



FOOD TECHNOLOGY TERMS IN ENGLISH IDIOMS AND PROVERBS: FROM CONCEPTS TO ALTERNATIVES

Mukaddam Alihonova,
English Teacher
Department of English Language Teaching Methods,
Namangan State University, Uzbekistan

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 18 th December 2023 Accepted: 14 th January 2024 Published: 20 th February 2024	There are many idioms proverbs in the English language. While some of them are easily understood and appear to be fairly comparable to ours, others are mind-boggling. The language used to create idioms and proverbs is typically the subject of linguistic investigation, which describes it both diachronically and synchronically and assesses its morphological features, lexical choices, prosodic elements, variations and modes of use, as well as local and regional variants. It focuses primarily on spoken idioms and proverbs as cultural and anthropological products of a community that, as they pass from one generation to the next, give voice to commonplace experiences, convey moral precepts, and make sardonic judgments in brief and usually humorous ways.
Keywords: food, idioms, proverbs, linguistic investigation, morphological features, variations, anthropological products, commonplace experiences, moral precepts	

INTRODUCTION.

Idioms and proverbs are linguistic expressions that have attracted the attention of many linguists. The basis of these interests lies in the fact that idioms and proverbs show the semantic depth of the language and reflect the people who communicate. Examining how these linguistic expressions incorporate the terminology of food technology sheds light on how the terms of the field are socially significant. Literary study focuses primarily on critical analysis of the idioms' and proverbs' sources and origins, exposing the author's thoughts on literature and social issues in addition to allusions to earlier writers, works, or idiom collections. However, what occurs when idioms are used in a piece of literature? Idioms and proverbs used in stories are usually decontextualized when evaluated linguistically, which eliminates any potential hidden meanings and important context. Rather, they take on greater significance in a literary framework, making it easier to recognize their defining characteristics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are many idioms and proverbs in the English language that involve the terminology of food technology. We have addressed several English-language publications to cover our research. The idiom "*A watched pot never boils*" is a linguistic expression used in English to express the idea that time passes more slowly when you are impatiently waiting for something or an outcome. The pragmatic function of this idiom is its metaphorical use to describe the psychological phenomenon of time perception. Literally, if you're waiting for a kettle of water to boil on a gas stove, if you're constantly focusing on it, you'll get the impression that the process might take longer. However, it is not correct to take the idiom literally, but it is appropriate to consider it as a metaphor for the experience of waiting for something to happen. The idiom is used to advise against impatience, to express that constant watching or waiting for an event can make time seem to pass more slowly and increase the feeling of impatience. An idiom reflects the concept of time perception in the human psyche. We have witnessed the widespread use of metaphor in the construction of many idiomatic expressions in the English language. From the point of view of cognitive linguistics, metaphor plays an important role in the formation of our concepts. As a proof of our opinion, the terms of food technology are used in English to express people's behavior, their position in society and a number of other concepts. The reason for the frequent use of the metaphor style is that there are many similarities in the shape, color and characteristics of objects, events or situations and terms in society. Based on these similar aspects, new phrases and proverbs appear. "*Top banana*"-most important person in a group/organization. The phrase "best banana" is an idiom that originated in American slang and is usually used to refer to the concept of the most important, influential person in a group or organization. This expression comes from calling the biggest and most prominent banana picked in a store or market the "best banana". In a broader sense, it can be used to refer to a person who is famous and has a position in a certain context. The phrase "*full of beans*"-*full of energy* is used to describe a lively, active and passionate person. It is a way of expressing someone's higher energy level or spiritual nature. The above meaning effect is achieved by using a

metaphor that matches the nature of this food product to a specific personality. Beans are a great source of protein and energy because of the high energy levels in humans. This phrase can express different meanings in different contexts. In particular, the idiom is used to describe children with boundless energy and enthusiasm, to describe an optimistic person, and to express a person with a positive outlook on life. "Sour milk"-to be bad-tempered is based on the idea that the milk given by the mother has influenced the character of a person and describes the temperament of people. "Cool as a cucumber" - someone who is calm and composed. This is a popular English idiom that describes the demeanor of a carefree person who can be as cool as a cucumber in stressful situations. The apple fruit in the idiom "The apple does not fall far from the tree"(a child usually has a similar character or qualities to his or her parents) is used for the concept of a child, not food. The expression "Bottom of the barrel"-the least able member of a group expresses a negative opinion about a person. This phrase is often used with the word "scrape". The literal meaning of scraping the bottom of a barrel is to remove the last remaining liquid from the barrel, because there is nothing left. Figuratively, the idiom means being forced to deal with someone who is forced to use something inferior because it is the only choice. This expression originates from European history of barreling experiments in which food was scraped from the bottom of the barrel when food supplies ran low. This idiom has the characteristic of historicity and expresses the historical color by showing the way of life of the English people in the past. It should be noted that not only fruits and vegetables, but also means of food storage were used to express the characters of people. "Couch potato"-a person who sits for long periods of time on the couch, usually eating snack foods and watching television. The person who created this idiom is Tom Lacino, according to him, he came up with this phrase during a "phone call to a friend". Linguists emphasized that this phrase is a very meaningful word game. "Out of the frying pan and into the fire"-from a bad situation to one that is even worse. This phrase warns people not to avoid one danger and face a worse one. "Cry over spilled milk" - complain about a loss from the past. It is compared to the fact that it is impossible to collect the milk product after it has been spilled and that it is impossible to undo the past event. "Don't put all of your eggs in one basket"-don't put all of your hopes and resources into one goal or business. This is a very common expression in England, America and other English-speaking countries. This proverb comes from the concept that if you put all the eggs your chickens have laid in one basket and let it drop, you will lose all your eggs. The reason why a dream is compared to an egg here is that dreams come true over time, just as a chick slowly hatches from an egg. "Buy a lemon"-to purchase a vehicle that constantly gives problems or stops running after you drive it away. In this phrase, the sourness of a lemon is compared to a car with lots of problems. "Icing on the cake"-when you already have it good and get something on top of what you already have. Food technology terms used in English idioms can give them a foreign color. Because the British love to eat cake and ice cream, good things are compared to them.

DISCUSSION

With the help of the comments mentioned above, we had the opportunity to compare idioms and proverbs with food technology in English and Uzbek languages, to systematize according to the criteria of linguistics. In most of the scientific works on the terminology of the Uzbek language, the object of research is divided into thematic groups. So, it became clear that the thematic groups of the studied terminological system should be clarified. Therefore, while analyzing many idioms and proverbs in the English language, we divided the food technology terms involved in them into thematic groups.

1) Food technology terms that mean positive features in people: "Full of beans" - the concept of fullness of energy; "Don't put all of your eggs in one basket" - the concept of caution; "The apple does not fall far from the tree" - the concept of similarity; "Cool as a cucumber" - the concept of calmness; "Big cheese" is the concept of importance; "Cream of the crop" is the concept of excellence; "Cut the mustard" - the concept of meeting all requirements; "Salt of the Earth" - the concept of perseverance; "Take with a grain of salt" - the concept of not trusting everything and caution; "apple of one's eye" - the concept of the most value; "Worth your salt - Worth one's pay" - the concept of value;

2) Food technology terms that mean negative situations in people: "A watched pot never boils"-the concept of impatience; Butter up concept; Icing on the cake is the concept of greed; "Cry over spilled milk" - the concept of useless pity; "Out of the frying pan and into the fire"-from a bad situation to one that is even worse"-the concept of making a wrong decision; "Couch potato" is a state of laziness; "Sour milk" - the concept of anger; "Have egg on one's face" - the concept of embarrassment; "Take the cake" - the concept of excess; "As sour as vinegar - Disagreeable person" - concept of intolerance; "The grapes of wrath" - concept of anger;

3) Food technology terms that mean things: "Flash in the pan"-transient temporary thing; "Forbidden fruit" is a forbidden thing; "Not worth a hill of beans" "Pie in the sky" - something unattainable; "Piece of cake" is an easy thing; "As easy as pie" - easy thing; "The cherry on the cake" is an important thing; "A bite at the cherry" is a good opportunity;

4) Terms meaning the concept of "Secret": "spill the beans" - opening a secret; "ax for grinding"-hidden reason;

5) Terms meaning the concept of "health": "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" - the concept of keeping fit;

6) Terms meaning the concept of "money": "Bring home bacon" - earn money for a living; "peanuts" - a small amount of money; "in the chips" - a lot of money; "cost a mint" is the price of a large piece of meat; "his bread is buttered on both sides" - it's good to earn money; "Bread and butter" is a source of income; "Haven't got a bean";

7) Terms indicating the situation: "sour grapes" - a situation of hurting someone, "over a barrel" - a difficult situation; "stew in own juices"-

suffering from one's own actions; "in a jam"-difficult situation; "Lay an egg" is a situation of being embarrassed, ashamed; "Not give a fig" - a situation of lack of interest;

8) Terms expressing actions: "salt away" - keep; "sell like hotcakes" - quick sale; "turn up the heat" - increase pressure on someone; "tilt at windmills" - fight against the impossible; "To slip on a banana skin" - to make a mistake in something trivial; "To upset the apple cart" - ruin plans;

9) Food technology terms meaning position: "top banana" / "big cheese" - a person with authority. "Bottom of the barrel" - a passive person in society; Researchers include proverbs and idioms among linguistic cultures. "Researchers include proverbs and idioms among linguo-cultures. "Linguo-cultures embody language units that reflect national-cultural characteristics such as reality and paremiological units, along with a purely linguistic understanding of a specific object-phenomenon. Linguo-culture is a unit that covers linguistic and non-linguistic factors specific to a particular nation, and can be manifested by all linguistic means that express the interrelationship of language and culture. embodies language units that reflect national-cultural characteristics, such as reality and paremiological units. Linguo-cultures are the units that cover linguistic and non-linguistic factors specific to a particular nation and can be expressed by all linguistic tools that express the interrelationship of language and culture.

CONCLUSION

So, the role of food technology terms in English idioms and proverbs is that they express aspects such as the characteristics, character or status of people, things and situations. Based on the characteristics of the terms of food technology, they are compared to the qualities and mental states of people in a metaphorical way. Another noteworthy point is that not all proverbs or idioms in English have an equivalent in Uzbek. The reason for this is that there are different aspects of English and Uzbek culture. That's why nowadays proverbs are studied not only as a sample of folk art, but also as a unit of language and culture. It is clear that idioms and proverbs involving English food technology terms should be divided into groups depending on whether or not there is an alternative in Uzbek.

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