилдан пул чиқмас.

One of the national characteristics of each nation is its national cuisine expressed in phraseological units related to its products. Presented in them the names of culinary products are about the national and cultural characteristics of people imagine. Every nation eats its national dishes in everyday life and traditionally prepares national dishes for various holidays. English national dishes include breakfast, fish and chips, roast beef, soup, sandwiches, etc. Unlike English cuisine,

Uzbek cuisine is very rich, it includes "Palov", "Somsa", "lagmon",

There are "moshkhorda", "soup", "Norin" and others. The names of these dishes can be found in Uzbek and English phraseological units and their national identity is important.

Let's look at an example related to national dishes. "English" breakfast" is a defined phrase in the language, consisting of eggs, bacon or ham, toast, and cereal means an important breakfast. This expression is characteristic of English culture and reflects the English breakfast ratio in human knowledge. Traditional English food

Another phraseological unit he employed is "over-egg the pudding". Doing or doing too much or trying to make things better means getting something worse. This is because a lot of baked goods appeared as a simple literal expression indicating the possibility of violation. In the Uzbek language, the phrase "to drop a melon" can be used as an analog of this.

**Conclusion:** The above analysis shows that there are similarities and differences between food discourses in Uzbek and British English. The difference can be explained by the fact that each nation has its expressions with national culinary products and dishes, and the meanings of expressions may differ depending on the national and cultural perception of each nation. The linguistic unity of the language plays an important role in conveying and defining the national and cultural identity of people. Since it reflects people's outlook and national characteristics, the food component is involved in the expression of each nation. This is confirmed in the article by analyzing phraseological units consisting of food components with a wide meaning and meaning.

#### REFERENCES :

1. Английские пословицы и поговорки и их эквиваленты в русском и казахском языках / Сост. Ваймаханов Т. и др. – Алма-Ата: Мектеп, 1988. – 158 с.
2. Бакиров П.У. Семантика и структура номинацентрических пословиц (на материале русского, узбекского и казахского языков). – Ташкент: Фан, 2006. – 297 с
3. Бушуй А.М. и др. Библиографический указатель по паремиологии. Паремиология Узбекистана / Бушуй А.М., Салимова Р.Х., Бушуй Т.А., Гизарова Г.М., Яхшиев А.А. – Самарканд, 1983. Вып. V. – 73 с.
4. Васильева Л. Краткость – душа остроумия. Английские пословицы, поговорки, крылатые выражения – М.: Просвещение, 2006. - с. 51.
5. Дубровин, М.И. Английские и русские пословицы и поговорки в иллюстрациях – М.: Просвещение, 2005. - с. 10.
6. Шамақсудов Ш., Шораҳмедов Ш. Маънолар махзани. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2001. – 448 б.
7. <https://lex.uz/docs/111453>
8. <https://tj.sputniknews.ru/infographics/20200226/1030775076/velikiy-post-kalendar.html>