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ANALYSIS OF THE INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN THE COMPONENTS OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK PUBLIC CATERING LEXICAL SYSTEMS AND LINGUOCULTUROLOGICAL FACTORS

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Every nation's unique cultural and social characteristics are often expressed through lexical units related to food names, dishes, beverages, cooking utensils, and, more generally, the process of eating. These lexical units reflect not only external, biological nutrition activities but also the nation's historical experience, social norms, traditions, cultural values, and cognitive perceptions. Thus, food-related vocabulary serves not only a utilitarian purpose but also functions as an important tool in shaping national identity, preserving cultural memory, and reflecting the socio-cultural structure of society. From a linguistic analysis perspective, such lexical units have linguocultural, sociocognitive, and pragmatic aspects, solidifying each nation's experiences related to eating in the language and transmitting them to future generations.

a) Expression of national-cultural identity through food names

In English, food vocabulary is not only a utilitarian unit that designates biological nutrition but also a linguocultural object expressing cultural, social, and historical identity. These lexical units also reflect popular consciousness and social norms through cognitive concepts and phraseological metaphors. For this reason, English food lexicon is of significant importance in linguistics, linguoculturology, and anthropological research.

The word “bread,” in addition to referring to simple dry bread, has broad metaphorical meanings in English, such as “the basis of life,” “livelihood,” or “source of income.” For example:

- **“Bread and butter”** – the vital foundation, the main element of livelihood.
- **“To know which side one's bread is buttered”** – to know one's own interest.

b) Expression of cultural specificity through the names of national dishes

Milliy taomlar nomlari nafaqat ovqatni belgilash vositasi, balki xalqning madaniy, They are linguocultural units that reflect social and historical experience through language. During the industrialization process in the 19th century, the dish **“fish and chips”** became widespread among the working class in Great Britain as a quick-to-prepare and relatively inexpensive meal. The linguocultural significance of this dish lies in the fact that it represents not only a dietary habit but also the cultural reflection of British urbanization, economic conditions, migration processes, and the new lifestyle. Through **“fish and chips,”** the daily life of the working class, urban culture, and social norms related to eating were coded in language and culture. Thus, the dish's name and its context are regarded as elements of national gastronomic identity.

“Sunday roast” reflects the traditional family dining ritual on Sundays. This meal is associated with strengthening family unity, celebrating the end of the week, and fulfilling religious and social norms. The combination of roast meat, vegetables, Yorkshire pudding, and gravy is viewed not only as a gastronomic delight but also as a code reflecting social and ritual contexts. At the same time, **Sunday roast** allows the English to reinforce their family and cultural values through language.

The terms **“Yorkshire pudding”** and the more general **“pudding”** in English cuisine carry a historically and culturally rich context. The word **“pudding”** sometimes refers to a dessert and sometimes to a savory dish, reflecting various regional and historical traditions in English cuisine. For example, saying **“for pudding”** indicates the base or final course of a meal. In this way, pudding vocabulary serves not only as a term designating food but also as a linguocultural unit reflecting cultural memory, gastronomic identity, and social traditions.

“Christmas pudding” holds a special place in English culture as a festive dish. It is a gastronomic symbol of New Year and Christmas celebrations, encoding family gatherings,

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religious tradition, and historical memory in language. From this perspective, Christmas pudding is regarded not just as a food name but as a symbol of English culture and holiday traditions transmitted through language and cultural memory.

In the Uzbek language, national dishes reflect key cultural characteristics such as hospitality, family unity, festive and religious values, as well as regional gastronomic heritage. For example, **plov** holds a central place among Uzbek national dishes. It is prepared during holidays, weddings, and family gatherings, encoding family unity and social order through the dish. The name “**plov**” or “**osh**” functions not only as a gastronomic object but also as a cultural symbol. For instance, the phrase “**palov orttirish**” (literally “to gain plov”) is used to express hospitality and social organizational activities.

d) Expression of cultural specificity through drink names

Cultural specificity is also reflected in language, particularly through the names of beverages. English drink terms do not only designate gastronomic objects but also encode the social rituals, historical context, and cognitive values of the people. Therefore, studying English culture through drinks is central in linguocultural research, as these terms serve as an important means of reflecting social life, daily habits, and festive culture.

Tea. Tea is one of the most recognizable symbols of English culture. Through the rituals of **afternoon tea** and **high tea**, it represents social interaction, hospitality, and family unity. The word “**tea**” signifies not only a beverage but also social order and cultural code. For example, the phrase “**to have tea with someone**” expresses hospitality and social connections. Additionally, tea-related rituals and phraseological units linguistically encode the English social order and cultural values.

Ale and Beer. Ale and beer are the central beverages of English pub culture, reflecting social gatherings, camaraderie, and local traditions. The terms “**ale**” and “**beer**” are often linked to local regional brands and production traditions, encoding the regional and historical gastronomic memory of English culture through language. Phraseologically, expressions such as “**on the ale**” convey social and festive contexts.

Gin and Whisky. Gin and whisky are valued as historical symbols of drink culture in England and the British Isles. They are typically associated with celebrations, private gatherings, and ceremonial events. These beverage names encode social status, traditional ceremonies, and cultural memory through language. For instance, a gin or whisky tasting often connects to social identity and historical memory, reflecting the distinctiveness of the culture both linguistically and culturally.

e) Expression of cultural specificity through the names of dishes, utensils, and dining implements
The lexical composition of a language reflects each nation’s historical experience, social values, worldview, and cultural practices. In particular, vocabulary related to general dining – such as the names of dishes, utensils, and eating implements – constitutes an important linguocultural layer that represents a people’s gastronomic traditions, dining patterns, ceremonies, and social relations. A comparative analysis of the lexical units in English and Uzbek in this domain allows us to identify their cultural specificity, conceptual differences, and national characteristics in worldview.

In English, words like plate, bowl, cup, mug, kettle, fork, knife, spoon primarily express utilitarian-practical functions and reflect a model of dining based on practicality and individual use. For example, a kettle is interpreted as a household vessel for heating water and does not inherently convey the sociocultural dimension of tea rituals.

In Uzbek, however, a choynak (teapot) is not only involved in brewing tea but is also an integral part of the culture of hosting guests, enriched with ceremonial components such as “serving tea” and “order of pouring tea.” Uzbek words for dining implements, such as tovoq (plate), kosa (bowl), piyola (cup), qozon (cauldron), and tandir (clay oven), are often closely tied to national dishes and collective dining traditions. For example, while the English pan or pot denotes a simple cooking vessel, the Uzbek qozon carries strong connotations associated with the

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preparation of plov, weddings, feasts, and the tradition of offering osh (pilaf). Similarly, a tovoq in an Uzbek meal is not just a vessel for food; it serves a unique social function, expressing collectivism and the principle of communal eating. In contrast, an English tray does not carry such ceremonial meaning. Moreover, a qozon can even symbolize livelihood, as in the imagery of a boiling black cauldron.

Cultural differences are also clearly seen in drinking vessels. English words such as cup, mug, glass are functionally linked to the type of drink, while the Uzbek piyola, especially in tea rituals, performs a unique social and symbolic role. Cultural contexts such as “passing the piyola” or “pouring little by little into the piyola” expand the semantic field of this lexical unit. The English mug is primarily intended for drinking coffee and does not have a fully equivalent counterpart in Uzbek culture, whereas the Uzbek kosa is associated with national hot liquids and reflects traditional culinary culture.

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