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## THE PHENOMENON OF PARONYMS IN GASTRONOMIC UNITS

**Abstract:**The article presents information about paronyms and their role in lexicology. Also, gastronomic units, observation of the phenomenon of paronymy between them and the presentation of units in dictionaries are supplemented with examples.

**Keywords:**paronyms, gastronomic units, dishes, food products, household items, fruits, drinks, sweets, etc.

**INTRODUCTION.** It is worth noting that paronyms have become an important, effective and socially acceptable phenomenon of speech, created in full compliance with the laws and rules of the literary language, since paronyms are often used in the process of communication and dialogue. In the years of independence, the need for paronyms has increased due to the intensification of the Uzbek communicative process and the activation of speech styles.

Since paronyms are related and unrelated units in the general conceptual and logical sense, they have distinctive features as a set of lexical units, such as variance, synonymy, homonymy and antonymy [1.11].

Paronyms, like other lexical units of language, are linguistic units that serve to express the relationship and relationship between the triad being-man-society. This position and possibility determine the place of paronyms in the language and their potential in speech. Thus, the phenomenon of paronymy has independence and uniqueness in phonetic, lexical, morphological, morphemic, semasiological and stylistic aspects [1.11]. Unlike antonyms, paronyms in language do not occur in pairs. Paronyms are words with different meanings that can be confused in writing and speech due to similarity of pronunciation and partial similarity in the composition of morphemes, and are also used in rhymes and wordplay [1.11]. The substantive side of paronyms is that in language "the plan of the content of words, that is, their meaning, is considered somewhat more complex than the plan of their expression" [1.92].

### LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS.

In studying the phenomenon of paronymy among gastronomic units, the "Dictionary of Paronyms" by A. Ma'rufov was used, and the lexical units given in it were enriched with information and examples based on other dictionaries [2].

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

The phenomenon of paronymy between more than 20 gastronomic units of the dictionary was semantically classified. Paronyms denoting food products necessary for human consumption are divided into small groups:

Dishes: cards, kazi; food products: meat, butter, potatoes, sausage, white meat, hot dogs, frankfurters, biscuits, soda; household items: tank, canister; fruits: nuts, coconuts, dates; sweets: jam, cake; drinks: coffee, syrup, wine, glass.

Dishes: Kazi (national dish, specially prepared from horse meat: Bok tingni with barley, Bokar with kazi-karta) – kazi (official acting according to Sharia laws); Karta (a type of horse manure, specially prepared from the inside of a horse's hoof for use as food) – map – geographical map [2.24].

Sweets: durda (the sediment remaining at the bottom of a saucepan after butter has evaporated) – durda (jam, qiyam, sweet glaze on molasses), murabba (qiyam) [2.26] – the original Arabic word is of the form murabbāv (un) and was borrowed by replacing the long vowel ā at the end of the word with the vowel â: murabba murabbâ (jam); Originally derived from the verb raba', meaning "to observe" (ARC, 281), it is an indefinite relative adjective (ATG, 177) meaning "a dessert made by boiling fruit in sugar syrup" [3.292]. Also in O'TIL [a.— jam, preserves; [marmalade] is expressed as a dessert made from wet fruits, berries and sugar: The table was decorated with various sweets, fruits, jams, etc. A. Kahhor, Ogni Koshchinara [5.278]. A synonym for jam is murabba, which means a square with four equal sides, and in poetry it is considered a quadrangle; Cake (the name of one of the sweet edible confectionery. The whole class was provided with chocolate, cake and pistachios, which he brought me, I can say) - four (a number from "3" to "5");

Drinks: Café (a restaurant that serves drinks such as tea and coffee) – coffee (the coffee tree and its fruit); Wine (an alcoholic drink) – honor – glory, high respect); Syrup – sweetened fruit juice, a sweet drink) – abundant (a lot, in large quantities); Syrup is a sweet drink, diluted fruit juice with a sweetener. Drink syrup.

Food: Dry food (dried food, often with salt added to the pulp and having a round shape) – worm (a common name for ants); (the name of one of the local plants) – Shuvut (shame, blackness, disgrace); Shivit Potato (a vegetable plant that grows underground, and its produce: there were many fruits and vegetables at the farmers' market: apples, grapes, tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage) – card (a large or small piece of paper); soda (there are a number of types of sodium and carbonic acid. One of them, bicarbonate, is used in medicine and cooking) – simple (simple, sincere, honest); aqlik (dairy and yogurt products) – aqlik (noun from the word aq); bone marrow (a bone with fat inside. In O'TEL [4.115] this word is explained as follows: bone marrow 'the fatty substance inside the bone'. The taste of pilaf cooked with bone marrow is completely different. This noun is probably originally derived from the verb yil-, which in Old Turkic meant 'to move', 'to stir', with the suffix -(i)k (Devon, I, 102); later the consonant y at the beginning of the word was not pronounced (Devon, I, 102): yil- + ik>ilik. Ilk – expresses the original, initial meaning; yag' (butter, fat) – yak (side, side); Jazlik (jazz, worthy of a meal: Now even jazz is rich, our spoon is on butter) – jazlik (a felt mat (horse implement), which is usually placed under fabric); meat (animal or poultry flesh used as food [2.16]. O'TEL gives the following explanation of this product: This noun is written in PRS as [gusht] (430), in TjRS as gosht (111), and in O'TIL as gosht (I,202). Thus, it was borrowed into Uzbek from Tajik, meaning 'meat'. In colloquial speech, the sound t at the end of this noun is not pronounced and is also pronounced as gush [5.74]. In the dictionary of paronyms, the paronym for the word meat is meat - in the ancient biblical language, hearing, ear.

Fruits and vegetables: husayni (a grape variety with smaller seeds than hasayni) - husayni (a grape variety with larger seeds than hasayni); surkhon (a grape variety and raisins made from it) - surkhun (a type of young grape vine); coconut - (a nut) - coke (fuel obtained from coal, peat and oil residues by heating without air); walnut (a perennial plant and its fruits, the fruit of which is enclosed in a hard shell and ripens in a round shape) - cheek - the elevated part of the face (facial area), the middle; Paronyms denoting household utensils and objects necessary in everyday life: Dish (a flat, but flat dish, plate) - pot (a lid for a pot); oshlik (necessary things for cooking) – oshlyk (grain, cereals; umoch

(liquid food prepared from kneaded dough) – ochoch (metal toothed agricultural tool used for plowing); kadak (cracker, khokandoz) – kadakh (drinking vessel); kaskon (flange of a trough, circle, etc.) – kaznok (small room used as a warehouse); tank (vessel for storing water, mainly liquids: in these sheds we built kitchens for preparing hot food, and we poured boiling water into the tanks) – barg (plant leaf); bidon (a container with a hole and a lid for storing milk, water and other liquids: the tanks were full of milk) – concrete (a mixture of cement, water, gravel and from this mixture they poured a foundation, wall, etc.); kadakh (a vessel for drinking wine, a glass, a goblet) – kadak (swollen, swollen); date (usually a clay vessel with a lid for milk and yogurt. Yogurt made from dates) – date (an evergreen tree in southern countries, on the top of which long leaves grow, and its fruits are larger than dates, tasty and sweet), etc.

## CONCLUSION.

In a general sense, paronymy is a universal linguistic phenomenon inherent in all languages. Paronyms are a microsystem of formal and spiritual units that have their own expression, meaning and content. Paronymy is close to such lexical and semantic phenomena as polysemy, homonymy, synonymy and antonymy, and the paronymic phenomenon between gastronomic units contributes to the development of our language.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the lexical and semantic connections between gastronomic units serve as the basis for associative and ideographic dictionaries.

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