

**DERIVATIONAL FEATURES OF GASTRONOMIC TERMS IN ENGLISH AND  
UZBEK LANGUAGES****Azzamov Yusufjon Radjaboy ugli**

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[yu.azzamov@gmail.com](mailto:yu.azzamov@gmail.com)**ABSTRACT**

Like many other languages in the world, English and Uzbek have a large share of artificial terms in their gastronomic terminology. This aspect requires special attention to the study of derivational properties of terms. In this article, we have discussed the derivational features of gastronomic terms in English and Uzbek languages and focused on their specific features.

**Keywords:** *language, derivational features, terminology, lexicology, phraseology, word formation.*

Derivation - (lat. Derivatio - to create, make) - the process of forming one language unit (derivative) on the basis of other units, which are taken as the primary basis, in the simplest case it is done by expanding the core by affixation or word addition, in this regard derivation sometimes equated with word formation or even word formation, i.e. the formation of any secondary characters in a language can be explained using units taken as primary, or derived from them by applying certain rules, operations. [5] Hence, the phenomenon of derivation is peculiar to most languages of the world, and this phenomenon greatly serves the internal source of enrichment of the language.

“Derivation is the process of making a word, a sentence, a grammatical form of a word, a phrase, a phraseology, a syllable or a syllable, and a text, that is, all linguistic units, from a phoneme to a text” [6]. Usually the phenomenon of derivation is manifested not only at the syntactic or lexical level of the language, but also at other levels.

According to H. Paluanova, currently derivation problems in linguistics are studied in the following three directions. These are lexical derivation, syntactic derivation, and semantic derivation. Lexical derivation deals with grammatical forms of the word as well as word formation problems. Syntactic derivation is studied in the context of the formation of word combinations and derivative devices from speech to microtext. Semantic derivation deals with the interpretation of language units and derivatives of syntactic devices [8,16]. In research devoted to the study of terminological systems of different languages, terms are distinguished in two main ways from the point of view of derivation:

- 1) affixation (morphological) method;
- 2) compositional (syntactic) method [2,48; 3,128; 4,19].

Creating a new lexical unit by adding a word-forming suffix to the stem is to create a term by the affixation method. The combination of two or more word forms (often independent words) into one term is the creation of a term by the method of composition. The sources of term formation in English and Uzbek languages are divided into the following types based on the internal resources of the language: simple terms, compound terms, abbreviated terms (abbreviated terms), compound terms and complex terms. The basic morphological structure of terminological units is almost the same as the structure of common language words. Structurally, the terms can be monolexemal and polylexemal. According to H. Paluanova, “the productivity of affixes in the field of word formation stems from the essence of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, ie their agglutinative nature. It uses not only completely new lexemes in the language to express new concepts, but also lexemes formed by adding affixes that make up existing lexical units. The affixes that make up lexemes are involved in the

construction of artificial terms. It is worth noting that in some terminological cases such a situation is not taken into account. This is because if the construction formed by the constructive element is a term with an independent meaning, the first component of the compounds formed by them is the term element. Therefore, below we first talk about the constructive elements that give rise to artificial terms [7,42]. Some similarities can be found in the gastronomic terminology of English and Uzbek languages on the phenomenon of formation of terms with the help of affixes. This is because the majority of gastronomic terminology consists of nominative terms.

In English and Uzbek gastronomic terminology, it is very rare for terms to be formed by prefixation when making terms by affixation. Therefore, we did not dwell much on the state of word formation with this method. Suffixation is one of the oldest word-formation methods. Most of the samples in English and Uzbek are made in this way. Suffix gastronomic terms in Uzbek and English are made in two types: 1) using a suffix (monosuffixal); 2) using two suffixes (bisuffixal). In English gastronomic terminology, a suffix is used to form suffixes such as -er, -ing, -s, -ed, -s'. English gastronomic terms made using these suffixes include: appetizer, cobbler, pudding, Shepherd's pie, devilled kidneys, Hog's pudding, kippers, scones. If we pay attention to the model of making gastronomic terms using English suffixes, we will see that they are based on the following models: Noun + er - appetizer - a word is added to the word group "-er" to make a horse from the word group. Appetizer - a small dish of food or a drink taken before a meal or the main course of a meal to stimulate one's appetite. The gastronomic term Cobbler can also be added to this category. Noun + ing - pudding - "-ing" is added to the word "horse" to make a horse. Pudding - any of several foods whose common characteristic is a relatively soft, spongy, and thick texture [<https://www.britannica.com/topic/pudding>]. Proper noun + 's - Shepherd's pie - in this model, the word 's' is added to the word group of raw horse to represent the name of the dish. This term is also a direct compound term. The term "pie" is combined with the word "Shepherd's pie" to form "Shepherd's pie", which can be interpreted in Uzbek as "shepherd's pie". Noun + ed - devilled - this model creates an adjective by adding the suffix "-ed" to the word group.

This means that in English, gastronomic terms are formed mainly by adding different word-formative suffixes to the noun phrase, while in Uzbek this aspect is observed in both noun and verb words.

There are also bisuffixal, i.e., gastronomic terms made up of two suffixes in the languages being compared, and they do not weigh much. In English, such terms are based on refreshments – Light food and drink taken between meals or on some informal occasions [1,118.]. Irradiation - the process of exposing food to radiation, designed to eliminate disease-causing germs from foods, Nutraceutical - used to describe food that provides health or medical benefits as well as nutritional value, also known as functional food, Parboiling - the process of adding foods to boiling waters, cooking until they are softened, then removing before they are fully cooked, usually to partially cook an item which will then be cooked another way, Parcooking - the process of not fully cooking food, so that it can be finished or reheated later vs. In the English word refreshments, affixation occurs in three cases: the gastronomic term refreshments from the word "fresh," with the prefix "re", the word "-ment", the suffixes "-s", and the term "irradiation". The prefix "ir" and the suffix "-tion" are used with the word "radiate" to form the gastronomic term irradiation.

In the Uzbek language, terms consisting of two suffixes are in short supply. Such terms include *қоқирим*, *ачитма*, *иримшиқ*.

If we pay attention to gastronomic terms formed by using two suffixes in English and Uzbek, direct prefixes are also involved in the formation of terms in English. In the Uzbek language, the use of the prefix in gastronomic terms is rare. This indicates that most of the gastronomic terms in the Uzbek language reflect the

national culture of the Uzbek people. This is because the prefixes in the Uzbek language dictionary are mainly used in words borrowed from the Persian-Tadjik languages.

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