

Researching phrases through food names and their origin.

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Abstract: In this article, it is possible to analyze the origin, history, as well as legends of the expressions in which the name of food is involved.

Key words: Origin, phrase, linguistic, idiomatic expressions.

Introduction

A branch of linguistics that performs several functions such as idioms, their types and origins is phraseology. Phraseology was studied by many linguists, such as Boris Vinogradov, Galina Amasova, Vladimir Kunin, C. Ren va A. A. Reformatsky.

According to A. A. Reformatsky phrases and idiomatic expressions are words and word-combinations that specialized for the different social classes and professions. The term of “phraseology” comes from French and Greek. In French, “phraseologie” or ,in Greek, “phrasis” means “expressions”, “logos” is “study”.

Moreover, C. Ren conducted research on idioms and defined phrases as fixed group of word. Phrase’s word order is unchangeable and it is impossible to use synonyms of words that are included.

Main Part

Some expressions were mentioned in scientists’ work, writers’ books, and others in ancient legends, religious narratives and had their own special meanings. Let’s look at the origin of a few phrases:

A piece of cake	The origin of this phrase which means as “too easy”, dates back to the 1870s in the southern states of the United States. There the slaves danced at parties, mocked their owners, and competed. Whoever won received the cake as a reward.
The big cheese	This phrase means “ a big thing” or “ a big event” and its origin dates back to when India was British colony. Actually, cheese is an Urdu word “chiz” that



	<p>means “thing”. At that time, Britain concentrated the population of Urdu and English speakers in India so that it was a big event. The phrase “ a big cheese” was used.</p>
<p>Not for all the tea in China</p>	<p>Not any price. This phrase is originated in Australia and is based on racism, According to Australian law, even if there is dark-skinned person on plane’s board, is not allowed to land. When aristocrats applied to government for permission for their black servants, the answer was : “ Not for all the tea in China”. This response suggests that Australia does not welcome to non-whites.</p>
<p>Man does not live by bread alone</p>	<p>The phrase means “ to live in a poor condition” or “surviving on minimal income” and is associated with Louis Fleischmann, who opened a bakery in 1876. A group of hungry people smelled hot loaves that were being turned out in the basement. Louis invited one of them to the bakery and offered to feed him. Then it becomes Louis’s daily routine: 500 loaves of bread would be distributed per day. In addition, the origin of the phrase goes back to the time of Jesus. According to Bible, it is mentioned that people need not only bread, but also other things besides material things.</p>
<p>It is no use crying over the spilt milk.</p>	<p>This phrase has a history of 360 years. English historian and writer James Howell first used it in his book called “Proverb in 1659”. It has changed twice over the years. At first, it was – “NO weeping for shed milk”, then it was changed to – “ No use fretting over shed milk” and final form of it is – “ There is no use crying over split milk” Applied to an irreversible event in any of its variants.</p>



<p>Fish and visitors stink in three days</p>	<p>The phrase was published in the book “Poor Richard’s Almanack” by the American newspaper editor and inventor Benjamin Franklin. He is the author of several such famous expressions and sayings.</p>
<p>Forbidden fruit</p>	<p>The phrase, which means “forbidden, but magnificent to people”, is related to early Christian legends. But the idea that this forbidden fruit – “apple” was agreed upon the 12th century. The Latin word “malus” means both “apple” and “evil”, because apple has got a bad meaning.</p>
<p>An apple a day, keeps the doctor away</p>	<p>This aphorism-phrase originated in Wales in 1866 and became popular in oral speech in 1913. Newspapers in Wales published articles with the phrase : One apple you eat before you go to bed, will keep the doctor from earning bread.</p>
<p>A baker’s dozen</p>	<p>A baker’s dozen is equal with 13. In the distant past, strict trade laws were enforced by Henry III, and bakers gave extra bread to their customers to avoid being beaten and punished by law. For example, if the customer bought 12 loaves of bread, the bakers would add one more.</p>
<p>When life gives you lemons, make lemonade</p>	<p>It is used to make optimistic attitude. Anarchist writer Elbert Hubbard wrote its written form in 1909, “Literary Digest”: A genius – is a man who takes lemons and makes lemonade.</p>

Conclusion

Each idiom has a fixed content, but over the years the people added or shortened it by a number of additions, so its exact meaning is not without the possibility of change. The meanings of the phrases depend on the period in which they originated and may change due to certain events. Phrases can be used for various purposes. The speech becomes meaningful as a result of the use of idioms that can perform functions such as criticism, motivation and clarification.



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