



NOMINATION OF HOUSEHOLD TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH

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Abstract:

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This article talks about study of household lexicon in linguistics, Nomination of household terminology in English and Formation of Uzbek household terminology.

Keywords: education, lesson, translation, household terminology in English, Motivational.

INTRODUCTION. *Term – is a word or a combination of words, which define a notion (subject, a phenomenon, property, relation or a process) that is characteristic for the given field of science, technology, art or a sphere of social life.*

Terms differ from the words of general usage by definite semantic limitations and specific meanings they define. It's very hard to overestimate the general and scientific meaning of terms since the concrete knowledge demands definite expression and a term does not only fix the concept by its notion (name) but specifies it diverging it from adjacent components.

For better functioning, terms must express systematization of notions, express their essence or at least be semantically neutral and at the same time be unambiguous and precise.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The notion "household terminology" is disputable itself. According to lexicographical sources of Modern English the term "household" (Middle English *household*, hous, *house*; see **house** + hold, *possession, holding* (from Old English, from *healdan, to hold*; see **hold**) means:

1.a. A domestic unit consisting of the members of a family who live together along with nonrelatives such as servants.

b. The living spaces and possessions belonging to such a unit.

2. A person or group of people occupying a single dwelling: *the rise of nonfamily households*.

1. Of, relating to, or used in a household: *household appliances*.

2. Commonly known; familiar: *has become a household name*¹.

The meaning of the term "household" can be clarified through examples:

• *This appliance was constructed for household use only to process the listed quantities.*

• *Данный прибор предназначен для использования только в бытовых условиях и для переработки продуктов в указанных количествах.*

• *Ushbu jihoz faqat sanab o'tilgan miqdorlarni qayta ishlash uchun maishiy foydalanish uchun ishlab chiqarilgan.*

By this notion we understand all names of household equipment, kitchen utensils, names of instruments, which we use in everyday life and housing.

According to their lexico-semantic features most of them are included in the subfield "gastronomic terminology" as well. The adjective *gastronomic* describes anything related to eating or preparing delicious food. You can describe your brother's unbelievable macaroni and cheese as a *gastronomic triumph*[8].

If you live in a city that's well-known for its amazing restaurants, you're probably proud of its gastronomic fame. And you can likewise take some credit for your own gastronomic feats in the kitchen, from the homemade croissants to the roasted vegetable soup you've perfected. *Gastronomic* was coined in French from the Greek roots *gaster*, «stomach,» and *nomos*, «law or custom»².

Gastronomy is the study of the relationship between food and culture, the art of preparing and serving rich or delicate and appetizing food, the cooking styles of particular regions, and the science of good eating[9]. One who is well versed in gastronomy is called a *gastronome*, while a *gastronomist* is one who unites theory and practice in the study of gastronomy. Practical gastronomy is associated with the practice and study of the preparation, production, and service of the various foods and beverages, from countries around the world. Theoretical gastronomy supports practical gastronomy. It is related with a system and process approach, focused on recipes, techniques and cookery books. Food gastronomy is

¹ American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. (2011). Retrieved January 7 2023 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/household>

² <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/gastronomic>



connected with food and beverages and their genesis. Technical gastronomy underpins practical gastronomy, introducing a rigorous approach to evaluation of gastronomic topics³.

Gastronomic (glutonic) discourse highlighted within mass information discourse, has a set of methods, ways and tools to influence society in terms of the formation tastes and preferences, in a global sense - the formation of a picture peace. Cultural values are expressed in aesthetic and ethical norms human behavior, which are not least shaped thanks to utensils - tools, means and tools for cooking, consumption and aestheticization of the process of eating food[10].

Food preparation and consumption scenarios form a common image aesthetic consumption and provide information on cultural and national identification and self-identification of peoples, representing the English language culture.

While collecting materials we across that, a number of eating rituals specific to Great Britain in different historical periods: the use of bread *plates / trenchers*, bowls of friendship for drinking wine / *tygs*, cooling wine glasses in special bowls / *monteiths*, etc.; as well as strict table setting rules: a special scenario for serving wine, the presence vases with several tiers in the middle of the dining table / *epergne*, ritual tea party, which has become the hallmark of Great Britain in matters table etiquette[11].

From the Middle Ages to the 19th century, possession and the use of one or another item of utensils in everyday life depended on the level well-being, as well as the level of upbringing and education of the owner. How the more literate a person was, the more financial opportunities he had, the more utensils surrounded him in everyday life, and even more exquisite table setting, he could impress his guests[12].

Today, in English high society, the opposite is observed. trend: the maximum simplification of table setting, the desire for asceticism in matters of table etiquette. Use of certain utensils (*oltindan yasalgan jihozlars / golden utensils, baliq uchun pichoqlar/ fish knives, bifshteks uchun pichoqlar/steak knives, salfetkalar uchun xalqalar / napkin rings, cake forks /pastry for fa, bokallar uchun tagliklar /coasters and etc.*) is considered bad manners and is classified as a «petty-bourgeois frills».⁴

Analysis of the history of the formation of the terminological group «household appliances» in English and Uzbek languages gives rise to believe that the formation of any terminology and its formalization into a system concepts is associated with two factors: extralinguistic and linguistic[13].

According to L.V. Ivina, a set of concepts and a set of terms becomes a system only to the extent that a corresponding field of knowledge and the sphere of human activities. In other words, the terminological system, which is dynamic structure capable of improvement and development, at each stage of its formation is linguistically a fixed set of concepts⁵.

It should be recognized that there are connections and correlations between language and linguistic picture of the human world, which is a reflection of the social nature of the language itself, which manifests itself both in external conditions of its functioning, and in the structure itself. In this way, there is an inseparable connection between the language picture of the world and cultural (conceptual) picture of the world. In the mind of mankind there is a certain base, due to the accumulated cultural experience and which is the foundation for the formation of new concepts and words.

Diachronic analysis of the English terminology «household technique», showed that, according to modern historical dictionaries, the terminology under study originates in the 16th century with the lexeme kettle (teapot), date of appearance - 1542. Therefore, the formation the studied area of special vocabulary in English begins in the 16th century, a lexeme meaning «*a device for boiling or liquid heating*». From a modern point of view, this lexeme is not is a generic term, but is in a subordinate relationship with the generic term *appliance* (apparatus, instrument, fixture, device), which appeared a little later. Dictionaries mark the appearance of this hypernym in 1597.

In 1549, the lexeme *machine* appears, which is the most an ancient hypernym in the terminology under consideration and has the most numerous word-building connections: *answering machine, coffee machine, dishwashing machine, frying machine, knittingmachine, sewing-machine, steam-machine* and etc.

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Национальная ассоциация ученых 9-3 (14) (2015): 57-59.

⁵ Ивина, Л. В. (2003). Лингво-когнитивные основы анализа отраслевых терминосистем (на примере англоязычной терминологии венчурного финансирования).- С.14

³ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gastronomy>

⁴ Эпоева, Луиза Врежевна, and Маргарита Николаевна Миронова. «ПРОБЛЕМА ИЗУЧЕНИЯ



In XVII century, according to historical dictionaries, the studied terminological field is enriched with 5 lexemes. Appearance of lexemes are fixed in the following way: apparatus (*асбоб, инструмент, аппарат, машина*) - 1628, device (*курилма, восита, аппарат, машина*) - 1665, system (*система, тизим*) - 1683, coffee-mill (*кофе янчгич машина*) - 1691. Fixation of these lexemes indicates the need nominate and classify man-made mechanical products and devices[6].

In 1673, the appearance of the word iron (*dazmol*) is recorded. Appearance of this lexeme testifies to two phenomena: the first is connected with borrowing the object itself and its name. The second phenomenon associated with the development of human thinking indicates the desire people to improve the comfort of their lives.

In the 18th century, further progressive development was noted this phenomenon, which was reflected in the language by the appearance of three lexemes: equipment (*apparatus, apparatura*) - 1714, ventilator (fan) - 1743 and washing machine (washing machine) - 1780.

It should be said that many Russian researchers (С.В.Гринев, А.С.Гринев, Е.А.Панкратова, А.В.Пониделко, Л.В.Щеколдина and many others. etc.) have worked on general problems of terms⁶. Their works discuss the formation and development of some household terms, though they studied them in general. At the same time some scientists have conducted researches dedicated to specific features of household terms or comparative study of household

terms. For example, Ye.V.Ivanova⁷, A.Dyakov⁸, N.V. Shaftelskaya⁹, G.G. Bontarchuk¹⁰ and others.

Here we should note that, household terminology of certain language develops during the centuries. They are closely connected with the mode of life and culture of people.

The 18th century is marked as a century when disparate lexemes are included in systemic connections characterized by hyper-hyponymic relationships. Since the end of the 18th century, there has been a simultaneous development industrial progress and manufacturing production, and together with they form thematic groups in the language[7].

In world linguistics, especially, in semantics, general semantics, and ontologies the term *hyponymy* (from Ancient Greek *ὑπό* (*hupó*) 'under', and *ὄνομα* (*ónoma*) 'name') is widely used at present. Hyponymy is a semantic relation between a *hyponym* denoting a subtype and *hypernym* or *hyperonym* (sometimes called *umbrella term* or *blanket term*) denoting a supertype. In other words, the semantic field of the hyponym is included within that of the hypernym¹¹.

In simpler terms, a hyponym is in a type-of-relationship with its hypernym. For example, *pigeon, crow, eagle, and seagull* are all hyponyms of *bird*, their hypernym, which itself is a hyponym of *animal*, its hypernym¹².

Hyponymy shows the relationship between a generic term (hypernym) and a specific instance of it (hyponym). A hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is more specific than its hypernym.

⁶ Гринев, С. В. (1993). Введение в терминоведение.; Пониделко, А. В. (2006). Особенности формирования метрической лексики в английском и русском языках.; Панкратова, Е. А. (2011). Текст как организационная единица содержания учебника иностранного языка и правовой культуры. *Lingua mobilis*, (3 (29)), 84-89. ; Щеколдина, Л. В. (2006). *Комплексный сопоставительный анализ английской и русской офтальмологической лексики* (Doctoral dissertation, Московский государственный областной университет).

⁷ Иванова, Е. В. (2011). Структурно-семантические и лингвокультурные характеристики англоязычной бытовой лексики: автореф. дисс. на соиск. учён. степени канд. филол. наук. *Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. Самара*.

⁸ Дьяков, А. И. (2012). Особенности функционирования англицизмов тематической группы «Обиходно-бытовая лексика». *Язык и культура*, (4 (20)), 5-21.

⁹ Шафтельская, Н. В. (2013). Мотивационно-сопоставительный словарь предметно-бытовой лексики русского и английского языков. *Вопросы лексикографии*, (1 (3)), 45-55.

¹⁰ Бондарчук, Г. Г., & Никулина, Н. В. (2018). ОСНОВНЫЕ КАТЕГОРИИ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ПРЕДМЕТНО-БЫТОВОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ: СХОДСТВА И РАЗЛИЧИЯ. *Когнитивные исследования языка*, (34), 102-105.

¹¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyponymy_and_hypernymy

¹² Fromkin, Victoria; Robert, Rodman (1998). *Introduction to Language* (6th ed.). Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace College Publishers. ISBN 978-0-03-018682-0



The semantic field of a hypernym, also known as a superordinate, is broader than that of a hyponym. An approach to the relationship between hyponyms and hypernyms is to view a hypernym as consisting of hyponyms. This, however, becomes more difficult with abstract words such as *imagine*, *understand* and *knowledge*.

While hyponyms are typically used to refer to nouns, it can also be used on other parts of speech. Like nouns, hypernyms in verbs are words that refer to a broad category of actions. For example, verbs such as *stare*, *gaze*, *view* and *peer* can also be considered hyponyms of the verb *look*, which is their hypernym.

CONCLUSION. Hypernyms and hyponyms are asymmetric. Hyponymy can be tested by substituting X and Y in the sentence «X is a kind of Y» and determining if it makes sense. For example, «A screwdriver is a kind of tool» makes sense, but not «A tool is a kind of screwdriver».

Strictly speaking, the meaning relation between hyponyms and hypernyms applies to lexical items of the same word class (or parts of speech), and holds between senses rather than words. For instance, the word *screwdriver* used in the previous example refers to the screwdriver tool, and not to the screwdriver drink.

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