

EXPRESSING THE NAMES OF DISHES WITH DIALECT WORDS

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Annotation: The article deals with the peculiarities of using names of foodstuffs in different places of the republic and its outskirts and naming them with dialect words.

Key words: dialect words, evolution of terms, methodological approach, interregional name, communicative unity, structural unity.

Instead, we can say that there are dialect-specific words in literary and artistic works, Uzbek national dishes and dishes of different nationalities are used differently in different dialects. Only one white dish can be cited for this, as different regions of the word Osh can be used in different meanings, plov or otherwise. Basically, the words "plov" and "plov" are considered synonyms and have not lost their different meanings by the sphere of use, and the sphere of use is wider than the first and the second. One can cite the words used in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara and Vadin regions of the republic. The names of these dishes were given different names in different regions and were considered a unique tool for creating different social situations.

"One of the food names used in the areas where we live may be used in some places for plov, plov, soup and other forms. In this case, if we look at the origin of the word plov, the sphere of use of this word characteristic of the Russian language is limited, the basis of these words remains in the language of citizens who have changed from citizenship of other countries to citizenship of Uzbekistan. In addition, we can cite the word carrot.[1]The word carrot is used mainly in literary and artistic style.This word belongs to Turkic languages and has not lost its peculiarities since ancient times and belongs to the number of words that are not used today, but the observation that the word geshir is also used in the regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Republic of Kazakhstan is of scientific and public importance.

We emphasize the importance of the different places of use of food names in other regions of our republic by the following table:

1. – table.

1. Juhori	1. Jugari
2.Eggs	2.Mayak
3.Carrot	3.Geshir, Gashir



4.Soup	4.Polov, Palov, Plof
5.Millet	5.Tariq
6.Suzma	6.Chakki
7.Oil	7.Moy

Today, there are different sources on the social preservation of food technology and its use in different places in different regions. „Food technology is a field of science with a practical nature, which deals with the study of methods of production of food products. Modern food industry includes dozens of industries with unique technological equipment and facilities, and the enterprises of these industries produce cereals, cereals, pasta, beer and other food products necessary for human food preservation and various industries. All undergraduate students of food technology make a worthy contribution to human society by following the technology of production of all food products.”[2].

Most of the words that people use in their daily life are dialect words, and the direct connection with dialect words is definitely caused by food names. The differences in the use of food names in different regions of our republic are as follows:

- The fact that the words are not used in a stable and alternative way in the republic and within the republics;
- The fact that the words are stylistically characterized and not characterized in a literary and artistic style;
- Explaining the basics of food technology with dialect words;
- The origin and level of use of food names depending on the ethnic composition of different nations and peoples;
- Dialect-specific expression of words and formation of structural units in the national mentality;
- Interpretation of dialect-specific words and names of dishes and the peculiarities of the emergence of social bases in the use of these words as a syntactic and communicative unit in the style of artistic speech, etc.

In general, there is a form of control based on a number of intersections of social programming in the expression of dialect-specific words and the extensive use of food names in this area. "Majua", recommended by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan 5541100 as a textbook for undergraduate students of the specialty "Food Technology", is of great importance today, and it is special in its dialect expression, formed as a single unit [3].

In the development of the Uzbek language there is an evolution of certain police and plant terms due to the development of different structures of attention and its role in the life of society. There are many language lexicons of the Uzbek language and different terms in common Turkic and national features, new in the pronunciation of Turkic languages, vary more or less, but on the use in spiritually clear waters. "For example, in the Uzbek language the word pumpkin and one of the salt crops are used in different meanings "sound" and "brow". In the works of A. Navoi, the word "pumpkin" has two meanings and the third meaning is a long cooked wrapped gourd, which was used as a sign in the month of bereavement. [4]



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