

Grammatical Features of the Names of Uzbek National Sweets

*Kholova Shahnoza Shukhratovna*¹

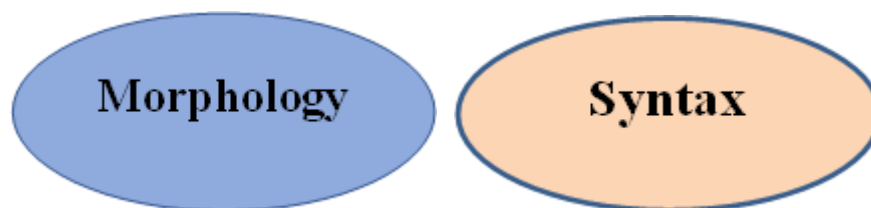
Abstract: In this article, specific features of dessert names are analyzed from a linguistic point of view. There are studied morphological and syntactic qualities of the grammatical aspects. It should be noted that the grammatical features reflected in the names of sweets are determined by how they are used in syntactic structures.

Recap. Morphological and syntactic features in the names of Uzbek national sweets.

Keywords: dessert names, confectionery, grammatical features, morphological aspect, syntactic aspect.

Linguistics is considered as a highly developed field today, and it serves to further expand the scope of the language by researching all layers of words at the language level[7]. It should be noted that in this article, which we want to research, the names of sweets and their grammatical features are included, and their linguistic aspects are reflected as the object of the article.

The names of confectionery products are not modern inventions, but date back to BC. Mahmud Koshgari's "Devonu lug'otit-turk" is a work that reflects the names of sweets in the old Turkish language. Through this work, we can find a number of words related to the names of sweets. In addition, Alisher Navoi's works include a number of names related to confectionery products. It can be said that the names of sweets belong to the lexical layer of the language, and their grammatical features also serve to clarify these names on a wider scale.[6]. First of all, what should be understood by the grammatical features of the names of sweets - by answering this question, we can provide specific facts about the object of our article. Grammar is a major branch of linguistics, and it includes two sections:



So, the grammatical features of confectionery products include two meanings: morphological qualities and syntactic qualities in general. Syntactic structures play an important role in determining the grammatical qualities of sweets.

Our national dessert - *Holva*, is a confectionary product. Meaning: dessert made from flour, sugar and oil.

Qand is a Tajik word means "formed solid state of sugar". It is pronounced like *Qant* by replacing the *d* sound at the end of the word with the *t* sound[548]. Meaning: product made from pure sugar, dessert.

Parvarda is a past participle form of the verb *parvard* from the Tajik word *parvar*, which means "grow-". means a local dessert made from flour and qiyam.[572].

¹ 2nd stage graduate student of BuxSU



Nisholda, the noun group originally came from word *Nishollo*, and the *lo* sounds were replaced by *da* sounds in the Uzbek language; a dessert prepared on fasting days. Meaning: a foamy dark white dessert made by whipping egg whites and adding sugar paste[504].

Pashmak name is created by adding the suffix *-ak* to the Tajik name *pashm*, which originally means "wool", and it means a local dessert made from flour and kiyam fried in oil and cut into special sizes, type of halwa.

The word **pashmak** has the feature of homonymy and refers to an annual plant belonging to the shurada family, the body of which is covered with thick fibers and scales.

Novvot is a word means crystal solid white or yellowish dessert made from sugar syrup. Novvot tea.

"When Matluba entered the room, Askar Aminovich had a plate of novvot in front of him, beads of sweat on his forehead, and his family was drinking tea." Odil Yokubov "I'm looking for"

It should also be remembered that the word novvot is a homonym word in the a textile tool world: a wooden roller on which ready-made cloth is rolled.

Holvaytar is the sweet name formed by combining the Arabic word halwa, meaning "sweetness", and the Tajik form of halwa with the addition of *-i* as Tajik tar, which means "liquid", and the sound *a* in the word halwa in the Uzbek language. It was recorded by changing the sound of *o* to the sound of *a*, the sound of *y* to the sound of *y*.

The meaning is a sweet dish prepared by putting flour on the stained side, frying it until it turns slightly brown, and pouring water with dissolved sugar over it. "*Bola chinni tovoqda holvaytar ko'tarib kirdi*". Sh. Rizo, "Qor yog'di, izlar bosildi." "... be careful of holvaytar. I don't know if it's because it's cooked with oil or sugar, but it's hot". From magazine.

The following perform different functions in a sentence.

Pay attention to this sentence taken from one of the works of the writer Oybek: "*Arava-arava un, guruch, qop-qop bodom, kajavalarda holvalar, qirq-ellik katta-kichik yashikda har xil mevalar...*" [8] is considered the name of a dessert, and its morphological features are shown in the following:

"**Holvalar**" is an expression belonging to the noun group, used in the main agreement, possessive form does not exist, besides, it shows the plural feature, the plural form of the morphological method is used, "-s" "-lar" suffix is involved as a plural forming tool. The grammatical plural of the word is expressed in its original state, there are no intermediate or accompanying meanings. The syntactic features of this word can be seen in the following: it has performed the function of possessor in the sentence, it has participated as one of the cohesive parts (rice, almonds, halwa, fruits...), it has not been expanded, there is no commenter.

Or pay attention to this passage taken from Ne`mat Aminov's work "Fatal error ": "*Axshanib, jununib uyda qolgan jununiga qand-qurs, holva, pufak olmoqchi edi*" [8]. If we focus on the morphological features of the three expressions given in the passage, that is, **qand-qurs**, **holva**, **pufak** lexical units, all the words are considered to belong to the group of nouns, in which the accusative case is unmarked, used (in the form of **qand-qurs**, **holva**, **pufak**); all are formed in the singular form, there is no plural suffix. In addition, the expression "**qand-qurs**" is a double noun formed from the pairing of nouns, in which the word "qurs" is borrowed from Arabic and means kulcha in Uzbek. The terms **holva** and **pufak** show the simple root state of the noun, and formation is not observed in these nouns.

If we approach the syntactic features of these lexical units, all of them performed the function of an indirect complement and were expressed in the unsigned case. It clearly reflects the shape of the lump. It has shown the form of a cohesive filler. Not used in expanded state.

Or in the excerpt from Zulfiya Mominova's poem "Childhood Snow" the names of sweets are also mentioned: "*Tugunidan mayiz-u halvo, Parvardalar berib ketardi*". In this passage, the morphological features of the words **halvo** and **Parvardalar** are both nouns, **halvo** is singular, and the word "**parvadalar**" has the grammatical plural suffix *-lar*. In the composition of these words, similar to the



parch mentioned above, it is expressed in the unmarked form of the accusative agreement (...mayizni, halvoni, parvadalarni berib ketardi).

If we look at the syntactic features of the following units, like the above-mentioned words, all of them have the function of an indirect complement, and the accusative case is used in the unsigned case. In the sentence, they functioned as cohesive units.

Or, "Zuhra ko'nmasdan, dasturxonga likopchada **pashmak, parvarda, novvot olib qo'ydi**". In the excerpt from Saida Zunnunova's "Flame", the above grammatical features can be seen in the words pashmak, parvarda, novvot.

"*Bashirjon gazetani ochib, **parvarda**, shokolad, sho'rdanak va qora mayiz aralashtirilgan qurama shirinliklardan bitta **parvardani** olib, og'ziga soldi*". N.Aminov "Kahkhaha". In the given sentence

"*Baqqo, iar kichkina-kichkina do'konchlarida yari kechaga qadar savdo qiladilar. Pashmak, turli tuman... holvalar, pista-bodom, achchiq-chuchuk mag'izlar, novvotlar, parvardalar, oton, xo'rozqandlar serob*", Oybek "Childhood". In this sentence, the grammatical plural suffix -lar is used as part of the names of sweets, nouns, holvalar, novvotlar, parvardalar, xo'rozqandlar. The word xo'rozqand is a compound noun formed from the combination of the words "cock" and "kand". The words pashmak, holvalar, novvotlar, parvardalar, and xo'rozqandlar performed the function of collective possessors in the sentence.

From the work "Sisters" by Asqad Mukhtar: "*Ota... nisholdaga non botirar, samovarchi unga guldor piyolada issiq, xushbuy choy uzatib turar edi*". The word "Nisholda" received the addition of the "departure agreement" and performed the function of a complement in the sentence.

In the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" the word halva is used in a figurative sense in comparative sentences to mean that the thing, work, event is not bad compared to the other (compared) one, it is better, it is tolerable. means. From Ne'mat Aminov's work "Lying Angels": "*Hali bu-ku holva, qamoqxonadagi – yakka kameradagi yolg'izlikdan xudoning o'zi asrasin!*"

Trying to make halva out of water, trying in vain. "*Mamlakatdan chet el kapitalini sitib chiqarmasdan turib... xalqni qattiq oyogga bostirish – suvdan holva yasayman, deyish bilan baravar*". S. Akbari "Sevgi bilan tirilgan yurak".

O'g'ilmi, holva? O'g'ilmi-qizmi? - a question asked about a newborn child (it is called this because it is customary to add halwa to the gifts sent by the kioiv to the girl when a girl gets engaged). "*Hasanali ham iljayib, yonchiq kovlashga tutindi va: - O'g'ilmi, holva? – deb so'radi xotinidan. – O'g'il!*", A. Kadiri "The past days".

Saying "Holva" doesn't make you happy, but empty talk doesn't achieve your goal. "*Darhaqiqat, holva degan bilan og'iz chuchimaydi-da...Xalq – omi... bizning ma'rifat haqidagi gaplarimiz ularning qulog'iga kirishiga uncha ishonmayman*". K. Yashin "Hamza"

It is also part of the folk proverbs "Mehnat qilib topganing – qand-u asal totganing", " Qarasang, qand yersan, Qaramasan, pand yersan". Or, Sabr qilsang, g'o'radan holva bitar", "Haromzoda suvdan holva pishirar".

The phenomenon of word formation based on holva is observed. For example: holvapaz, holvaitar, holvapaz, holvafurush, holvachi.

In the colloquial language, the word "sugar" means "diabetes". Tahsin- a phrase that expresses the meaning of well done; balli, barakalla: "*Qandingni ur, yulduzlaring juft tushgamn bo'lsa-chi, odam bolasi senlarni ajrata olmas!*" Oybek "Selected Works".

"*Ko'pchilikka yetakchi, katta-kichikka baravar, qandini yesin!*" N. Maksudiy "Hopeful Boy".

As a conclusion, we can say that the grammatical characteristics of the names of sweets are determined by their participation in the sentence structure. It should be noted that the morphological and syntactic analysis of the names of confectionery products serves to reveal their grammatical features.



REFERENCES:

1. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati: 80 000 ortiq so‘z va so‘z birikmasi. // A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida. Toshkent. "O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2006-2008.
2. Shavkat Rahmatillayev. O‘zbek tilining etimologik lug‘ati. 3 jild (forscha va tojikcha birliklar va ular bilan hosilalar). Toshkent. "Universitet", 2009.
3. Ismoilov T.A. Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari ishlab chiqarish texnologiyasi texnikasi. O‘quv qo‘llanma. Toshkent, TKTI bosmaxonasi, 2013. – 300 b.
4. Dodaev Q.O. Oziq-ovqat mahsulotlari texnologiyasi. Darslik. T.:Noshir, 2009.- 387 b.
5. www.wikipedia.org
6. www.google.com
7. www.ziyouz.com
8. www.muzaffar.uz

