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EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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**ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДАГИ КАСБ-ҲУНАР  
ЛЕКСИКАСИНИНГ ЧОҒИШТИРМА ТАҲЛИЛИ  
(ҚАНДОЛАТЧИЛИК ТЕРМИНЛАРИ МИСОЛИДА)**

## DISSERTATION

written for the Academic Degree of Masters of Linguistics on specialty  
5 A 111401 – Foreign Languages and Literature ( English Language)

The work has been discussed and  
recommended for defense.

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\_\_\_\_\_ of May, 2017

Termez - 2017

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## INTRODUCTION

Independence has been giving countless opportunities for developing teaching system. During the years of independence, in the framework of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on education” and the National Programme for Personnel Training in the country, a comprehensive foreign languages’ teaching system, aimed at creating harmoniously developed, highly educated, modern-thinking young generation, further integration of the country to the world community, has been created. For this period, over 51.7 thousand teachers of foreign languages graduated from universities, English, German and French multimedia tutorials and textbooks for 5-9 grades of secondary schools, electronic resources for learning English in primary schools were created, more than 5000 secondary schools, professional colleges and academic lyceums were equipped with language laboratories.

On December 10, 2012 the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov signed a Decree “On measures to further improve foreign language learning system”.

According to the Decree, starting from 2013-2014 school year foreign languages, mainly English, gradually throughout the country are being taught from the first year of schooling in the form of lesson-games and speaking games, continuing to learning the alphabet, reading and spelling in the second year or grade.

In the system of education Uzbekistan attach a great importance to teaching pupils not merely liberal arts and vocational skills, but also required learning of foreign languages, this is critical for them to maintain pro-active communication with their counterparts abroad, get extensive knowledge of everything that is going on around the globe, and **command the august world of intellectual treasure<sup>1</sup>**.

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<sup>1</sup>**Adress** by the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov at the Opening Ceremony of International Conference (Fostering a Well Educated and Intellectually Advanced Generation – Critical Prerequisite for Sustainable Development and Modernization of Country)

Learning and teaching foreign languages play an important position in these years. After the independence of Uzbekistan, government paid more attention for the improvement of the language learning, especially, English which is acknowledged as the language of the world. To create the easiest and the most effective ways of teaching, many researches are being done by many methodologists.

Increasing globalization has created a large need for people in the workforce who can communicate in multiple languages. The uses of common languages are in areas such as trade, tourism, international relations, technology, media, and science. Many countries such as Korea, Japan and China frame education policies to teach at least one foreign language at the primary and secondary school levels. However, some countries such as India, Singapore, Malaysia, Pakistan and the Philippines use a second official language in their governments. We can say that in many countries have recently been putting enormous importance on foreign language learning, especially the English language.

During the years of its independence, Uzbekistan has reached high level of development in all fields, including terminological system of the language as well. Especially, important layer of language as culinary terminology is also developed in recent years. And as is known, **culinary terminology** or **culinaronymy** (names of dishes, a foodstuff, techniques of preparation of dishes) is the part of culture of the people inherited by centuries.

It is generally believed that cavemen first established the concept of enjoying a sweet treat. Perhaps this is where the history of confectionery starts. Much can be learnt from their drawings which depict men taking honey from beehives and dropping it into their mouths. So given that the history of sweets and the history of cakes and bakery items are somewhat entangled, it would be fair enough to suggest that it all started with honey.

Long before sugar, the Egyptians, Chinese and Indians also liked to combine honey with fruits and nuts to make natural sweet treats. Indeed Liquorice juice was extracted from the plant at this time, considered to offer many health properties.

Evolution had much work to do before we could tuck into a handful of Liquorice Allsorts though.

**Actuality of the work:** For the history of independence Uzbekistan has reached a high level of development in all fields of activity to the politician, economy, cultural and also in public catering sphere, and now as communications in the field of this sphere, and accordingly, an adequate translation of such important layer of language as culinary terminology are never important. And as is known, terminology confectionary and culinaronymy (names of dishes, a foodstuff, technics of preparation of dishes) is the part of culture of the people inherited by centuries.

Radical changes in a political, economic, cultural life of Uzbekistan are observed. Our country becomes the active participant of dynamically developing world and by that gets the increasing authority abroad. Uzbekistan participates in many international conferences on a science, in international sports competitions, and also participates at many international culinary competitions where Uzbek cooks face with the problems of language and terminology.

In the era of globalization, terminology of cooking are also becoming common, so Uzbek cooks also should possess foreign languages in order to be able to show the high art of cookery, and also show cultural features of our people. So the history of confectionery terminology of the Uzbek language was formed during the centuries, and is rich enough for linguistic analyses.

Hospitality of the Uzbek people, many-sided nature of a cultural heritage also involve in our country of tourists from all world. It can be observed in all areas of culture, including culinary traditions, namely preparation of various dishes. Annually numerous agreements, contracts with foreign partners are signed. Even more often our experts go abroad for the purpose of an exchange of experience, acquaintance to foreign scientific achievements. It is necessary to notice, that interest to tourism and public catering sphere grows. There is more and more new restaurants, cafe, banquet halls, where along with national meals we offer different meals of the world, where we have to use their names of origin. This

the second reason for studying the confectionery terms of English and Uzbek languages in comparison.

Our country pays the big attention to educational institutions to preparing experts in sphere of services, public catering, some lyceums and colleges in this sphere have been opened. The bilingual dictionary of confectionery terms, which is being written in the course of the given mater`s dissertation will be an additional material for teachers and students.

Importance of studying of terminology in the modern world is conclusive, as terminology is, on the one hand, a link between various fields of knowledge, and on the other hand promotes accurate differentiation of concepts. In connection with prompt scientifically-technological progress it is obviously necessary to pay due attention to a terms framework of various sciences.

Terminology is not necessary on a place, it constantly develops, expands the borders. In its research are engaged as linguists, and terminology - representatives of corresponding areas of a science and technics.

**The subject of the work** is contrastive linguistics of English and Uzbek languages.

**The object of the work** is learning professional terminology and confectionary lexicon in English and Uzbek languages.

**The aim of the work** is to study professional terminology of English and Uzbek languages in comparison in the examples of confectionary terms of English and Uzbek languages. The main aim of my work is to investigate the study of terminology and the notion translation, the classification of professional terminology, the peculiarities of confectionary lexicon and analyze translation problems of culinaronymy terms in English and Uzbek languages.

**The following tasks** should be realized in order to achieve the aim:

- to study the content of terminology;
- to study some peculiarities of professional terminology;
- to analyze different types of professional terminology and how to develop learning confectionary terms;

- to analyze the meaning of the **culinaronymy** terms in English and Uzbek languages
- to analyze how to improve knowledge on confectionary lexicon in English and Uzbek languages;
- to identify the classification of confectionary lexicon in English and Uzbek languages.

**We used the following methods:** descriptive method and its techniques such as observation, generalization and classification of the material being mapped; contextual method of interpretation; method comparative - translational analysis (comparison of the original text and translation of the text). Besides, the methods of famous scholars such as L.C. Barkhudarov, V.N. Komissarov, I.V. Arnold, N.V. Podolskaya, N.V. Vasilyeva, A. Rustamov, R. Doniyorov, A.Hojiyev, N. Mamatov, E. Begmatov, M. Mirtojiyev, H.Dadaboyev, O. Ramazonov, H. Shamsiddinov, I.Mirzayev, Z. Mirahmedova, M. Abdiyev are also used in the work.

**The novelty of the work.** As we know, according to developing social life the basis of vocabulary in English and Uzbek languages are improving day by day. In this case the terminology branch of linguistics of these languages are also developing.

So, learning and analyzing the culinaronymy terms and confectionary lexicon with their translation problems in modern English and Uzbek languages by facts are the novelty of our work.

**The theoretical significance of the given work** include, the questions about universal and specific use of confectionary terms in irrelative English and Uzbek languages have more meanings as for general theories of terminology, as for theories and methods of contrastive study of languages.

**Practical significance of the work** contain that, the results of the work can be used in delivering lectures on contrastive lexicology, contrastive linguistics and terminology, as illustrative and additional material can be involved in lectures and special seminars, in practice of teaching English in vocational colleges.

Выявленные закономерности и тенденции функционирования англоязычных терминов в English and Uzbek languages могут служить основой для проектирования и прогнозирования основных направлений развития кулинарной лексики, что имеет практическое значение для регулирования процесса освоения этой лексики в названных и других языках. Кроме того, практическая ценность диссертации также состоит в возможности использования ее результатов при создании многоязычных словарей и учебных пособий, и при проведении новых исследовательских работ в области терминологии.

**На защиту выносятся следующие положения:**

1. Кулинарная терминология русского языка в наши дни обильно пополняется за счет заимствований из английского языка, точнее, американского варианта английского языка, которые осваиваются и функционируют в целом по законам и правилам русской языковой системы (русифицируются), а наблюдаемые «отклонения» носят в основном частный характер.

2. Специфика функционирования терминологических англоязычных заимствований в English языке более очевидно и ярко проявляется на фоне сравнения результатов этого процесса с аналогичными фактами в других языках, в нашем случае с вьетнамским языком.

3. Сравнительный анализ словарных единиц English и узбекского языков выявляет как универсальные (межъязыковые) закономерности, так и специфичные, присущие только русскому языку особенности адаптации иноязычной терминологической лексики к узбекской языковой системе.

**Approbation of the work.** The main results of the research work were demonstrated and published in the following articles:

1. **Safarova Farida** – Professional terms and the methods to teach this terms to the students of vocational colleges. (Kasb – hunarga oid terminlar va ularni kasb - hunar kolleji talabalariga o'rgatish usullari) Termez State University Young Scholars' Republican Scientific-Practical conference.



**2. Safarova Farida** – Contrastive analyses of culinaronymy terms in English and Uzbek languages. Termez State University “Actual problems of philology” (Filologiyaning dolzarb masalalari) Republican scientific-practical conference.

**3. Safarova Farida** – The history of confectionary terms in English and Uzbek languages. Termez State University International Scientific-Practical conference dedicated to the memory of Iso At Termiziy.

Moreover, research work was discussed at the Annual Conferences of Young Scholars (Yosh olimlar), and Republican conferences (2016, 2017) and at the meeting of the Department of English language and literature and was recommended for defense.

**The general structure of our dissertation work** looks as follows:

The work is composed into introduction, three main chapters, conclusion, the list of used literature and glossary. Each part has its subdivision into the specific thematically items.

In the first chapter we've identified the theoretical principles of analysing professional terms, the terminology is the main detached branch of linguistics, professional lexicon in English and Uzbek languages.

In the second chapter we've learnt and analyzed about the confectionary terminology in English and Uzbek languages, types of confectionary lexicon in English and Uzbek languages (some background information about confectionary), the formation peculiarities of confectionary terminology in English language, the formation peculiarities of confectionary terminology in Uzbek language.

In the third chapter we've analyzed the translation problems of confectionary terminology from English into Uzbek, the general notion of translation, the issue of translation confectionary terminology, the translation form of confectionary terminology by transcription way, by transliteration and by giving definition. And also there are given the summaries which are denoting to chapters.

The conclusion of the work sums up the ideas discussed in the main parts and shows the ways of implying of the dissertation work. At the end of the work is given references which we used while writing our work, terminological dictionary

which is useful for teachers, students, in short, for learners who want to learn professional terminology, culinaronymy terms and confectionary lexicon in English and Uzbek languages.

## **CHAPTER I: THE THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF ANALYSING PROFESSIONAL TERMS**

### **1.1. The terminology is the main branch of linguistics.**

Specificity of terms and ways of their transfer always were object of attention of modern scientists and took a special place in comparative linguistics. It considered in the works under the theory of transfer L.C. Barkhudarov, V.N. Komissarov, Ya.I. Resker, I.V. Arnold, A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Podolskaya, N.V. Vasilyeva, A. Rustamov, R. Doniyorov, A.Hojiyev, N. Mamatov, E. Begmatov, M. Mirtojiyev, H.Dadaboyev, O. Ramazonov, H. Shamsiddinov, I.Mirzayev, Z. Mirahmedova, M. Abdiyev and many other scientists. Possessing difficult internal semantic structure, the term is uniform, independent unit of the name.

The term (including general scientific terms, scientific and technical terms and terms of the organizational-administrative documentation) is unit any concrete natural or an artificial language (a word, a word-combination, an abbreviation, a symbol, a combination of words, a combination of a word and figures-symbols), possessing as a result of spontaneously developed or special conscious collective arrangement special terminological value, which can be expressed or in the verbal form, or in this or that formalized kind and precisely enough and full reflects the cores, essential sciences in the given level of development and technicians signs of corresponding concept.

The term - the word, is obligatory related with certain unit of corresponding logico-conceptual system in respect of the maintenance.

S.D. Shelov suggests to reconsider the basic properties of the term with which help terms are allocated from nontechnical fund as words special, to treat constituent term signs as relative and to speak about «*terminological language signs*». As a whole, it is necessary to notice, that in a science there was an understanding of that specificity of the term consists, first of all, in its special function of a nomination of concept of system of concepts. To such images, that

fact, that «*border between terminological and common lexicon... has not historical, but functional character*»<sup>1</sup>. Allows us to consider terms as the lexical units freely functioning in language, like other words, but having special function naming special concept within the limits of separate terminosystems.

It is very important to understand, that the terms, meeting in terminology of different sciences, not the same, is a typical interscientific homonym in 1) linguistics, 2) psychology, 3) physiology, 4) medicine. Further it is possible to consider, how A.A. Reformatskiy defines such the term and terminology terms «*as the unequivocal words deprived expressiveness*»<sup>2</sup>.

A.S. Gerdas certains, that «*the term is a word or a word-combination for expression of concepts and a designation of the subjects, possessing, thanks to presence at it a strict and exact definition, accurate semantic borders and consequently unequivocal within corresponding classification system*»<sup>3</sup>.

A.A. Miroshnichenko allocates structure of terminological lexicon in two layers; general scientific terms - these terms form the general conceptual fund of various sciences and have the greatest rate of use. And special terms which are fixed to certain scientific disciplines, branches of manufacture and techniques. For example, in linguistics: a subject, a predicate, an adjective, a pronoun. In medicine: the heart attack, a myoma, cardiology and so forth. In these private terminological systems concentrates quintessence of each science<sup>4</sup>.

As is known, terms exist not simply in language, and as a part of certain terminology. If in common language (out of the given terminology) the word can be multiple-valued, getting in certain terminology, it is becoming the unequivocal. The term does not require a context as the usual word so it 1) the member of certain terminology, as acts instead of a context, 2) can be used separately, for

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<sup>1</sup> Шелов С. Д. Об определении лингвистических терминов (опыт типологии и интерпретации) // Вопросы языкознания. - №3, 1990.

<sup>2</sup> Р е ф о р м а т с к и й А. А. Что такое термин и терминология? // Вопросы терминологии. - М., 1961. С. 49–51.

<sup>3</sup> Герд А.С. Еще раз о значении термина// Лингвистические аспекты терминологии: Сб. науч. Тр. 1980.-С.3-9..

<sup>4</sup> Мирошниченко А.А. Деловое общении// учебно-методический комплекс. [www.e-college.ru](http://www.e-college.ru).

example in bank subjects, 3) for what should be unequivocal not in general in language, and within the given terminology. It is necessary to consider and analyze the linguistic nature of the term, first, the term is an integral organic part of lexical system of a literary language. Secondly, terms differ from other categories of words the huge information saturation. In the scientific and technical term the most exact, concentrated and economical definition of scientific or technical concept is given.

The basic requirement shown to the term, - its unambiguity. In common terminology the plan this requirement is realized by two ways as there are two categories of terms: 1) general scientific and general technical terms and 2) special (nomenclature) terms.

General scientific and general technical terms express the general concepts of a science and technics. Terms exist not simply in language, and as a part of certain terminology. Terminology as the system of scientific terms, represents a subsystem in the general lexical system of language. According to A.A Reformatskiy, terminology is a system of concepts of the given science fixed in corresponding verbal expression. If in common language (*out of the given terminology*) a word can be multiple-valued, that, getting to certain terminology, it gets unambiguity.<sup>1</sup>

From analysed materials it is known, that Z.I. Komarova classifies terminology as follows:

The term accessory to the general lexical system and its natural functioning in this system as a lexical unit is explained by attempts to classify terms by a stylistic principle. So, Z.I. Komarova schematically classifies terminology as follows: *the standard: subject terms; actually terms; not standard: professionalism; terminoids; individually-shaped expressions*

According to this classification scientific terminology does not include professionalism as concerns standard lexicon.

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<sup>1</sup>Р е ф о р м а т с к и й А. А. Что такое термин и терминология? // Вопросы терминологии. М., 1961.

During research it is important to underline, that specificity of terms as special lexical category of words consists that they are created in the course of industrial and scientific activity and consequently function only among the people possessing corresponding scientific and industrial realities, that is a macrocontext. Therefore unlike the usual words which unambiguity in speech communications is provided with a situation or a linguistic context, unambiguity of the term is regulated by an extralinguistic macrocontext or a linguistic microcontext.

The term does not require a context, as a usual word, as it:

- 1) the member of certain terminology, as acts instead of a context;
- 2) it can be used separately, for example, in texts of registers or orders in the technician;
- 3) for what the term should be unequivocal not in general in language, and within the given terminology.

Within lexical system of language terms show the same properties, as other words, that is the idiomatics is peculiar to them and antonymy, and.

The same term can enter in different terminology of the given language that represents an interscientific terminological homonymy, for example: *confectioner – qandolatchi, qandolat sotuvchi, cream – qaymoq, krem (qandolat mahsulotlarini bezash uchun ishlatiladi)*.

Hence, the maintenance of scientific knowledge starts to get and into signs on the language selected us, to sate and fill them. In language the word, a word-combination are already inseparable from their value, here again the maintenance of scientific knowledge becomes an element of language of a science. The scientific knowledge which has found the expression in a word, in the term, passes in qualitatively new stage, joining in semantic system and structure of this or that language of a science, becoming a component of lexico-semantic system of this language. Character of semantic communications between components of English terminological word-combinations. For example, according to our work there are many word-combinations such as *Rock cake, Pound cake, Scotch pancake,*

*Shortcake, Swiss roll, Teacake, Creampuff, Dewil's food cake.*

The Terms-word-combinations expressing uniform complete concepts, possess different degree semantic decomposability, as a whole they are steadier, in comparison with free word-combinations of common-literary language on the lexico-semantic organization. They can be carried to number of the lexical word-combinations which prominent feature is that the place of one of components is filled not with any word of a corresponding category, and only some, forming certain semantic group.

Well-known, that steady terminological word-combinations give in to transfer, than difficult words - terms as in all of them components are grammatical issued that facilitates disclosing of semantic communications between them is much easier.

The majority of researchers considers, that the terminological lexicon is a part of the general lexicon of language and cannot be isolated from laws of its development and functioning. In terminological lexicon the same lexico - semantic communications and processes which are peculiar to lexicon in general, but, possibly, with the specific lines of realisation of these processes take place. In terminology till now debatable questions are a polysemy, synonymy and homonymy terms, and also a stylistic neutrality and connotative color. In an ideal the term should be unequivocal, neutral in relation to a context, deprived of synonyms and homonyms. However in practice all these desirable properties often are absent at the real term.

In terms – word - combinations grammatical registration can be expressed: suffixes (*Confectionery (Qandolatchilik), Baker (Nonpaz)*); prefix (*Profitrole*); the terminations (*culinary delights*). Therefore usually semantic maintenance of terminological word - combinations does not suppose any discrepancies in interpretation of terms.

It is necessary to notice, that the big attention is given to a system of again created terms. In many areas special rules of formation of terms are developed for concepts or objects of a certain class.

According to E.K.Drezena, correspond to each simple elementary should concept word element, and to everyone derivative - the combination of word elements, most full and precisely expressing this derivative concept.<sup>1</sup>

For example, the English term *season*, defined as “*mavsum, vaqt u vaqt, davr, vaqtoralig’i, o’ng vaqt, mos qulay payt, qiziqish bildirmoq, saqlab qolish uchun, yetiladigan, fe’l*” is used as a basis for a number of the terms, specifying word meanings:

*High season-yuqori mavsumda;*

*Fishing season-baliq ovlash payti, baliq ovlash mavsumi;*

*Seasoned with-bilan to’ldirilgan;*

*Field season-dala mavsumi.*

The terminological set phrase is usually formed by a combination of an adjective to a noun, participles with a noun or the several nouns connected by pretexts: *cutting board (non kesadigan taxtacha), ground beef (mol go’shti qiymasi), frying pan (dastali tova), saucepan (tova), spatchcock (o’ldirilgan va tez qovurilgan).*

S.N.Gorelikov formulates a number of formal rules of transfer of two-componental terms - difficult words, since. «*If it is possible to find out values of components these rules will help to open value of a difficult word as a whole*»<sup>1</sup>.

First of all it is necessary to define, components of a difficult word they concern what lexico-semantic category, i.e.

What exactly designate: subjects, actions, properties etc. A difficult word - the term, which both components designate subjects (i.e. Cars, mechanisms, devices etc.), it is translated differently, depending on in what parity there are among themselves given subjects.

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<sup>1</sup> Дрезен Э. К. Научно – техническиетерминыиобозначенияиихстандартизация. 3-епереработ. – М.: Стандартиз, 1936.

<sup>2</sup>ГореликовС. Н. Природатерминаинекоторыеособенноститерминообразованияванглийскомязыке // ВестникОГУ. 2002. №6.



First of all it is necessary to open value of the basic component. The big role thus, naturally, is played by a context. Then as a part of a multicomponent difficult word of the term it is necessary to find internal terms if they are available, with words concerning them.

Thus, from all aforesaid the conclusion that because of difficulty and many-sided character of formation of terms, there are difficulties at their transfer follows. Consideration of specificity of word-formation processes of the present has found out appreciable intensity of their course.

## 1.2. Professional lexicon in English and Uzbek languages

Hundreds of thousands of words belong to special scientific, professional or trade terminological systems and are not used or even understood by people outside the particular speciality. Every field of modern activity has its specialized vocabulary. There is a special medical vocabulary, and similarly special terminologies for psychology, botany, music, linguistics, teaching methods and many others.

*Term*, as traditionally understood, is a word or a word-group which is specifically employed by a particular branch of science, technology, trade or the arts to convey a concept peculiar to this particular activity.

So, *bilingual*, *interdental*, *labialization*, *palatalization*, *glottal stop*, *descending scale* are terms of theoretical phonetics.

There are several controversial problems in the field of terminology. The first is the puzzling question of whether a term loses its terminological status when it comes into common usage. Today this is a frequent occurrence, as various elements of the media of communication (TV, radio, popular magazines, science fiction, etc.) play people with scraps of knowledge from different scientific fields, technology and the arts. It is quite natural that under the circumstances numerous terms pass into general usage without losing connection with their specific fields.

There are linguists in whose opinion terms are only those words which have retained their exclusiveness and are not known or recognized outside their specific sphere. From this point of view, words associated with the confectionary sphere, such as *flour* ("Un- turli ekinlar donini asosan bug'doyni tegirmonda tortish yo'li bilan olinadigan kukunsimon ozuqa"), *Rice pudding* ("Shirguruch"), *Marmalade* ("Marmilad (asal olma ezilgan meva va shakardan tayyorlanadigan qandolatchilik mahsuloti)") are no longer confectionary terms as they are in more or less common usage.

The same is certainly true about names of cakes or sweets, with the exception of some rare or recent ones only known to confectioner. There is yet another point of view, according to which any terminological system is supposed

to include all the words and word-groups conveying concept peculiar to a particular branch of knowledge, regardless of their exclusiveness.

Modern research of various terminological systems has shown that there is no impenetrable wall between terminology and the general language system. To the contrary, terminologies seem to obey the same rules and laws as other vocabulary strata. Therefore, exchange between terminological westerns and the "common" vocabulary is quite normal, and it would be wrong to regard a term as something "special" and standing apart.

Two other controversial problems deal with *polysemy* and *synonymy*.

According to some linguists, an "ideal" term should *monosemantic* (i. e. it should have only one meaning). *Polysemantic* terms may lead to misunderstanding, and that is a serious shortcoming in professional communication. This requirement seems quite reasonable, yet facts of the language do not meet it. There *life*, in actual fact, numerous polysemantic terms. The term *semantics* may mean both the meaning word and the branch of lexicology studying meanings. In the terminology of painting, the term *Biscuit* may *a type of small flat dry cake that is usually sweet and round, and a small round soft bread roll and at the same time a light brown colour*.

The same is true about synonymy in terminological stems. There are scholars who insist that terms should not have synonyms because, consequently, scientists and other specialists would name the same objects and phenomena in their field by different terms and would not be able to come to any agreement. This may be true. But, in fact, terms do possess synonyms.

Term provides a single point of access to terminology within an organization and allows their translation providers immediate access to the most up-to-date terminology. This way the organization that creates terminology is the organization that controls the terminology and its multilingual aspects.

While researching on our work, we've found the following confectionary terms in English and Uzbek languages: Confectionery – Qandolatchilik, Biscuit – Biskvit: cho'zma biskvit, shakarli biskvit, ko'pchitilgan biskvit, hamda smetanali

biskvit, Baker – Nonpaz, Confectioner – Qandolatchi, Qandolatfurush, Éclair-ekler, Baker- nonpaz, Cake- Tort: Rock cake, Pound cake, Madeira cake, Scotch pancake, Shortcake, Simnel cake, Sponge cake, Teacake, Dewil's food cake, Fairy cake, Cupcake, Pancake, Profiterole, Macaroon, Muffin, Swiss roll – Rulet, Crumpet – Yog'li bo'lka non, Creampuff, Cruller, Hot cross bun, Gateau, Ice-cream cone, Chocolate chip cookie, Marmalade – Marmilad, Marzipan, Ice ceam – Muzqaymoq, Custard pie, Apple pie – Pirog, Pudding- Desert: Sponge pudding, Milk pudding, Rice pudding- Shirguruch, Mousse- Muss, Parfait, Peach melba, Syllabub, Fudge, Jelly- Jele, Jam- Jem, Chocolate- Shokolad, Crumb- Urvoq, Honey- Asal, Flour- Un, Essence- Essensiya, Creamer- Smetana, Cacao- Kakao, Sugar- Shakar, Vanilla- Vanilin, Milk- Sut, Cooker- Gaz pechi, Oven- Duxovka, Bread knife- Non pichoq, Caramel- Karamel, Bread- Non, Egg- Tuxum, Margarine- Margarin, Bake-Duxovkada pishirmoq, Confection- Qandolat, Qand-Qurs, Spoon- Qoshiq, Rolling –pin- Jo'va, Refrigerator- Muzlatgich, Xolodilnik, Spatula- Shpatel, Basin- Tog'ora, Tog'oracha, Candy cane, Candyfloss-Paxtaqand, Sweet- Qandolat, Pishiriq, Jelly bean, Jelly baby- Jelatina, Glace-Pryanik, Rock candy- Xo'rozqand, Barley sugar- Obakidandon, Cream: Qaymoq, Krem, Holvachi, Holvagar, Holvapaz, Icing sugar, Hundreds and thousands, Cake mix, Baking soda- Osh sodasi: Bicarbonate of soda, Baking powder, Glace icing, Xamirturush, Uksus, Tvarog, Butter- Sariyog', Dessert- Desert, Cake tin, Cake pan, Blender- Blender, Mixer- Mikser, Baking tray- Patnis, Frying-pan- Tova, Sweet meat, Chak-chak, Parvarda, Pashmak, Holvaytar, Sumalak, Obinovvot, Nisholda, Holva: bodroq holva, mag'iz holva, yong'oq holva, kungaboqar holva, kunjut holva, yeryong'oq holva, pashmak holva, Zefir, Bodroqqand, Konfet.

## Summary of the chapter

In this chapter we've discussed the theoretical principles of analysing professional terms, the terminology is the main branch of linguistics, professional lexicon in English and Uzbek languages.

In terms-word-combinations grammatical registration can be expressed: suffixes (*Confectionery (Qandolatchilik)*, Baker (Nonpaz)); prefix (Profitrole.); the terminations (culinary delights). Therefore usually semantic maintenance of terminological word-combinations does not suppose any discrepancies in interpretation of terms.

There are several controversial problems in the field of terminology. The first is the puzzling question of whether a term loses its terminological status when it comes into common usage. For example, *Mousse* has a general meaning as a white substance you put in your hair to hold it in a particular style, and the second special meaning in confectionary is a cold sweet food made with cream, eggs and fruit or chocolate. *Pancake* - general meaning is a small thick round cake made in the same way and a special meaning is a type of make-up that actors use. *Pudding* has some meanings as a soft sweet food that you eat at the end of a meal, the last part of a meal when you eat sweet food: dessert, a meal made of soft pastry cooked in a bowl with meat and informal, an insulting word for a person you think is stupid and fat. *Ice-cream cone* - a hard thin Biscuit shaped like a cone, that you can put ice cream in or one of these with ice cream in it.

While analyzing the terminology of confectionary terms we've come across *polysemy* and *synonymy* of terms.

*Polysemy – Crumpet* - 1. A flat round cake eaten hot with butter. 2. (informal old-fashioned) people considered as sexually attractive.

*Creampuff* - 1. A small light cake that is empty inside and can be filled with whipped cream. 2. (informal) someone who is very easy to control.

*Cake* - 1. A sweet food made by baking a mixture that usually contains sugar, eggs, flour and butter or oil. 2. A small amount of food formed into a flat

round shape and cooked. 3. A small hard block of something, especially soap. 4. The cake used for talking about something that must be shared among several people or organizations, especially an amount of money.

*Fudge* - a soft brown sweet food made from sugar, butter, and milk or cream, 1. a sweet soft chocolate that is spread on cakes or poured over ice-cream. 2. A method of dealing with a problem that does not solve it completely but hides its difficulties.

*Synonymy - Refrigerator and Fridge* - a strong cabinet for perishable products, a machine that keeps food and drinks cold, usually with a part for freezing food. *Candyfloss* a sweet food consisting of very thin strings of sugar wrapped around a stick.=*cotton candy*.

## CHAPTER II: CONFECTIONARY TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

### 2.1. Types of confectionary lexicon in English and Uzbek languages (some background information about confectionary)

As already it has been noted above, termin (from an armour. terminus - a limit, border) - a word or a word-combination which is the name of some concept of any area of a science, technicians, art, etc. Terms serve specializing, restrictive designations, characteristic for this sphere of subjects, the phenomena, their properties and relations. In a modern science there is an aspiration to semantic unification of systems of terms of the same science in different languages (unequivocal conformity between terms of different languages) and to use internationalisms in terminology.

In the logician, the same, that a term - the element of the formalized language corresponding to a subject or addition in usual grammatical sense, and the subject of judgement to the traditional logic. The most widespread understanding: an element of a parcel of the judgements (statements) entering into a so-called categorical syllogism. Distinguish more the term serving by a predicate («a logic predicate») the judgement which are the conclusion of the given syllogism, the smaller term - the subject («a logic subject») the conclusions and the average term which is not entering absolutely not in the conclusion of a syllogism. The essence of "term" reveals on following concepts since this term has also other values, for example:

The term - a word or a word-combination, precisely both unequivocally calling concept and its parity with other concepts within special sphere.

The term (in the logician) the same as the term an element of the formalized language which is a name of object or a name of the form.

The term (in a syllogism) - the simple attributive statement of a syllogism.

The term (mythology) - at ancient Romans a deity of borders under which protection boundary stones and the columns which were considered as the sacred consisted.

Linguoculture - «the complex scientific discipline studying interrelation and interaction of culture and language in its functioning and reflecting this process as complete structure of units in their unity language and extralinguistic (cultural) maintenance». Linguoculture it is aimed at research of mentality, which are shown in a national language. The new scientific direction has received a little close under the maintenance, but definitions differing by the important nuances. Linguo regional geography which was defined as linguodidactic analogue or correlate sociolinguistics, it is offered to consider as applied aspect, as practical realization linguoculture in the course of teaching of language to foreigners.

The term in the system-semantic plan is characterised by obvious specificity: 1) obligatory and direct correlation of a terminological sign to concept; 2) unambiguity or, at least, the tendency to it; 3) an emotionally-expressional neutrality; 4) systematic.

Despite long-term discussion on these aspects of the term, in the modern theory of languages for the special purposes there is no unity of opinions, especially in questions of system and stand-alone relations of special signs, including variative. In a question on essence of the term as language sign the opposed concepts were accurately designated.

The first on occurrence time is connected with D.S.Lotte<sup>1</sup>, and also its followers of its school: S.I.Korshunova, G.G.Samburova. In modern publications the given point of view has found, for example, reflexion in researches with S.P.Khishnyak. The scientist writes that consideration of linguistic characteristics of terminology has shown that there is a certain specificity in the system organisation of terminology. It consists in easing of the law of asymmetry of a

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<sup>1</sup>Лотте Д. С. Образование системы научно-технических терминов // Основы построения научно-технической терминологии. - М., 1961.



language sign that is general terminology the tendency, and in absence of some system oppositions<sup>1, 2</sup>

The given position has supporters and in foreign terminology. The spokesman of idea of the isomorphic device termino system is, for example, V.S.Balabonov, the representative of the West German school.

Analyzing the features of terminology of a science and technics, the scientist notices, that professional language scoops the functional relevance from unequivocal correlations between conceptual essence and language realisation. For the purpose of accuracy of a way of expression professional language basically has no synonyms. Terminological doublets are undesirable, because they contradict a conformity postulate one to one between extralinguistic conceptual essence and language names. Professional language comes nearer, thus, to the status of ideal language.<sup>1</sup>

The position divided by us is connected with a recognition of terminological variability an objective condition of system of special signs. It was issued only last decades the XX-th centuries. Transition to structurally functional methods of studying has made the term opened for many essentially new ideas, and among intrinsic properties of the term as scientists such qualities, as processuality, dynamism, discrepancy, ability to an is formal-semantic variation began to be called.

First of all, it is necessary to stop on mutual relations of terminology and common-literary lexicon. Some authors consider, that distinctive features of terminological units (independence of a context, absence of emotionally-expressional qualities, unambiguity, etc.) allow to consider terminology as a special subsystem of a literary language and mark existence in language of binary opposition «the term - not the term»<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Хижняк С.П. Правовая терминология и проблемы ее упорядочивания - М., 1989

<sup>2</sup> Балабанов В.С., Осокина И.Е., Поволоцкий А.И. Рынок ценных бумаг: Коммерческая азбука. -М.: Финансы и статистика, 1994.- 128 с.

Accordingly, terminology is opposed to common-literary lexicon, and terms as the special units differing from usual words, are located in the closed systems - terminological fields of certain branches of knowledge<sup>1</sup>.

Whilst much evidence is anecdotal, it is generally believed that cavemen first established the concept of enjoying a sweet treat. Perhaps this is where the history of confectionery starts. Much can be learnt from their drawings, which depict men taking honey from beehives and dropping it into their mouths. So given that the history of sweets and the history of cakes and bakery items are somewhat entangled, it would be fair enough to suggest that it all started with honey.

Long before sugar, the Egyptians, Chinese and Indians also liked to combine honey with fruits and nuts to make natural sweet treats. Indeed Licorice juice was extracted from the plant at this time, considered to offer many health properties. Evolution had much work to do before we could tuck into a handful of Licorice Allsorts though.

Back in Roman times, sugar had been identified as a sweetener but most importantly as a product that could offer many healing properties. So initially, its use was confined to medicinal concoctions from the apothecaries. However, when sugar processing was discovered, it became a sought after commodity and was highly traded.

A more coherent history of confectionery originates from the Middle Ages when highly skilled and regarded confectioners became established in key cities, creating sweetmeats and treats that were only affordable to the very wealthy.

An eighteenth century confectioner found high status and great financial reward. His ingredients were expensive and if he did not have his own shop he would find ample work in the households of the aristocracy. It was fashionable to offer a “grand dessert” at elegant meals and this would include a spread of sweetmeats, biscuits and ices.

As the history of confectionery continues, sugar processing developed and some sweet treats started to be mass-produced instead of painstakingly by hand.

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<sup>1 2</sup>Рецкер Я.И. Теория перевода и переводческая практика. М.: Международные отношения, 1974. – С.216.

These developments began the process of opening up the confectionery market to a much wider audience as availability grew through mechanisation and prices dropped.

What about cocoa? The Aztecs in Mexico were the first known people to use the cocoa bean to create a bitter drink. Only 1500 years later did someone think of sweetening it with a little sugar. This marriage of cocoa and sugar was perhaps the biggest stepping stone in the history of confectionery and it led to a chocolate drink making its debut in Europe, first reaching London in 1657.

*The history of present day sweets and brands* - in the history of confectionery we had the ingredients for the staggering industry that we know and love today: sugar processing knowledge that facilitated the creation of traditional sweets such as boiled sweets, bon bons and Turkish Delight coupled with the existence of a drinking chocolate sweetened with sugar.

A couple of hundred years later (not that long in our confectionery history) the very first chocolate bar was produced. In 1853, Fry's launched their chocolate cream sticks, known later as Chocolate Cream Bars. Not far behind, John Cadbury had opened a Birmingham shop in 1824 selling tea, coffee and cocoa. Having dabbled in the creation of chocolate bars, he launched Cadbury Dairy Milk in 1905.

*When was it launched?* There followed a rapid development in the range of mass produced chocolate bars available to buy, many still in existence today. Our knowledge on the history of confectionery can suggest the following launch dates: in 1905 Cadbury Dairy Milk, in 1910 Cadbury Bournville Plain Chocolate, in 1911 Wrigley's Juicy Fruit and Spearmint Gum (UK Release), in 1915 Cadbury MilkTray, in 1932 Terry's All Gold, in 1932 Mars Bar, in 1933 Rowntree's Black Magic, in 1935 Milky Way, in 1935 Rowntree's Aero, in 1935 Kit Kat, in 1936 Quality Street, in 1936 Rowntree's Dairy Box, in 1936 Maltesers, in 1937 Rolo, in 1937 Smarties, in 1948 Polo Mints, in 1948 Spangles, in

1951 Bounty, in 1958 Galaxy, in 1962 After EightMints, in 1967 Twix, in 1967 Marathon, in 1976 Yorkie, in 1977 Double Decker.<sup>1</sup>

**Confectionery**, also called **sweets** or **candy**, is sweet food. The term varies among English-speaking countries. In general, though, confectionery is divided into two broad and somewhat overlapping categories, **bakers' confections** and **sugar confections**.

Bakers' confectionery, also called **flour confections**, includes principally sweet pastries, cakes, and similar baked goods. In the Middle East and Asia, flour-based confections are more dominant.

Sugar confectionery includes sweets, candied nuts, chocolates, chewing gum and bubblegum, sweetmeats, pastillage, and other confections that are made primarily of sugar. In some cases, **chocolate confections** (confections made of chocolate) are treated as a separate category, as are sugar-free versions of sugar confections. The words *candy* (US and Canada), *sweets* (UK and Ireland), and *lollies* (Australia and New Zealand) are common words for the most common varieties of sugar confectionery.

The confectionery industry also includes specialized training schools and extensive historical records. Traditional confectionery goes back to ancient times, and continued to be eaten through the Middle Ages into the modern era.

During the years of its independence, Uzbekistan has reached high level of development in all fields, including terminological system of the language as well. Especially, important layer of language as confectionary terminology is also developed in recent years. First of all to know confectionary terms ,we must learn its history in English and Uzbek languages.

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English confectionaries: *creampuff, teacake, biscuit, cruller, swissroll, pancake, fairy cake, macaroon, scotch pancake, muffin, cupcake and others.*

In Uzbekistan confectionary is very ancient profession. Especially in the Middle Ages it was common in the Middle Eastern countries. In Central Asia , in Samarkand, Bukhara, in Khiva, in Kokand, in Toshkhovuz,in Khojand, in Chimkent and in Tashkent the confectioners prepared many national confections: halva, shinni, pashmak, novvot, parvarda, nisholda, and gulkand.

In cities and in villages there were markets which sold confectioneries. Confectioners were consists of 4- 5, sometimes consists from 12 person and their shops were to the nearest their house or to the portion of the yard. Their equipments were consists of copper-iron boilers(cho'yan va mis qozonlar), coper plate basin (mis tovoq tog'ora), wooden snow (yog'och qorgich), chilcho'p and balance (tarozi). They also used to small and big foci, specific device which get the water of grapes. From XX-centures confectioner products(candies, chocolates and others)were produced.

At the beginning of the 90, in towns and villages confectionary of individual entrepreneurs and private enterprises has been lounched. Increased sales of confectionary products in the market, and their species composition. Nowadays with confectionary some of sugar production(biscuits, waffles,cakes, cake and many others) are produced.

Uzbek ancient national confectionaries: *holva, obaki holva,novvot, pechak, pashmak, parvarda, nisholda, murabbo, gulqand,shinni and others, obakidandon, bodroqqand, holvaytar.*

The history of English and Uzbek confectionaries showed that most terms are the realiae and have no equivalentents in analyzed languages, as they belong to certain culture.

## 2.2. The formation peculiarities of confectionary terminology in English Language

Lexicology is primarily concerned with derivational affixes, the other group being the domain of grammarians. The derivational affixes in fact, as well as the whole problem of word-formation, form a boundary area between lexicology and grammar and are therefore studied in both. Language being a system in which the elements of vocabulary and grammar are closely interrelated, our study of affixes cannot be complete without some discussion of the similarity and difference between derivational and functional morphemes<sup>1,1</sup>.

In linguistics, word formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The boundary between word formation and semantic change can be difficult to define: a new use of an old word can be seen as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form.

Word formation can also be contrasted with the formation of idiomatic expressions, although words can be formed from multi-word phrases. The **Formation of Words** has few rules which determine the nature of the words Formed thus<sup>2,2</sup>.

Words can be classified into four types as follows:

1. Primary Words.
2. Compound Words
3. Primary Derivatives
4. Secondary Derivatives

Primary Words:

Words which are not derived or compounded or developed from other words

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<sup>1</sup> Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка.— М.: Просвещение, 1995.

<sup>2</sup> Виноградов В.В. Вступительное слово// Вопросы терминологии (материалы всесоюзного терминологического совещания) М., 1961 г.

are called Primary Words.

They belong to the original stocks of the words.

Most of the words in English language are only Primary Words: Cake, iced, cream, mousse, jam, crumb, icing, flour, milk, bake, cafe, bread, glace, etc...

A Primary Word may be of the type of noun, verb, adjective, pronoun etc...

The **Formation of Words** has few rules which determine the nature of the words formed thus.

## 2. Compound Words:

The Compound Words are formed by joining two or more Primary Words.

**Examples:** madeiracake, scotchpancake, shortcake, cream puff, hotcrussbun, dewil's foodcake, ice- cream cone.

An addition to the beginning of a word is a **Prefix**.

Refrigerator, Parfait.

An addition to the end of word is a **Suffix**.

Mixer, Blender, Grater, Butter, Cookery, Culinary, Confectioner, Cooker, Creamer, Crumble, Cruller, Profiterole, Baker, Confectionery.

Compound Words are the most part Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs.

While working on this work we've seen how the Compound Words of Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs are formed.

Compound Words-Nouns may be formed:

### 1. Noun + Noun:

**Examples:**

**English:** Rock candy, jelly baby, jelly bean, junk food, barley sugar, fan oven, apple pie, ice cream, peach melba, pancake, cupcake, fairy cake, teacake, swiss roll, rock cake, sponge cake, pizza cutter, doughnut cutter, nozzle set, éclairs mould, chocolate mould, bread mould, tart mould, muffin tray, cake mould, flan mould, pallet knife, bread knife, tray rack, brick oven, spiral kinder,

### 2. Adjective + Noun:



**Examples:**

**English:** Shortcake, short bread, hotcruss bun, icing sugar, sweet meat, sweet shop, wooden spoon, wire whisker, fancy mould, single deck oven,

The **Formation of Words** has few rules which determine the nature of the words formed thus.

## 3. Gerund + Noun:

**Examples:** Baking tray, icing sugar, baking powder, baking soda, measuring jug, icing comb, rolling pin, piping bag, measuring spoon, weighing scale, proofing chamber, packing machine.

verb+noun

Examples: turn table.

## Compound Words-Adjectives:

## 1. Noun + Adjectives (or Participle):

**Example:** crumpet

## 2. Noun + Verb:

**Example:** biscuit cutter, pizza cutter, doughnut cutter

The **Formation of Words** has few rules which determine the nature of the words formed thus.

In most Compound Words, it is the first word which modifies the meaning of the second word. The accent is placed upon the modifying word when the amalgamation is complete. When the two elements are only partially blended, a hyphen is put between the two words and the accent fall equally on both of them.

Considerable number of loans of English appear in language-source genetically derivative and are characterised by structural-semantic dependence and deductibility. Under condition of loan of both members of such word-formation pairs between them remain and in language borrowing them.

At group character of loans in English language takes place not only replenishment of a subsystem of simple and derivative words. There is a considerable number of morphological units, whose integrated approach is well felt as carriers of English language.

As a result there is a formation of new word-formation models. Thus, essentially extend both structure of morphemes of English language, and its word-formation (derivational) possibilities. The life of loan words in language new to them is especially interesting.

Many loans under the influence of system into which they have entered, undergo considerable phonetic, grammatical and even semantic changes, adapting, accordingly, to phonetic, grammatical and semantic laws of the given system.

Allocate two kinds of cripples of words: word-formation and semantic. **Semantic tracing-papers** are English words which have received new values under the influence of corresponding words of other language as a result of literalism while translating. For example:

*Roasted peppers with mozzarella.* - *моцареллали (пишлок тури) ковурилган жўжа.*

As well as concerning loans, there are old steady tracing-papers which can be mentioned only by the way as they, as well as loans, can undergo semantic evolution, becoming «false friends». For example:

*Accurate is not accurate (neat and exact, correct),* *озода дегани эмас, яънианиқ дегани, mark is at all mark (stamp) and a label, a mark, бу марка дегани эмас белги дегани.*

### **2.3. The formation peculiarities of confectionary terminology in Uzbek language**

The development of the time, the change of socio-cultural and scientific mind, demands us to look at the history of Uzbek language, literature and its progress stages as well as the language of written sources from the new point of view and illuminate them in accordance with the historical trend. The lexical norms of Uzbek language changed totally at the beginning of XX century. The reason for this was the changes in social-economic life, political system, and governing ideology, especially, the revolutionary changes in scientific and religious thoughts.

Terms do serve for differentiation of precise concepts of science, technics, arts and etc, for delimitation of them, moreover, for definition and specialization of concepts as well. It is also, alike a word, is considered to be over-lingual wealth of a language and is enlisted into a lexis. But it differs from common words with their utilization in particular cases. For example, confectionary terms: shirguruch (rice pudding), shakar (sugar), sariyog'li krem (buttercream).

Terms of action, usually, do appear as a nomination- (term) of a particular action rather than its definition. For example, as strong as action denomination is expressed in terms maydalamoq (to crumble) or pishirmoq(to bake), so strong a nominative (terminological) would be maydalash, pishirish.

Term making in Uzbek language has availed a character of adding sh,-ish action denominations. When they speak on conceptual and functional features of action nominations in the sources, they do not underline importance of its peculiarity in term formation. Undoubtedly, such concept can not represent the aspect of such case, but it is linked with its functional utilization and is not beyond corresponding aspect of –i(sh) adding case.

Especially, its utilization area is immensely wide in the technical terminology. Namely R.Doniyorov underlines the scope of affixes as –sh (-ish) in classification of the following concepts:

- a) action denominations peculiar to techniques: Duxovkada pishirmoq (to bake),
- b) process nominations of the very sphere: maydalash(to crumb), qizish(to bask), qaynash(rim).

There are 2 exact cases in Uzbek language for expression of any process and origination of process defining terms. First of them is formation of a terms be means of adding affixes to Uzbek or derived words. Second is loading new (terminological) concept onto the words present in the language from ancient.

1. Sodda so'z: *tort, muss, rulet, biskvit pirog, desert, jele, jem, shokolad, asal, un, essensiya, Smetana, kakao, sut, vanillin, pichoq, non, caramel, margarin, qoshiq, jo'va shpatel, jelatina, krem, uksus, tvorog, mayiz, bodom, qiyom, fartuk, cho'mich, tova, patir, qand, shinni, halvo, pashmak, parvarda, zefir, rusta, xamir, sumalak, nisholda.*

2. Qo'shma so'z: Noun + Noun: *paxtaqand, xo'rozqand, Bodroqqand, mag'izholva, bodroqholva, gulqand, xontaxta, oshtaxta, yeryong'oq, qandolatfurush, shokoladqolip, nonqolip, tort qolip, keksqolip, sariyog'krem bodroqqand.*

Adjective + Noun: sariyog'

Prefix+noun: shirguruch.

Person nouns which formed by suffix:( paz, bon, dor, kash, chi, soz, kor, xon, dosh, boz, voz, vchi, lik) nisholdachi, xamirgir, xolvachi, holvapaz, holvagar, pazanda, qandolatfurush, qandolatchi, nonpaz.

Activity nouns which formed by suffix: (lik, chilik, garchilik, im, m, ik k, q) qandolatchilik, pazandalik.

3. Juft so'z: qand- qurs

4. Takroriy so'z: chak-chak

## Summary of the chapter

It is possible to draw the following conclusion having considered specificity of transfer culinaronymy in terminology, and also functioning of culinary terms. The translation from English and into Uzbek language differs a number of specific features of culinaronymy terms. As it is known, the given process means limiting accuracy of transfer of the maintenance, perfect possession not only language on which the initial text is written, but also knowledge of special terminology, material subjects.

We considered` essence of the term also have opened it on several concepts, on an example, the term in the logician, mythologies and etc. Also we have considered the basic receptions of transfer, a transcription, transliteration, tracing, descriptive (explanatory), replacement reception, addition reception, reception pubescence and etc. It is necessary to notice, that the translation from English is considered difficult enough process which demands from the expert of a great skill and professionalism. It is necessary to tell, that the qualified transfer obliges the translator to own knowledge of special terminology which is required for the description of concrete processes.

Besides, it should understand well a sentence structure and be able to select the most adequate definitions to words, to keep sense of an initial material.

Now the problem of culinary terms of transfer is actual, in connection with increasing volumes of transfers and difficulties arising while translating which should face translators. Studying of specificity of the initial text is extremely necessary, as for reception as much as possible qualitative, an adequate translation it is required skills.

As well as on volume, and on the social importance - transfers of general scientific character began to occupy more and more important place.

The primary goal of informative transfer consists in extremely clear and exact finishing to the reader of the initial information in cookery sphere.

The most typical lexical sign of special texts is the saturation of the text terms and the terminological word-combinations, special lexicon, and also presence of the lexical designs, the steady phrases, a different sort of a cliché, reductions and abbreviations.

Word formation can also be contrasted with the formation of idiomatic expressions, although words can be formed from multi-word phrases.

The **Formation of Words** has few rules which determine the nature of the words Formed. Above we've given the rules of word-formation in English and Uzbek languages. The followings are examples into two languages: *Rock candy, jelly baby, jelly bean, junk food, barley sugar, fan oven, apple pie, ice cream, peach melba, pancake, cupcake, fairy cake, teacake, swiss roll, rock cake, sponge cake, pizza cutter, doughnut cutter, nozzle set, éclairs mould, chocolat mould, bread mould, tart mould, muffin tray, cake mould, flan mould, pallet knife, bread knife, tray rack, brick oven, spiral kinder, Mixer, Blender, Grater, Butter, Cookery, Culinary, Confectioner, Cooker, Creamer, Crumble, Cruller, Profiterole, Baker, Confectionery, Refrigerator, Parfait, Shortcake, short bread, hotcruss bun, icing sugar, sweet meat, sweet shop, wooden spoon, wire whisker, fancy mould, single deck oven, Baking tray, icing sugar, baking powder, baking soda, measuring jug, icing comb, rolling pin, piping bag, measuring spoon, weighing scale, biscuit cutter, pizza cutter, doughnut cutter.*

*Bodroqqand, mag'izholva, bodroqholva, gulqand, xo'rozqand, xontaxta, oshtaxta, yeryong'oq, qandolatfurush, shokoladqolip, nonqolip, tort qolip, keksqolip, qandolatfurush, xamirturush, yeryong'oq, oshtaxta, xontaxta, bodroqqand.*

## CHAPTER III: THE TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF CONFECTIONARY TERMINOLOGY FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

### 3.1. The general notion of translation, the issue of translation of confectionary terminology

Translation is a very ancient kind of human activity. As soon as groups of people with different languages were born in human history, bilinguals appeared and they helped to communicate between collectives of different languages. With the development of the written language, written translators join oral ones. They translated different texts of official, religious and business character.

The English word "translation" derives from the Latin word *translatio*, which comes from *trans*, "across" + *ferre*, "to carry" or "to bring" (*-latio* in turn coming from *latus*, the past participle of *ferre*). Thus *translatio* is "a carrying across" or "a bringing across": in this case, of a text from one language to another.

Translation had the main social function at first. It made possible inter-linguistic communication of people. The spreading of the written translation opened to people the wide access to cultural achievements of other nations; it made possible interaction and inter-enrichment of literature and culture. The knowledge of foreign languages let to read original books, but not everybody can learn at least one foreign language.

Translation is a means of interlingual communication. The translator makes possible an exchange of information between users of different languages by producing in the target language (TL or translating language) a text which has an identical communicative value with the source text<sup>1</sup>.

As a kind of practical activities translation is a set of actions performed by the translator while rendering ST into another language. These actions are largely

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<sup>1</sup> Комиссаров В.Н., Кораллова А.Л. Практикум по переводу с английского языка на русский.- М.: ВШ, 1990.

intuitive and the best results are naturally achieved by translators who are best suited for the job, who are well-trained or have a special aptitude, a talent for it. Masterpieces in translation are created by the masters of the art, true artists in their profession. At its best translation is an art, a creation of talented, high-skilled professional.

The earliest linguistics theory of translation was developed by Russian scholars Y.L.Retsker and A.V.Fedorov who pioneered in a linguistic analysis of translation problems. Their theory came to be known as the theory of regular correspondences. First of all, I would like to say a few words about the history of translation.

Well, as I have mentioned above translation plays an important role in the cultural development of mankind. Translation acquaints with the life, mode of life, history, literature and achievements of science of other nation. How could people of early times establish relations with each other in the sphere of economic, trade and cooperation as they spoke in different languages?

As it is clear, the first historical stage of development of translation began from Antiquity. Nations suchlike Greeks and Romans spread great culture especially in the West. Such first historical stage, in particular those interrelations which by means of translation were established between ancient Greek and Roman cultures.

The translation of literary works is a form of cultural intercommunication. From this point of view the problem of literary translation was theoretically put forward in Cicero's, Horatius' and Quintillion's statements about the best translation. A special importance in this respect presents Cicero's statements. That time he did not translate the text word for word, but gave the meaning and the power of words as a whole unit.

Informing about Central Asian history of translation activity and ideas, in general, in the period of Antiquity is a too difficult task to research. Different conditions and problems gave no reason to investigate or simply for the lack of information about the antique period of the East. In that period people did pay



attention to translation, but mainly religious, political conditions did not allow to develop it. We may only highlight some information from sources like “Avesta”, Beruniy’s “Asorul-Bakia” (“Souvenirs left by ancient people”), ancient Iranian writings and books of Greek and Chinese historians. Greek historian Herodotus (485-425 BS) wrote about Central Asian nations, their socio-economical, literal life but a lot of information is not kept to the present time. Ancient social-economic, religious, traditional, (literal) spiritual life of Turkic, Persian-tadjik, azarbaijan, afgan and other people were described in “Avesta”- the holy book of Zoroastrian religion.

In this period, Iranian languages include Avestian, Antique and Middle Persian, Skifian, Parfian, Sagdian, Khorazmian, Saxian (or Saksian), Bakhtrian and Alanian languages. These ancient languages left us valuable written literature. Translation activity in Iran is obscure, but the most important translations in ancient Iran were the translations of “Avesta” into middle Persian (Pakhnaviy) and Manichian literature into Sagdian, Parfian and might be into other languages of Iranian groups.

In general, from the Antiquity and I, II... until XIX centuries the following translators and scientists like Aurelius Augustinus (354-430BS), Gaius Caecilius Plinius Secundus (61-112AD), Kwintenniy, Michael Scott, Bonn Jambany, Gerard Cremon, Elizabeth Nassau and Heleonor Austrian, Martin Luther (1483-1546), Leonardo Bruni (1374-1444), Philemon Holland (1552-1637), Alexander Pope (1688-1744), Edward Fitzgerald (1809-1883), Matthew Arnold (1822-1888) had done a lot of works for the development of translation activity, especially in the territory of western Europe.

In the period of XX-XXI centuries lots of translation works and theories have done by famous well-educated and distinguished translators and scholars the same as Alan Duff, Alan Malley, Ortega Gasset, Velery, William Morris, Suinbery, James Thompson, etc. Besides, linguists and experts like Shwetz A.D., Barkhudarov L.B., Komissarov V.N., Newmark P., Catford, John Fletcher, Fedorov, Levitskaya, Fitterman and many others living abroad have been making

great contribution to the development of the translation theory and practice in the XX-XXI centuries.

In Uzbekistan the history of translation is closely connected with the common trend of development of public life, with the history of culture, art and literature. In our country we have also well-known translators and educated people such as Al-Khorazmiy, AkhmadFarghoni (797-865), Beruniy (973-1049), MakhmudKoshghariy (XI century), AlisherNavoi (1441-1501), Ogahi, Tabibi who made great contribution for the development of Uzbek literary fields by doing many translations and interpretations from Arabian, Persian and other languages into Turkic/Uzbek and vice versa.

In the XX century many worthy translation works had done by Fitrat, Chulpon, Abdulla Kadiri, Abdulla Kahhar, Mirtemir and many others. Except R. Fazilov, K. Babadjanov, V.Rakhmonova, G. Salamov wrote many articles and books about the translation theory to develop the translation fields.

Amir Fayzulla's contribution to translation is great. He tries to establish cultural contacts between Uzbek and India with his translations of films and motion pictures of the XXI century from Hindu into Uzbek.

J.Buranov, O.Muminov, N.Kambarov and other scholars are making great deal of works for developing translation theory and practice by editing their books for the students of foreign faculties of Universities.

The twentieth century has been called the "age of translation" or reproduction. Whereas in the nineteenth century translation was mainly a one-way means of communication between prominent men of letters and, to a lesser degree, philosophers and scientists and their educated readers abroad, whilst trade was conducted in the language of the dominant nation and diplomacy, previously in Latin, was in French, international agreements between state, public and private organizations are now translated for all interested parties, whether or not the signatories understand each other's languages.

What is translation itself?

Often, though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another. On the other hand, you may see it as complicated, artificial and fraudulent, since by using another language you are pretending to be someone you are not. Hence in many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect, local, cultural) the temptation is to transfer as many SL (Source language) words to the TL (Target language) as possible.

Translation is a means of interlingual communication.

The pity is, as Mounin wrote, that the translation cannot simply reproduce, or be, the original. And since this is so, the first business of the translator is to translate.

Needless to say, there are many other tensions in translations, for example between sound and sense, emphasis (word order) and naturalness (grammar), the figurative and the literal, neatness and comprehensiveness, concision and accuracy.

“Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Each exercise involves some kind of loss of meaning, due to a number of factors. It provokes a continuous tension, dialectic, an argument based on the claims of each language. The basic loss is on a continuum between overtranslation (increased detail) and undertranslation (increased generalization)”, according to professor P. Newmark’s point of view.

Translation theory’s main concern is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts or text categories. Further, it provides a framework of principles, restricted rules and hints for translating texts and criticizing translations, a background for problem-solving. Note that translation theory is concerned with choices and decisions, not with the mechanics of either the Second Language or the Target Language.

Lastly, translation theory attempts to give some insight into the relation between thought, meaning and language; the universal, cultural and individual

aspects of language and behavior, the understanding of cultures; the interpretation of texts that may be clarified and even supplemented by way of translation. Thus translation theory covers a wide range of pursuits, attempts always to be useful, to assist the individual translator both by stimulating him to write better and to suggest points of agreement on common translation problems. Assumptions and propositions about translation normally arise only from practice, and should not be offered without examples of originals and their translations.

Translation, they agreed, is inconceivable without a sound linguistic basis, and this study of linguistic phenomena and the establishment of certain correspondences between the language of the original and that of the translation. In order to achieve adequate translation the translator should possess the knowledge of language, history and culture.

Translation is a process of rendering a text, written piece or a speech by means of other languages. The difference of translation from retelling or other kinds of transfer of a given text is that that translation is a process of creating an original unity in contexts and forms of original.

Literary translation is a complex, controversial, and ultimately imperfect discipline. Translation of literary texts may include:

- literary translation of books, short stories, articles, essays and so on;
- literary translation of advertising and similar products which are based not on word-for-word translation but on a productive and creative approach;
- as well as many other activities relating to the category of literary translation.

Texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees ( fully or partially equivalent) in respect of different levels of presentation /equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexic, etc./ and at different ranks /word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence.

There are two terms corresponding to the Uzbek word “tarjima”: translation and interpretation. Those who discriminate between the terms refer the term ‘translation’ to the written text, and the term ‘interpretation’ to oral speech.

However, the terms are polysemantic: *to interpret* might mean “to render or discuss the meaning of the text” – an outstanding British translation theorist P. Newmark, for example, states that “when a part of a text is important to the writer’s intention, but insufficiently determined semantically, the translator has to interpret”. The term *to translate* is often referred to any (written or oral) manner of expression in another language.

While speaking about translation firstly we should apply to the history of translation. The first translation is traced to ancient Egypt (about 3000 B.C.) But European tradition is supposed to have started in ancient Rome. I. Tronksy claims that ancient Greek literature had nothing to do with translating fiction. Of course, this statement concerns only literary translation, since ancient Greeks had well-developed trade and cultural relations with other countries and, therefore, needed translators and interpreters.

The second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century has seen the in-depth study of translation, which is sometimes called Theory of Translation, Science of Translation, Translation Linguistics, or even Translatology. It has been claimed abroad that translation studies began in 1972 with Holmes’s paper presented at the Third International Congress of Applied Linguistics, “The Name and Nature of Translation Studies”.

However, unfortunately, European and American scholars seemed to have been unaware of the achievements of the Russian school of translation studies. Works by V. Komissarov, A. Shveitser, A. Fedorov and many others confirmed the status of translation studies as a discipline of its own even in the 1950s.

The main concern of translation theory is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts and to give insight into the translation process, into the relations between thought and language, culture and speech.

The most obvious differences between written translation and interpreting are as follows: translators have time to polish their work, while interpreters have no time to refine their output; any supplementary knowledge, for example

terminological or world knowledge, can be acquired during written translation but has to be acquired prior to interpreting.

### **3.2.The translation form of confectionary terminology by transcription way, by transliteration and by giving definition**

At the moment of transfer the translator pulls together two linguistic systems, one of which explicit and is steady, and another - potential and is adapted. First of all it will investigate, apparently, the original text, to estimate the descriptive, affective and intellectual maintenance of units of transfer which it has isolated; to restore a situation which is described in the text, to weigh and estimate the stylistic approach etc.

It is necessary to distinguish potentially achievable equivalence which is understood as the maximum generality of the maintenance of two polyglot texts, supposed by distinctions of languages on which creates these texts, and translational equivalence - real semantic affinity of texts of the original and the transfer, reached by the translator in translation process.

Limit of translational equivalence is the greatest possible (linguistic) degree of preservation of the maintenance of the original while translating, but in each separate transfer the semantic affinity to the original in different degree and comes nearer different ways to the maximum.

Distinctions in systems and features of creation of texts on each of these languages in different degree can limit possibility of full preservation in transfer of the maintenance of the original. Therefore translational equivalence can be based on preservation (and according to loss) the different elements of sense containing in the original.

The most simple way of transfer is loan which allows to fill a blank, usually metalinguistic character (the new technics, unknown concepts). Loans make a special layer of lexicon both from the point of view of nomination processes, and in respect of motivation.

Being one of possible answers to the requirements of a nomination resulting language contacts and expansion under the influence of other language societies, they represent certain economy of language efforts at speech generation as for

filling of the nominative lacunas which have arisen in given language, ready units of another's language are used. At the same time, loss of the former associative communications existing in language from which they are borrowed, attracts behind itself and loss probably inherent in loan words in a motivation source language. It causes essential difficulties at recognition of their sense in the course of perception of speech.

Loan as process of use of elements of one language in other is caused by the inconsistent nature of a language sign: its randomness as force resolving loan and involuntariness as the factor interfering loan. It, apparently, that circumstance, that loan process in modern English language as, however, and in Uzbek, on available data, it is rather unproductive also speaks. In a quantitative sense it considerably concedes to such processes of a nomination, as word-formation and a semantic derivation (word-formation). Told, however, does not mean, that the share of loans in modern English language is not so great.

Borrowed approximately from 50 languages of the world, lexical units make almost 75 % of dictionary structure of English language and include the layers of lexicon borrowed during various historical epoch and under the influence of various conditions of development and existence. Among them historical, geographical, social, economic, cultural and other conditions.

Growing out of long historical interaction of languages, loan as process and loan as result of this process represent considerable interest for language history in which frameworks receive detailed illumination not only the reasons of loans, but also their languages-sources.

Ways, forms and types of loans, and also transformations which are undergone by a loan word in the language environment new to it are remarkable also. Loans are interesting, first of all, to they render what influence on the system device of lexicon of concrete language, and also special, in case of preservation of some genetic characteristics, the status in language borrowing them.

The literal translation, or transfer "word for word", designates transition from the source language to a target language which leads to creation of the correct



and idiomatic text, and the translator thus watches only observance of obligatory norms of language, for example:

*Put the lemon into a large saucepan and add 2,5litres of cold water. Place over a medium heat and bring to the boil. - лимон шарбатива 2,5 литр сувникатта ҳажмлитовагасолинг. Уни ўртачаоловга қуйиб қайнатинг.*

Basically the literal translation is a unique reversible and full decision of a question. It is possible to result many examples in it in the transfers which have been carried out from languages, entering into same the family, and in particular between the languages entering into the same cultural orbit. If also it is possible to ascertain presence of cases of a literal translation on English so it because there are metalinguistic concepts which can reflect also the coexistence facts, the periods bilingualism and conscious or unconscious imitation which is connected with political or intellectual prestige.

It is possible to explain it also original convergence of thoughts, and sometimes and structures which can be observed among languages of Europe (for example, definite article formation, similarity of concepts of culture and a civilisation etc.) That has caused by a life occurrence of some interesting articles belonging to a feather of supporters «General Semantics» («General semantics»)<sup>1</sup>.

To a literal translation it was possible to carry out translation process, not resorting to specially stylistic receptions. If it was always so, and the transfer shown to simple transition «the source language - a target language» would not represent any interest. The decisions offered by group of the Massachusetts Institute of technology, reduced to that it is necessary to charge transfer to computers which can carry out it on scientific texts, is based to a measure upon existence in the given texts of the parallel segments corresponding to parallel ideas which, as one would expect, come to light in many cases in a language of science. The translator recognises a literal translation unacceptable it is necessary to resort to indirect (indirect) transfer. Under unacceptability means, that the message which is translated literally:

Equivalence of messages is based, finally, on identity of the situations, which one allows to assert, that the target language contains some characteristics of the validity which in the source language are not present. For example, *crouton* (from french. *Croûtons*); *бўтқа* (кулебяка), *буғирсоқ*, *нишолда*, *сумалак*.

Certainly, if we had dictionaries of meant words would be to find our transfer in article corresponding to a situation enough, identified by the message on the source language.

As actually such dictionaries are not present, we start with words or from units of transfer which we should subject to special procedures to come to the desirable message.

As the sense of a word is function of its place in the statement sometimes there is a necessity of such reorganisation which appears too removed from a starting point, and any dictionary cannot consider it. As there is an infinite quantity of combinations between meaning, it is easy to understand, why the translator cannot find in dictionaries of ready decisions of the problems. Only he one completely owns sense of the message as a whole that, being guided it, to make a necessary choice, and only the message reflecting a situation, allows to state, finally, definitive judgement about parallelism of two texts.

In 1953 there was “Introduction to the theory of translation” by A.V.Fedorova, in which necessity and possibility of creation of the linguistic theory of transfer for the first time have been proclaimed. The book, as a whole, had the general philological character: in it the considerable place was taken away literary to aspects of transfer, but importance linguistic analysis of translational activity at the same time was underlined.

A.V.Fedorov has suggested to distinguish the general theory of transfer developing the recommendations for any combinations of languages, and the private theory of transfer describing conformity between any two languages, has specified in necessity to study feature of translation of texts of various functional styles and genres, has proved classification of conformity on lexical, grammatical and stylistic, has planned the general principles of an estimation of translation quality. Though many positions about language conditionality of translation process have not received in book

A.V.Fedorov a serious theoretical substantiation, she has played the important role in development of the linguistic theory of transfer, has drawn attention of former Soviet and foreign linguists to problems of transfer and has begun wide discussion of these problems in the linguistic literature<sup>1</sup>.

Abroad the first book entirely devoted to linguistic aspects of transfer, has appeared in 1958 its authors –J.P.Vinei, J.Darbelne named the work «Comparative stylistics of French and English of languages»<sup>2</sup>.

In the book the comparative analysis of these languages on purpose is carried out to reveal units which could replace each other while translating though thus not always it is underlined, whether the allocated conformity by comparison in real transfers were checked or they have been chosen only because have identical values in systems of two languages. J.P.Vinei, J.Darbelne have been written the rich actual material collected in the book, shows the big prospects of working out of private theories of transfer, and on its sample similar works on other steams of languages.

The important merit is attempt to systematize various ways of transfer, that later has been used at the description of translational transformations with which help translation process is carried out. As practice shows, reception of a transcription (transliteration) is while translating used at some cases: on the one hand, he demands presence from the term of a certain sound system and the termination promoting the subsequent formation of case forms of a noun; with another, the limited inclusion of loan in system of concepts of corresponding area is necessary. One of the basic advantages of a transcription as reception is the maximum brevity, that in some cases is a transcription principal cause.

Antonymous terms represents, so we will tell, a tricky combination correct with ciphered, for example: listed company - the company which actions

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<sup>1</sup> Федоров А.В. Введение в теорию перевода – 1953, С. 67.

<sup>2</sup> Vinai J.P. et Darbelnet J. Stylistique comparée du français et de l'anglais. - Paris, 1958.

are on sale at stock exchange and publicly traded company - the company which actions are on sale on over -the- counter the market. Thus, in English descriptive transfer as a result of tracing the phrase would lose the sense (freely sold company or the company exposed on over-the-counter the market) is used and not allowing adequately to understand essence of terms.

Main principles of translational strategy are based on a number of the techniques breaking formal similarity of transfer to the original, but providing achievement of higher level of equivalence. Thus, besides the specified receptions of transfer (the tracing-paper, descriptive transfer), also can be used lexical transformations. Most widespread the following: addition reception, omission reception, replacement reception.

Translational transformations are those numerous and qualitatively various interlingual transformations, which for achievement of translational equivalence («adequacy of transfer») contrary to divergences in formal and semantic systems of two languages.<sup>1</sup>

L.S.Barkhudarov has reduced all kinds of transformations or the transformations, carried out in translation process, to four elementary types, namely:

➤ Shifts which, in its opinion, included such problems as change of a word order and word-combinations in a sentence structure, change of a sequence of parts of a compound sentence.

➤ Replacements, L.S.Barkhudarov carried replacement of forms of a word, replacement of parts of speech, replacement of sentence parts, syntactic replacements to this type in a compound sentence, association of offers, offer partitioning, a concrete definition, generalisation, replacement of a consequence with the reason and on the contrary, anthromorphic transfer, indemnification.

➤ Addition - semantic components is applied, when it is required to keep initial leksiko-grammticalforms.

➤ Omission - this reception is usually applied, when presence of the from the point of view of translating language of components in the initial text.

Also we've considered in detail principal views of translational transformations - addition, omission and replacement.

✓ Reception of addition which assumes introduction of additional words, is caused by a number of the reasons: distinctions in a sentence structure and that more compressed English offers demand in Uzbek of more developed expression of thought. For example: *Drain the salmon, discard the skin and bone (if desired) and break into large chunks.* - Ювилган salmon балигини тери ва суюклардан тозалаб, катта бўлакларга бўлинади.

Omission Reception is the process opposite to reception of lexical additions while translating. Also to this reception refusal of transfer in the transfer text semantic superfluous language units is characteristic. Values of such units can be easily restored in a context. While translating one of synonyms falls. For example:

*Using a fork, mash the avocado in a bowl with the lemon juice and garlic, until still quite chunky - the lemon juice prevents the avocado from turning brown.*  
–Авакадо мевасини санчқи билан эзиб, лимон ва саримсоқ шарбатини қўшинг-лимон шарбати авакадонинг табиий рангини сақлайди.

It is necessary to notice, that omission reception in culinary terminology is used, but the text should be accessible to everything, for professionals and fans to prepare dishes.

Replacement reception - the most widespread and diverse kind of translational transformations. It is a way of transfer of lexical units of the original by use in transfer of units which value does not coincide with values of initial units, but can be deduced from them by means of certain type of logic transformations. In translation process replacement grammatical units - forms of words are exposed also, to a part of speech, sentence parts and various types of a syntactic link.

Replacement of forms of a word means replacement of number at nouns, time at verbs, etc.

*Coat livers in combined flour, salt and pepper; shake off excess.* –Кесилган жигарга туз ва қалампир сепилади, сўнгра яхшила бунга ботирилади.

Replacement of parts of speech- this type of replacement is rather extended. For example: *pork cutlet*–*чўчқа гўштидан катлет*.

L.L.Latishev defines lexical transformations in his work «the Course of Translation theory» as «a deviation from dictionary conformity».<sup>1</sup> According to his opinion, any word, i.e. a lexical unit is a part of lexical system of language. The translator should bear responsibility for the transfer and accurately and clearly transfer text translation from the original text.

Assimilation process can be so deep, that the origin of such words speaking another language is not felt as carriers of English language and it is found out only by means of the etymological analysis. It is the most true, for example, for the Scandinavian and early Latin loans.

The translator new loans and even loans of individual character first of all interest. While translating culinaryonymy in recipes we often face loan words, for example: *parfait* (1) a dessert consisting of layers of ice cream, fruit, etc., served in a tall glass 2) a rich cold dessert made with whipped cream, eggs, and often fruit; Origin: from the French adjective *parfait*, literally ‘ perfect’); *barding* (**from France. Barder – oldini olish; Uy parrandalari va uchar qushlarni qovurish va dudlash**); It is necessary to notice, that frequently loans are included into language **by a transliteration or a transposition**, among them semantic loans, or «false friends to the translator» which it is necessary to be afraid especially, for example a word *macaroni*, (*from Italy* appear. *maccheroni*) - foodstuff from the fresh wheaten test which has been dried up in the form of tubules.

*Macaroon* on French these almond cookies. *Tracing* is loan of a special sort: we borrow this or that syntagma from a foreign language and we translate elements which make it, for example, *fruit and vegetable carving*, *мева ва сабзавотлар карвинги* (*ўймакорлиги*) literally. We receive thus or expression tracing, and we use syntactic structures of a target language, introducing in it new expressional elements, or structure tracing, and we introduce in language new designs.

For many years of the existence translational practice has shown, that the most widespread receptions of transfer are:

1. A transcription, a transliteration
2. A tracing-paper
3. Descriptive (explanatory) transfer.

This process is considered in the given chapter. At the first approach it seems, that its ways and means are rather numerous, but on the substance of them it is possible to reduce to seven, having arranged in ascending order difficulties.

These ways can be applied and separately, and combined. Let's note, first of all, that in general it is possible to plan two ways of transfer on which the translator follows: transfer direct or literal and transfer indirect (indirect). Really, the case when the message on the source language is perfectly translated in the message on a target language for it is based on parallel categories (structural parallelism), or on parallel concepts (metalinguistic parallelism) can take place.

But can happen and so, that the translator ascertains presence in a target language of "blank" with which it is necessary to fill with equivalent means, achieving that the general impression from two messages was identical. Can happen and so, that, owing to the structural or metalinguistic distinctions, some stylistic effects it is impossible to transfer on a target language, not having changed to some extent a sequence of elements or even lexical units<sup>1</sup>.

It is clear, that in the second case it is necessary to resort to more refined ways which at first sight can be astonishing but which course can be tracked for the purpose of the strict control over equivalence achievement. These are ways of indirect (indirect) transfer. Loan, tracing and a literal translation - ways of direct transfer. The others - indirect.

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<sup>1</sup> Латышев Л.К, Курс перевода. – М., 1981.

*Translation of confectionary terms by transcription:*

#	English variant by transcription	Uzbek variant
1.	Biscuit [biskwit]	Biskvit: cho'zma biskvit, shakarli biskvit, ko'pchitilgan biskvit
2	Mousse [mu:s]]	Muss
3	Jam [d m]	Jem
4	Cacao [k 'kav]	Kakao
5	Vanilla [v 'nil ]	Vanillin
6	Caramel [k r ,mel]	Karamel
7	Spatula ['sp tjvl ]	Shpatel






*Translation of confectionary terms by transliteration:*






#	English variant	Uzbek variant
1	Biscuit	Biskvit
2	Éclair	(pirog turi) ekler.
3	Marmalade	Marmilad
4	Pudding	1.(Brit )desert. 2.puding
5	Jelly	Jele
6	Jam	Jem
7	Chocolate	Shokolad
8	Essence	Essensiya
9	Cacao	Kakao
10	Caramel	Karamel
11	Margarine	Margarin
12	Cream	Krem
13	Dessert	Desert
14	Blender	Blender
15	Mixer	Mikser






*Translation of confectionary terms by definition:*





1	<b>Rock cake-</b> a small hard cake with a rough surface that has dried fruit inside.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1230,2002p]	<b>Rok tort.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.
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2	<p><b>Profiterole-</b> a small round cake that is filled with cream and has chocolate on the top. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1126p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Profitrol.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
3	<p><b>Pound cake-</b>a type of plain cake.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1102p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Paund tort.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
4	<p><b>Macaroon-</b> a type of biscuit made from sugar , egg white, and nuts.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,858p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Makarun.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
5	<p><b>Madeira cake</b> – a type of pale yellow cake. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,860p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Madera tort.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
6	<p><b>Muffin</b> -1.a a small sweet cake that often contains fruit. 2.a flat round type of bread, usually cut in half and eaten hot with butter. English muffin[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,931p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Mufin.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
7	<p><b>Scotch pancake</b> – a small thick flat</p>	<p><b>Skoch tort.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha</p>


	<p>round cake , made of eggs , flour, and milk ,usually eaten with butter. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1270p,2002]</p> 	<p>O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
8	<p><b>Shortcake-</b> a plain type of cake that is usually served with fruit and cream on top of it.=shortbread [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1316p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Kichkina tort.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
9	<p><b>Short bread-</b> a hard sweet biscuit made with a large amount of butter. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1316p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Kichkina non.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
10	<p><b>Simnel cake</b> a type of cake containing dried fruit , traditionally eaten at Easter[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1331p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Simnel tort.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
11	<p><b>Teacake</b> a type of small round cake with Raisins in it. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1471p,2002]</p> 	
12	<p><b>Creampuff-</b> 1.a small light cake that is empty inside and can be filled with</p>	<p><b>Krempuf.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari,</p>

	<p>whipped cream.2.(informal) someone who is very easy to control.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,326p,2002]</p> 	<p>O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q. Ammo bu pishiriqni rus tilidan kirib kelgan termin <b>Zavarnoy</b> termini bilan bilamiz.</p>
13	<p><b>Cruller</b> -a small sweet cake with a curly or twisted shape, cooked in oil. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,335p2002]</p> 	<p><b>Kruler.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
14	<p><b>Hotcruss bun</b>- a sweet cake for one person , marked with a small cross on the top and traditionally eaten at Easter. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,695p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Issiq Krasban.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
15	<p><b>Dewil's food cake</b>- a type of chocolate cake often eaten in the US. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,380p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Shaytonlar taomi tort.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
16	<p><b>Fairy cake</b>- a small round cake usually with Icing on top. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,497p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Ertaknamo tort.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
17	<p><b>Gateau</b>- a large cake decorated or filled with sweet foods such as fruit , cream, and chocolate. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,586p,2002]</p>	<p><b>Getau-</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>

		
18	<p><b>Ice- cream cone-</b> a hard thin Biscuit shaped like a cone , that you can put ice cream in or one of these with ice cream in it.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,707p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Muzqaymoq noni.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
19	<p><b>Chocolate chip cookie-</b> a type of Biscuit (=sweet flat cake)that contains small pieces of chocolate. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,237p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Shokoladli chip kuki.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
20	<p><b>Milk pudding-</b> sweet food made by cooking a mixture of milk, sugar, and rice or a similar grain in the oven.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,901p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Sutli pudding.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
21	<p><b>Parfait-</b> a sweet food consisting of layers of fruit and icecream , served in a tall glass.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1029p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Perfeyt.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
22	<p><b>Peach melba-</b> a sweet food that consists of half a peach with ice cream and Raspberry souce on top.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1044p,2002]</p>	<p><b>Shaftolili melba.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday</p>

		ma'lumot yo'q.
23	<p><b>Sponge pudding</b>- sweet food that is made with eggs, butter, flour, and sugar and is eaten hot[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1380p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Sponj pudding.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
24	<p><b>Syllabub</b>- a sweet food made from cream, sugar,fruitjuice, and wine.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1456,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Sillabab.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
25	<p><b>Icing sugar</b>- a type of sugar that has been made into a powder and is used to make icing to cover cakes.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,708p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Muzlatilgan shakar.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q. Shanti kukuni.</p>
26	<p><b>Hundreds and thousands</b>- very small pieces of colored sugar used for decorating cakes.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,702p,2002]</p> 	<p><b>Yuzlar va minglar.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
27	<p><b>Cake mix</b>- a powder that you add eggs and milk or water to and the bake in the oven to make a cake.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,191p,2002]</p>	<p><b>Tort aralashmasi.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>

		
28	<p><b>Baking soda</b>- a white powder used in cooking for making cakes rise while they are baking and also as a medicine for an upset stomach:=<b>bicarbonate of soda</b>. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners, 91p, 2002]</p> <p><b>Bicarb</b>—(informal) Bicarbonate of soda. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners, 121p, 2002]</p> <p><b>Bicarbonate of soda</b> – a white chemical powder used in cooking to make cakes rise. It is also mixed with water and drunk as a medicine. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners, 121p, 2002]</p> <p><b>Baking powder</b>- a white powder used in cooking for making cakes rise while they are baking. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners, 91p, 2002]</p>	<p><b>Pishiriq sodasi.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p> 
29	<p><b>Glace icing</b> – a sugar layer for a cake that makes it look smooth and shiny. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners, 601p, 2002]</p> 	<p><b>Gleys muzi.</b> Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.</p>
30	<p><b>Candy cane</b>- a long red and white sweet shaped like a hook. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners, 198p, 2002]</p> 	
31	<p><b>Custard pie</b>- a pie that clowns throw at one another as a joke. [Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners, 2002, 342p]</p>	<p><b>Kustard pirog.</b></p>

		
32	<b>Sweet meat</b> – old-fashioned sweet or cake.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learners,1452p,2002]	<b>Shirin go’sht.</b>
33	<b>Buttercream-</b> a soft sweet food made of sugar and butter , used on top of or between the layers of a cake.[Macmillan English Dictionary for advanced learner,186p,2002]	<b>Saryog’li krem.</b>
34	<b>Patir thin Uzbek national bread this term must be given by definition in contexts. There isn’t any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.</b>	<b>Patir</b> (a- oshirilmagan, ko’ptirilmagan (non) ko’pincha yog’ aralashtirilgan, oshirilmagan xamirdan chakichlab tayyorlanadigan yupqaroq non. [O’zbek tilining Izohli Lug’ati 3-jild 237b]
35	<b>Khatlama thin Uzbek national bred which has sugar on top. This term must be given by definition in contexts. There isn’t any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.</b>	<b>Qatlama-</b> oddiy xamirdan yupqa yoyib, yog’da pishiriladigan taom. (boshqa shu kabi pishiriqlardan qatlamligi bilan ajralib turadi.) [ O’zbek tilining izohli lug’ati 5-jild, 261b,2005]
36	<b>Chakh –chakh national Uzbek sweet. This term must be given by definition in contexts. There isn’t any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.</b>	<b>Chak- chak-</b> xamirdan tayyorlanadigan shirinlik turi. Chak-chak uchun tuxumning sarig’i tog’orachaga solinib atalanadi va unga tuz,kanyak,(aroq)qo’shib xamir qoriladi. Xamir bir oz o’rab tindirilgach, o’qlov bilan 2mm qalinlikda yoyilib, turli shakl va o’lchamlarda kesiladi va qizib turgan yog’da oz-ozdan qovurib olinadi. Boshqa bir idishga asal solib olovga qo’yiladi. Asal erib suyilgach, shakar qo’shib yana olovga qo’yib, qiyom tayyorlanadi. Qovurib olingan xamir qiyomga (sovimasdan) aralashtiriladi va yog’langan yuza idishlarga uyib solinib qo’l bilan bosiladi. Tayyor chak-chakni ustini yong’oq yoki

		<p>mayda konfetlar bilan bezatiladi. Chak-chak asosan to'ylar, bayramlar, tantanali oilaviy marosimlarda tayyorlanadi. [ O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi 9-jild 566bet, 2005]</p> <p><b>Chak-chak-</b> Ugra shaklidagi xamirni yog'da qovurib, ustidan asal quyib tayyorlanadigan shirinlik. [ O'zbek tilining Izohli Lug'ati 4-jild 448b]</p>
37	<p><b>Shinni-</b> national Uzbek jam made from fruits water. This term must be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.</p>	<p><b>Shinni-</b> tut, uzum kabilardan mevalar shirasini qaynatib tayyorlanadigan qiyom. [ O'zbek Izohli Lug'ati 4-jild, 575b]</p>
38	<p><b>Gulkhand -</b> national Uzbek jam made from flowers leaf and sugar . This term must be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.</p>	<p><b>Gulqand-</b> (gul+qand) atirgul, gulbargi va shakardan tayyorlanadigan shirinlik qiyom. [ O'zbek tilining Izohli Lug'ati 1-jild 522b]</p> <p><b>Gulqand-</b> gulbarg bilan shakardan tayyorlanadigan shirinlik. Ochilgan qizil atirgullar terib olinadi, o'g'ir idishga solinib tuyib, shakar aralashtiriladi, idishga solinib, oftobga qo'yiladi. Gulbarglarni yana tuyib, shakar qorib idishga solinaveradi. Oftobda uzoq turib, shakar ezilgan gulbarglariga singadi va gulqand hosil bo'ladi. Gulqand xalq tabobatida bedarmonlik , kamqonlik , yo'tal kabilarga davo sifatida iste'mol etiladi. Gulqandni ba'zi joylarda <b>oftobigulqand</b> deb ham ataydilar. [O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi 3-jild 123b, 2002]</p>
39	<p><b>Halvah</b> national Uzbek sweet. This term should be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.</p>	<p><b>Halvo-</b> [a-shirinlik, qandolat mahsuloti] ayn holva [ O'zbek tilining Izohli Lug'ati 5-jild 491b]</p> <p><b>Holva-</b>[a-shirinlik, qandolat mahsuloti.] Un, shakar va yog'dan, ba'zan kunjut, mag'iz qo'shib</p>







tayyorlangan shirinlik, qandolat.  
[O'zbek tilining Izohli Lug'ati 5-  
jild 549b]

**Holva**- shirinlik turi qand yoki asaldan qaynatilgan qiyomga yog', kunjut, yong'oq mag'zi, bodom mag'zi, un hamda boshqa masalliqlar solib tayyorlanadi. Ta'mini yaxshilash uchun holvaga kakao va kakao kukuni, mayiz, sukatlar, vanillin, limon kislota va boshqalar qo'shiladi. Solinadigan masaliqqa ko'ra, Holvaning ***bodroq holva, mag'iz holva, yong'oq holva, kungaboqar holva, kunjut holva, yeryong'oq holva, pashmak holva*** kabi turlari mavjud. [ O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi 11-jild 372b,2005]

**40** **Khalvaytar -national Uzbek sweet food made from oil, flour and sugar. This term must be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.**



**Holvaytar**- shirinlik turi. Holvaytar uchun qozonda yog' yaxshilab dog'lanadi va bir oz sovutilgach, un solib aralashtiriladi. So'ng qozonni olovga qo'yib, un jigarrang tusga kiringuncha qovuriladi. Boshqa bir idishda qaynatilgan suvda shakardan sharbat tayyorlanadi. Tayyorlangan sharbat qozondagi qizartirib qovurilgan un ustiga qo'shiladi. Aralashma qaynagach, olovi pasaytirilib, 20-25min davomida kovlab-kovlab pishiriladi. Holvaytar to'q qizil tusga kiringach, qozon olovdan olinadi. Tayyor holvaytar likopchalarga suziladi va sovigandan so'ng dasturxonga non bilan tortiladi. Holvaytarning ta'mini yaxshilash uchun shakar yoki qandni eritayotganda ozroq vanillin qo'shish mumkin. Holvaytar asosan motam va diniy marosimlarda, shuningdek, ayrim oilalarda "arvohlar yo'qlanadigan"

		<p>payshanba kunlari tayyorlanadi. .[ O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi 11-jild 373b,2005].</p> <p><b>1.Halvoytar</b> (a+f. nam, ho'l(suvli) holva) ayn. halvoytar. [ O'zbek tilining Izohli Lug'ati 5-jild 491b]</p> <p><b>2.Holvaytar-</b> (a+f. ho'l, (nam),suvli holva) Dog' qilingan yoqqa un solib sal qizarguncha qovurib, ustidan shakar eritilgan suv quyib tayyorlanadigan shirin taom.[ O'zbek tilining Izohli Lug'ati 5-jild 550b]</p>
<p><b>41</b></p>	<p><b>Pashmakh - national Uzbek sweet. This term should be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.</b></p> 	<p><b>Pashmak</b> – shirinlik turi. O'rta Osiyoda qadimdan mashhur. Pashmak uchun shakar, sirka essensiyasi, oliy nav bug'doy uni va qo'y yog'I ishlatiladi. Tayyorlash usuli: qozonga shakar va suv solinadi. (suv miqdori shakar miqdoriga nisbatan 30-40% xam). Qozon to'xtovsiz qaynatiladi. Qaynatish (sirka essensiyasi qo'shib) namlik 1,5-1,7% qolguniga qadar davom ettiriladi, so'ngra qo'y yog'i qo'shiladi. Tayyor qandolat massasini unga belab, qo'l bilan tola-tola bo'lguncha cho'zib ishlov beriladi. Tolalar to'pga yig'ilib, maxsus o'lchovda kesiladi. .[ O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi 7-jild 27b,2004]</p>
<p><b>42</b></p>	<p><b>Parvarda national Uzbek sweet. This term should be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.</b></p> 	<p><b>Parvarda</b> – (f-keragida foydalanish uchun tayyorlangan;marinadlangan) oliy nav bug'doy uni, o'simlik yog'I va qiyomdan tayyorlanadigan mahalliy shirinlik. [ O'zbek tilining Izohli Lug'ati 3-jild 219b,2007]</p>

43	<b>Bodrokhand - Uzbek sweet. This term should be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.</b>	<b>Bodroqqand</b> – sirti shakar bilan undan bodroqqa o'xshatib yasalgan ichiga mag'iz yoki no'xat solingan shirinlik. [O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati 1-jild,296b]
44	<b>Zephyr</b> – confectionary sweet, the type of marmalade. This term must be given by definition in contexts.	<b>Zefir</b> – 1)o'ziga xos ensiz bo'ylama yo'llari bo'lgan ip-gazlama. Bo'ylama yo'llarni yo'g'on tanda iplari yoki rangli iplar hosil qiladi. Zefirdan asosan, erkaklar ko'ylaklari tikiladi; 2)qandolatchilik mahsuloti,shirinlik. Marmeladning bir turi. Turli ho'l mevalarga qiyom pectin moddalar ovqatga ishlatiladigan kislotalar,xushbo'y va rang beruvchi moddalar qo'shib tayyorlanadi. [O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi 4-jild 8b,2002]
45	<b>Vafli</b> – sweet, made with sugar, cream, and egg. This term must be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.	<b>Vafli-</b> (nem. Waffel<Wabe-asal) shakar, qaymoq, tuxum qo'shib pishiriladigan usti katak- katak pecheniye .[ O'zbek tilining Izohli Lug'ati 1-jild 445b]
46	<b>Sumalak-</b> national Uzbek food. This term should be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.	<b>Sumalak</b> –undirib yanchilgan bug'doy, un va yog' aralashmasidan tayyorlanadigan, servitamin, hushxo'r holvaytarsimon ovqat (odatda bahor kezlari ayollar o'rtasida xalfana asosida pishiriladi.) [O'zbek tilining Izohli Lug'ati 5-jild 586b]
47	<b>Nisholda-</b> national Uzbek sweet. This term should be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary.	<b>Nisholda</b> tuxumning oqini

*Translation of confectionary terms from English into Uzbek and from Uzbek into English :*

#	English variant	Uzbek variant
1	Confectionery	Qandolatchilik
2	Biscuit	Biskvit
3	Éclair	Ekler.(pirog turi)
4	Baker	Nonpaz (f-non pishiruvchi)

5	Confectioner	Qandolatchi
6	Swiss roll	Rulet
7	Crumpet	Yog'li bo'lka non.
8	Cupcake	Pirojniy
9	Cake	Tort
10	Marmalade	Marmilad
11	Marzipan	Bodom mag'izi talqoniga shakar qo'shib qorilgan xamirdan tayyorlangan qand-qurs.
12	Ice ceam	Marojniy, Muzqaymoq.
13	Apple pie	Olma Pirog
14	Mousse	Muss
15	Pancake	Blinchik
16	Pudding	1.desert. 2.puding
17	Rice pudding	Shirguruch
18	Fudge	1.Pomadka. 2. Uydirma to'qima.
19	Crumble	Maydalamoq, uvalamoq, parchalamoq.
20	Jelly	Jele
21	Jam	Jem
22	Chocolate	Shokolad
23	Crumb	Urvoq
24	Honey	Asal
25	Flour	Un
26	Essence	Essensiya
27	Creamer	Smetana
28	Cacao	Kakao
29	Sugar	Shakar
30	Vanilla	Vanillin
31	Milk	Sut
32	Cooker	Gaz pechi
33	Oven	Duxovka
34	Bread knife	Pichoq
35	Caramel	Karamel
36	Bread	Non
37	Egg	Tuxum
38	Margarine	Margarin
39	Bake	Duxovkada pishirmoq
40	Confection	Qand-qurs
41	Spoon	Qoshiq
42	Rolling -pin	Jo'va
43	Refrigerator	Xolodil'nik
44	Spatula	Shpatel
45	Basin	Tog'ora

46	Sweet	Qandolat
47	Jelly baby	Jelatina
48	Glace	Pryanik
49	Rock candy	Xo'rozqand
50	Barley sugar	Obakidandon
51	Cream	Krem
52	Professional	Hunarmandchilik
53	Confectioner	Qandolatfurush
54	Culinary	Pazandalik
55	Cooker	Pazanda
56	Icing	.....kukuni.
57	Cream	Qaymoq
58	Butter	Sariyog'
59	Dessert	Desert
60	Jam	Qiyom
61	Profession	Kasb
62	Grater	Qirg'ich
63	Blender	Blender
64	Mixer	Mikser
65	Plate	Taqsimcha
66	Frying -pan	Tova
67	Loaf	Buxanka
68	Buttercream	

## **The summary of this chapter**

The process of translation can be defined as the activity of translation. The translation process usually is used by a translator as a guide in translating text from the source language into the target language. Practically, there are some kinds of translation that have their own characteristics and forms. Some kinds of translation are found because of the differences and similarities of the source structures, different kinds of text that are going to be translated and different purpose of translation. In this chapter we wrote about translation of confectionary terms by transcription, translation of confectionary terms by transliteration, translation of confectionary terms by definition and translation of confectionary terms from English into Uzbek and from Uzbek into English.

### ***Translation of confectionary terms by transcription: 7.***

Biscuit [biskwit]-biskvit, Mousse [mu:s]-muss, Jam [d m]- jem, Cacao [k 'kav]-kakao, Vanilla [v 'nil ]-vanilin, Caramel [k r ,mel]- karamel, Spatula ['sp tjvl ]-shpatel.

### ***Translation of confectionary terms by transliteration: 15.***

Biscuit-biskvit, éclair-ekler, (pirog turi), marmalade-marmilad, pudding-desert, jelly-jele, jam-jem, chocolate-shokolad, essence-essensiya, cacao-kakao, caramel- karamel, margarine- margarin, cream-krem, dessert-desert, blender-blender, mixer-mikser.

### ***Translation of confectionary terms by definition: 47.***

Profitroll a small round cake that is filled with cream and has chocolate on the top- Profitrol. Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.

Macaroon a type of biscuit made from sugar , egg white, and nuts- Makarun. Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.

Hotcruss bun a sweet cake for one person , marked with a small cross on the top and traditionally eaten at Easter- Issiq krasban. Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha-o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.

Dewil's food cake- a type of chocolate cake often eaten in the US- Shaytonlar taomi tort. Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q.

***Translation of confectionary terms from English into Uzbek and from Uzbek into English : 68.***

Biscuit-biskvit, éclair-ekler, baker-nonpaz, confectionary-qandolatchi, swiss roll-rulet, crumpet-yog'li bo'lka non, cupcake-pirojniy, cake-tort, marmalade-marmilad, marzipan- bodom mag'izi talqoniga shakar qo'shib qorilgan xamirdan tayyorlangan qand-qurs, ice cream-marojniy,muzqaymoq, apple pie-olma pirog, mousse-muss, pancake-blinchik, pudding-desert, rice pudding-shirguruch, fudge-pomadka, crumble-maydalamoq, jelly-jele, jam-jem, buttercream-sariyog'.

## CONCLUSION

For my conclusion I can say without any hesitation that teaching and learning foreign languages' terminology, word-formation and translation problems are very important and in this work we tried to show the meaning of terminology, confectionary terminology, the meaning of culinaronymy, word-formation of confectionary terminology in English and Uzbek languages, translation forms and translation problems of confectionary terminology.

**Terminology** is the study of terms and their use. Terms are words and compound words or multi word expressions that in specific contexts are given specific meanings –these may deviate from the meanings the same words have in other contexts and in everyday language. Terminology is a discipline that studies, among other things, the development of such terms and their interrelationships within a specialized domain. Terminology differs from lexicography, as it involves the study of concepts, conceptual systems and their labels (terms), whereas lexicography studies words and their meanings.

As terminology often understand «set of words and the word-combinations designating special scientific and technical concepts and employees for realisation of communications in given area», and under terminological system - «the ordered set of terms with the fixed relations between them», that is codified and the unified terminology.

As already it has been noted above, termin (from an armour. terminus - a limit, border) - a word or a word-combination which is the name of some concept of any area of a science, technicians, art, etc. Terms serve specializing, restrictive designations, characteristic for this sphere of subjects, the phenomena, their properties and relations. In a modern science there is an aspiration to semantic unification of systems of terms of the same science in different languages (unequivocal conformity between terms of different languages) and to use internationalisms in terminology. In the logician, the same, that a term - the element of the formalized language corresponding to a subject or addition in usual grammatical sense, and the subject of judgement to the traditional logic. The most



widespread understanding: an element of a parcel of the judgements (statements) entering into a so-called categorical syllogism. Distinguish more the term serving by a predicate («a logic predicate») the judgement which are the conclusion of the given syllogism, the smaller term - the subject («a logic subject») the conclusions and the average term which is not entering absolutely not in the conclusion of a syllogism. The essence of "term" reveals on following concepts since this term has also other values, for example:

The term - a word or a word-combination, precisely both unequivocally calling concept and its parity with other concepts within special sphere.

The term (in the logician) the same as the term an element of the formalized language which is a name of object or a name of the form.

The term (in a syllogism) - the simple attributive statement of a syllogism.

The term (mythology) - at ancient Romans a deity of borders under which protection boundary stones and the columns which were considered as the sacred consisted.

In linguistics (particularly morphology and lexicology), **word formation** refers to the ways in which new words are made on the basis of other words or morphemes. Word- formation can denote either diachronically (through different periods in history) or synchronically (at one particular period in time).

There are four main kinds of word formation: prefixes, suffixes, conversion and compounds.

**1. Prefixes**-we add prefixes before the base or stem of a word. Here are some confectionary examples: Refrigerator, Parfait.

**2.Suffixes**- we add suffixes after the base or stem of a word. The main purpose of a suffix is to show what class of word it is. Example: Mixer, Blender, Grater, Butter, Cookery, Culinary, Confectioner, Cooker, Creamer, Crumble, Cruller, Profiterole, Baker, Confectionery.

**3.Conversion** –involves the change of a word from one word class to another, for example , the verb to crumble are formed from the noun crumb.

**4.Compounding-** when we use compounding, we link together two or more bases to create a new word. Normally, the first item identifies a key feature of the second word. For example, Rock candy, jelly baby, jelly bean, junk food, barley sugar, fan oven, apple pie, ice cream, peach melba, pancake, cupcake, fairy cake, teacake, swiss roll, rock cake, sponge cake. A plenty of process defining terms are being used in the terminological system of Uzbek language. From the genetic point of view they are, first of all, are shaped on the basis of principles of own layer. Along with that, terminological system also utilizes process defining terms made on the basis of principles of derived layer. Terms made of Persian-Tadjik, Arab and international languages are among this. In the formation of terms of this shape Uzbek affixes as –lash, -lashish, -lashtirish, -(o)v are being effectively used for creation of process defining terms.

There are 2 exact cases in Uzbek language for expression of any process and origination of process defining terms. First of them is formation of a terms be means of adding affixes to Uzbek or derived words. Second is loading new (terminological) concept onto the words present in the language from ancient.

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. While interpreting—the facilitating of oral or sign-language communication between users of different languages—antedates writing, translation began only after the appearance of written literature. There exist partial translations of the Sumerian *Epic of Gilgamesh* into Southwest Asian languages of the second millennium BCE.

Translators always risk inappropriate spill-over of source-language idiom and usage into the target-language translation. On the other hand, spill-overs have imported useful source-language calques and loanwords that have enriched the target languages. Indeed, translators have helped substantially to shape the languages into which they have translated.

*Transliteration* is a type of conversion of a text from one script to another that involves swapping letters (thus trans+liter-) in predictable ways (such as a – a, д,- d, x, -ch, or -e). Transliteration consists in representing the characters of

another, while keeping the operation reversible. The use of diacritics or digraphs solves the problem of different number of characters between the alphabets of the two writing systems.

Transliteration is not primarily concerned with representing the sounds of the original but rather with representing the characters, ideally accurately and unambiguously. Examples: blender-blender, mixer-mikser, jam-jem, cacao-kakao, caramel-karamel.

Conversely, *transcription* notes the sounds but not necessarily the spelling. Transliteration is opposed to transcription, which maps the sounds of one language into a writing system. If the relations between letters and sounds are similar in both languages, a transliteration may be very close to a transcription. Some examples for transcription translation: Biscuit [biskwit]-biskvit, Mousse [mu:s]-muss, Jam [d m]-jem, Cacao [k 'kav]-kakao, Vanilla [v 'nil]-vanilin, Caramel [k r ,mel]-karamel, Spatula ['sp tjvl]-shpatel.

While analyzing this work we've classified the confectionary terms in the following way according to their translation form:

*1. Translation of confectionary terms by transcription:* 7– biscuit [biskwit]-biskvit, mousse [mu:s]-muss, jam [d m]-jem, cacao [k 'kav]-kakao, vanilla [v 'nil]-vanilin, caramel [k r ,mel]-karamel, spatula ['sp tjvl]-shpatel.

*2. Translation of confectionary terms by transliteration:* 15 – biscuit-biskvit, eclair-ekler, (pirog turi), marmalade-marmilad, pudding-desert, jelly-jele, jam-jem, chocolate-shokolad, essence-essensiya, cacao-kakao, caramel-karamel, margarine-margarin, cream-krem, dessert-desert, blender-blender, mixer-mikser.

*3. Translation of confectionary terms by definition:* 47– Profitroll a small round cake that is filled with cream and has chocolate on the top- Profitrol. Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q. Macaroon a type of biscuit made from sugar, egg white, and nuts- Makarun. Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q. Hotcruss bun

a sweet cake for one person, marked with a small cross on the top and traditionally eaten at Easter-Issiq krasban. Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q. Dewil's food cake- a type of chocolate cake often eaten in the US- Shaytonlar taomi tort. Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q., fairy cake- a small round cake usually with icing on top- Ertaknamo tort. Ushbu termin bo'yicha O'zbek tilining izohli lug'atlari, O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi hamda inglizcha- o'zbekcha lug'atlarda hech qanday ma'lumot yo'q , sumalak is national Uzbek food. This term must be given by definition in contexts. There isn't any information about this term in Macmillan English Dictionary- Sumalak undirib yanchilgan bug'doy, un va yog' aralashmasidan tayyorlanadigan, servitamin, hushxo'r holvaytarsimon ovqat (odatda bahor kezlari ayollar o'rtasida xalfana asosida pishiriladi.)

*4. Translation of confectionary terms from English into Uzbek and from Uzbek into English: 68– biscuit-biskvit, éclair-ekler, baker-nonpaz, confectionary-qandolatchi, swiss roll-rulet, crumpet-yog'li bo'lka non, cupcake-pirojniy, cake-tort, marmalade-marmilad, marzipan- bodom mag'izi talqoniga shakar qo'shib qorilgan xamirdan tayyorlangan qand-qurs, ice cream-marojniy, muzqaymoq, apple pie-olma pirog, mousse-muss, pancake-blinchik, pudding-desert, rice pudding-shirguruch, fudge-pomadka, crumble-maydalamoq, jelly-jele, jam-jem.*

In our work we've found, analyzed, classified, work on translation forms, make up dictionary on confectionary terminology. Here we've given all results of our work:

**The professional terms which belongs to confectionary:** skill-hunar, profession-kasb, culinary-pazandalik, confectioner-qandolatchi, qandolatifurush, culinar-pazanda, cookery-pazanda, baker-nonpaz, holvachi, holvapaz, halvogar, xamirgir.

**Confectionary terms:** biscuit-biskvit, éclair- ekler (pirog turi), rock cake, profiterole, pound cake, macaroon, madeira cake, muffin, scotch pancake, short

cake, short bred, simnel cake, sponge cake-biskvit turi, swissroll-rulet, teacake, crumpet-yog'li bo'lka non, creampuff, cruller, hot cruss bun, dewil's food cake, fairy cake, gateau, cupcake-pirojniy, ice-cream cone, chocolate chip cookie, cake-tort, marmalade-marmilad, marzipan- bodom mag'izi talqoniga shakar qo'shib qorilgan xamirdan tayyorlangan qand-qurs, ice cream-muzqaymoq, apple pie-pirog, milk pudding, mousse-muss, parfait, pancake-blinchik, peach melba, pudding-disert, rice pudding-shirguruch, sponge pudding, syllabub, fudge-pomadka, crumble, jelly-jele, jam-jem, chocolate-shokolad, caramel-karamel, candyfloss-paxtaqand, sweet-qandolat, jelly baby-jelatina, glace-pryanik, rock candy-xo'rozqand, barley sugar-obakidandon, jam-qiyom, candy cane, custard pie, jelly bean, lump sugar-qand, sweet meat, patir, khatlama, chalpakh, chakh-chakh, gulkhand, shinni, halvah, rusta-halvo turi, khalvaytar, pashmak, parvarda, bodrokkand, zephyr-zefir, vafli, pechenye, candy-konfet, sumalak, nisholda.

**Ingredients:** crumb-urvoq, honey-asal, flour-un, essence-essensiya, creamer-smetana, cacao-kakao, sugar-shakar, vanilla-vanilin, milk-sut, cream-qaymoq, krem, egg-tuxum, margarine-margarin, icing-...kukuni, icing sugar, hundreds and thousands, cake mix, baking soda-osh sodasi, baking powder, glace icing, butter-sariyog', jam-qiyom, buttercream-sariyog'krem, lemon-limon, xamirturush, uksus, tvorog, mayiz, sedra, yong'oq, yeryong'oq, bodom,

**Equipments which used in confectionery:** cooker-gaz pechi, oven-duxovka, bread knife-non pichoq, spoon-qoshiq, rolling pin-jo'va, refrigerator-muzlatgich, spatula-shpatel, basin-tog'ora, grater-qirg'ich, blender-blender, mixer-mikser, cake tin-tort qolip, baking tray-patnis, apron-fartuk, ladle-cho'mich, plate-taqsimcha, frying –pan-tova, oshtaxta, biscuit cutter, wooden spoon-yog'och qoshiq, wire whisker- zbivalka, turn table-buriladigan stol, nozzle set-nasadkalar, strainer-elakcha, eclairs mould-ekler uchun qolip, chocolate mould- shokolad uchun qolip, bread mould-non uchun qolip, tart mould- keks uchun qolip, cake mould-tort uchun qolip.

So, I hope that, this work will help not only to language learners but also to teachers, students and independent learners, and also helps to pupils who study at

schools or in colleges, and also special colleges which educated in confectionary sphere. The contrastive analyses of English and Uzbek confectionery terms showed that most terms are the realiae and have no equivalents in analyzed languages, as they belong to certain culture. I've prepared dictionary of confectionary terms according to my work and this dictionary will be helpful and useful for the students which educated in special sphere. The word-formation of English and Uzbek confectionary terms and the translation problems of confectionary terms are very important in terminology system. In this work I've given some real examples for word formation of confectionary terms and for the translation problems into two languages.

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## **THE USED DICTIONARIES**

1. IZOHLI LUG'AT

2. **DICTIONARY**  
**UZBEK-INGLIZ**

## **INTERNET RESOURCES**

1. WWW.NV,M