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INTERPRETATION OF GASTRONOMIC LEXICON IN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

This article examines the interpretation of gastronomic lexicon in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. Particular attention is paid to newly borrowed food names, their lexicographic description, semantic features, orthographic norms, and the issues related to their inclusion in general and specialized dictionaries. The study analyzes the representation of gastronomic borrowings in different editions of the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” and identifies existing lexicographic and terminological problems. The research highlights the importance of systematizing borrowed food names and improving their lexicographic interpretation in modern Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords: lexicography, gastronomic lexicon, loanword food names, uzbek language, explanatory dictionary, lexical borrowing, terminology, orthographic norms, food terminology.

In recent years, large-scale reforms have been implemented in our country aimed at strengthening the status of the state language, expanding its linguistic capabilities, and shaping a modern lexical system. In particular, due to the rapid acceleration of globalization processes, special attention is being paid to the formation of terminological units in various fields in accordance with the norms of the national language, as well as to the scientific study of newly borrowed words. In this regard, studying the lexicographic description of newly borrowed food names is of great importance.

The vocabulary richness of any language is a treasure that reflects the rich spiritual and cultural, socio-historical, and economic-political heritage of a people, as well as the collective perceptions of a society about existence in general. At all stages of a language’s development, it continues to renew itself and progress toward perfection.

It should be noted that one of the main tasks of lexicographic research is to describe and standardize language as an integrated system. Therefore, any





dictionaries possessing scientific value are considered important cultural assets, and they play a significant role in learning other languages, mastering the possibilities of one's native language more fully, improving literacy, and enhancing speech culture [Shoabdurahmonov Sh. et al., 1980, – P. 153]. As O. Azizov [Azizov O. 1996, – P. 34] emphasized, lexicography aims to establish the language of dictionaries capable of satisfying the demands of the development of the era.

Uzbek lexicography has very ancient and rich roots. In this regard, E. Umarov [Umarov E. 1992, – P. 34] emphasizes that the dictionaries created in the history of the Uzbek language from the 15th to the 19th century serve as a scientific mirror reflecting the development and transformation of the Uzbek language. According to the scholar, these dictionaries preserve unique information on the orthoepy, orthography, and meanings of more than twenty thousand words. A. Nurmonov [Nurmonov A. 2002, – P. 192–193], discussing medieval lexicography, notes that the dictionaries created during this period were mainly translation and explanatory dictionaries, while explanatory dictionaries were primarily aimed at interpreting the words used in the works of certain authors, particularly those of Alisher Navoiy.

During the years of independence, many practically significant works were carried out in the field of Uzbek lexicography, and the highest example of these efforts is undoubtedly the creation of the five-volume “Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати” (“Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”). As specifically emphasized in the “Introduction” section regarding the content of this dictionary, “Due to the unprecedented development of industry, agriculture, science, technology, and culture in Uzbekistan, as well as the implementation of new economic reforms and the development of market relations in our country, a great number of new words and terms emerged in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. The meanings of many words changed and expanded, while the meanings of some words became more precise and differentiated. All of these changes found their reflection in the dictionary” [O‘TIL, 2020, – P. 4].

In 2022-2023, a revised and expanded six-volume edition of the “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati” (“Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language”) was published under the editorship of A. Madvaliyev and D. Xudayberganova. This explanatory dictionary is the first explanatory dictionary created in the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin script. As stated in the “Introduction” section, “the main focus was directed toward identifying lexical units that had not been included in the previous edition of the dictionary, determining new words that had emerged within particular groups of words, incorporating them into the dictionary, and expanding the scope of the dictionary materials” [O‘TIL, 2023, – P. 11].





For example, in the previous editions of the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language,” one of the food names, “go‘mma,” was defined as a type of samsa cooked in oil and filled with meat or certain vegetables [O‘TIL, 2020, – P. 531], while the phonetically similar food name “gumma” was not included. However, in the Latin-script-based “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language,” “go‘mma” is defined as a food prepared by filling it with meat or certain vegetables and cooking it in oil, whereas “gumma” is described as a type of dish made by filling leavened dough with head meat and rice and frying it in oil [O‘TIL, 2023, – P. 259–274].

Additionally, a number of borrowed food names that had not been included in the previous editions of the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” (such as kabachka, greypfrut, xot-dog, brokkoli, kapuchino, avokado, kilka, kuksu, laxmajun, and langar) were incorporated into the new edition. However, these are still insufficient to fully represent the place of Uzbek gastronomic vocabulary in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language.” More specifically, there are also several borrowings that have already become active lexical units (such as balish, beze, funduq, granula, gril, kivi, kolrabi, krendel, langet, manjuza, olivye, paprika, shi, and chixanbili), and it is necessary for them to be included in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” as well.

It is no secret that compiling a dictionary is a labor-intensive task that requires considerable time and effort from the lexicographer. For example, the Russian lexicographer V. Dal [Dal V., 1863, – P. 7] devoted his entire life to compiling the four-volume dictionary entitled «Толковый словарь живого великорусского языка», which contains about 200,000 Russian words.

It is well known that it is impossible to gather all the words of a language into a single comprehensive explanatory dictionary. Therefore, one of the branch tasks of lexicography is to include lexemes that are not entered into explanatory dictionaries but whose usage is becoming increasingly active in living language within specialized dictionaries.

It is evident that the study of specialized vocabulary, the collection of lexical resources, and the creation of compact serial dictionaries in comparison with general explanatory dictionaries have always been among the main tasks of lexicography in all periods.

In this regard, the creation of dictionaries in Uzbek linguistics such as Z. Do‘simova and X. Egamov’s “Joy nomlarining qisqacha izohli lug‘ati” (“A Brief Explanatory Dictionary of Place Names”) (Tashkent, O‘qituvchi, 1977), M. Asomiddinova’s explanatory dictionary “Kiyim-kechak nomlari” (“Names of Clothing”) (Tashkent, Fan, 1981), S. Bulatov and M. Ashirova’s “Amaliy san’at qisqacha lug‘ati” (“A Brief Dictionary of Applied Arts”) (Tashkent, Chief Editorial





Office of Encyclopedias, 1992), P. Zohidov's "Me'mor olami. Me'moriy lug'at" ("The World of Architecture. Architectural Dictionary") (Tashkent, Chief Editorial Office of Encyclopedias, 1996), I. Akbarov's "Musiqqa lug'ati" ("Music Dictionary") (Tashkent, O'qituvchi, 1997), M. Saidov, I. Nasriyev, Z. Tohirov, and Sh. Ulug'ov's "Ijtimoiy himoya atamalar izohli lug'ati" ("Explanatory Dictionary of Social Protection Terms") (Tashkent, National Library of Uzbekistan, 2007), D. Amirov, A. Atadjanov, D. Atadjanov, Z. Rahimjonov, and S. Saidxo'jayev's "Axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari izohli lug'ati" ("Explanatory Dictionary of Information and Communication Technologies") (Tashkent, 2010), M. Hasaniy's "Qadimiy bog'dorchilikning izohli lug'ati" ("Explanatory Dictionary of Ancient Gardening") (Tashkent, O'zbekiston, 2016), X. Jabborov's "Dehqonchilik so'zlarining qisqacha izohli lug'ati" ("A Brief Explanatory Dictionary of Agricultural Words") (Qarshi, Nasaf, 2016), S. Xolmirzayeva and N. Mamasoliyeva's "Qishloq xo'jaligiga oid atamalarning izohli lug'ati" ("Explanatory Dictionary of Agricultural Terms") (Tashkent, O'zbekiston, 2023), B. Matjanov's "Maktabgacha ta'lim tizimiga oid atamalar lug'ati" ("Dictionary of Terms Related to the Preschool Education System") (Tashkent, 2023), and M. Abdiyev and A. Ibatova's "Novvoylik terminlari izohli lug'ati" ("Explanatory Dictionary of Bakery Terms") (Tashkent, Kafolat Print Company, 2023) demonstrates the significant development of specialized dictionaries.

In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language," it is also possible to encounter cases where more than one name has been accepted for certain borrowed food names (such as grechixa – grechka, shampanskiy – shampān, shashlik – sixkabob, and kuksu – kuksi), which does not comply with terminological requirements. As N. Qosimov [Qosimov N., 1985, – P. 27] stated, according to terminological principles, only one term should be retained for a single concept, while the other should be abandoned. However, such a process is also a difficult issue, since it is not easy to eliminate from the language terms that have become widespread and deeply rooted, even when they are considered rather inappropriate.

As O. Shukurov emphasizes, "dictionaries usually adhere to the principle of normativity. In particular, an explanatory dictionary deals with the task of transferring a word from its conceptual form into linguistic expression. However, the norms selected for the literary language, such as orthographic, orthoepic, and stylistic standards, also play an important role in it" [Shukurov O., 2023, – P. 190]. Therefore, developing orthographic standards for newly borrowed food names is one of the urgent issues of lexicographic analysis.

In conclusion, the lexicographic study of newly borrowed food names is currently surrounded by a number of problems. Based on these issues, tasks such as determining the static state of borrowed names in living language, their scope of usage, semantic expansion, and spelling issues are identified. This, in turn, makes





the task of reflecting newly borrowed food names in both general and specialized dictionaries a priority.

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