



TURKOLOGICAL STUDY OF FOOD NAMES

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of research conducted on the Turkological study of food names, examining scholarly perspectives on the etymological, semantic, and comparative-historical characteristics of lexical units denoting food items. It is worth noting that the study of food names in Turkology demonstrates the broad scope of this field.

Introduction. As we all know, all words in a language constitute the vocabulary level. The vocabulary level is a complex system consisting of words belonging to different fields, among which lexical units representing food names also occupy an important place. The etymology, lexico-semantic features, and comparative-historical evolution of food names are one of the important objects of research in Turkology. In this article, the works on the Turkological study of food names are analyzed in detail, and the opinions expressed on the etymological, semantic, and comparative-historical features of lexical units expressing food names are scientifically selected and summarized.

METHODS

This article is devoted to the Turkological study of food names, and classification, descriptive, and comparative-historical methods were effectively used in its coverage.

RESULTS

The first studies on the study of food names in Turkology were undoubtedly initiated by the founder of comparative-historical linguistics, Mahmud Kashgari. In his work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" [Kashgari, 2017], he specifically acknowledged the issues of how expressions related to food names are used by Turkic peoples, their connection to folk customs and traditions, and their interconnection with the lifestyle of Turkic peoples. This work highlights not only the general names of food (*aš*, *azüq*), but also specific dishes (*qimiz*, *et*, *basan*), methods of cooking, and terms related to the culinary culture of different peoples. For example, Kashgari recorded the names of various types of bread, dairy products, meat dishes, vegetables and fruits, as well as terms related to baking technologies. His observations provide valuable information about the food culture, lifestyle, and household activities of the Turkic peoples of that time.

The work "At-tuhfatul zakiyatu fil-lug'otit turkiya" also provides important information about the current state of food names in Turkic languages. In this work, some food names (*jem*, *bulamač*) found in Koshgari's work are also found, but phonetic and sometimes semantic



changes can be observed in their composition. These changes provide valuable information about the interaction and evolution of Turkic languages.

Over time, the number of works carried out on the scientific study of food names in Turkic languages has increased. In particular, M. Rasanen's "Versuch eines etymologischen Wörterbuchs der türksprachen" [Rasanen, 1969], E. Sevortyan's "Etymological Dictionary of Turkic Languages" [Севортян, 1978], E. Tenishev's "Comparative-Historical Grammar of Turkic Languages" [Тенишев, 2001], Sh. Rahmatullayev's "Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" [Rahmatullayev, 2000] investigated the etymological features of units specific to food names. Discussions about how they are used among Turkic languages and their origin have been scientifically proven.

The study of food names in Turkology has also been carried out in a classified form, and one of such works is the doctoral dissertation of Kamil Stakovsky "Names of cereals in Turkic languages" [Stakovsky, 2008]. In this study, the selected dictionaries for analysis are the lexemes of barley, corn, oat, millet, rice, rye, wheat, and their names among Turkic languages, as well as their etymological features, were studied based on comparative dialectology and lexicography. In particular, in this scientific study, it is noted that the lexeme "arpa" has the forms *apa*, *arba*, *arpagan*, *arpakan*, *arba*, *arvaj* among the Turkic peoples, and the author reveals the historical formation of this lexeme in a unique way.

Another such research work is the article "Evolution of dictionaries of food names in the divan of Ibrahim Tirsi" [Kahve, 2021] by Professor Merve Yarulmaz Kahve of the International Kazakh-Turkish University of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi. In this study, the opinions that not only the products contained in them are taken into account, but also cultural factors play an important role in the emergence of food names are analyzed. In the study, the names of dishes of the 18th century were not limited to small groups in the form of names of food and drinks, but 55 different names of dishes were analyzed by combining them into 9 subcategories: soups, salads, bread/pide/loaf, confectionery, vegetables, pickles, meat dishes; the object of the article was the linguistic study of the names of meat and vegetable dishes.

In the manual by N. Abdulakhatov, I. Toshpulatov and others "Study of lexical units in Mahmud Kashgari's work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk," a number of opinions on the description of dishes are given [Abdulakhatov, Toshpulatov, 2013]. In it, the following thoughts of Khoja Ahmad Yunus are cited: "This work, which is the product of the flourishing economic and high-cultural life of the Karakhanid dynasty from the 10th to the 12th centuries, is considered an important source based on the study of food and drink culture (of the Turkic peoples) at this time and before it." In the manual, along with the lexico-semantic features of food names, the names of equipment necessary in the process of preparing food products, preparing food, and consuming it are also highlighted based on the "Devon." It should also be noted that in this source there is a slightly different approach to the classification of lexical units related to food names:

- 1) bakery products;
- 2) dough dishes;
- 3) dairy products;
- 4) dishes related to rice and grain products;
- 5) dishes related to meat;



- 6) liquid dishes;
- 7) names of drinks.

In H. Dadaboev's work "Language Characteristics of the Work 'Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk'," the names of food products, dishes, and drinks used in the "Dīwān" are also analyzed. H. Dadaboev expressed the following opinion about these lexemes used in the "Devon": "Among the lexical units characteristic of various thematic groups explained in the "Devon," a large place is given to words denoting the names of food and beverage products that were important in the daily life of the ancestors and were necessary for life." Also, the units of this thematic group used in "Devon" are classified into several groups according to their meaning and function [Dadaboev, 2017].

1. Lexemes denoting food products:

- a) meat and fat products;
- b) flour products;
- c) words denoting bakery products;
- d) names of dairy products.

2. Expression of the names of drinks and beverages.

3. Expression of food, food names.

The number of Turkological studies conducted on the study of food names is significant, and their list can be continued.

DISCUSSION

The above-mentioned studies are aimed at analyzing the etymology, semantics, and comparative-historical evolution of food names in Turkic languages, and the results obtained provide important information about the genetic connection, historical development, and cultural exchange of Turkic languages. Analysis of Mahmud Kashgari's work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" and other ancient sources allows us to trace the existence of common Turkic dish names and their phonetic and semantic changes, most of which are related to livestock and agricultural products, and serve as an important source for studying the historical development of the Turkic peoples.

The research results provide valuable information about the lexical richness of Turkic languages and their historical development, and this information can be used in the field of Turkological research, linguistics, ethnolinguistics, and cultural studies. In addition, these studies contribute to the study of the cultural heritage of the Turkic peoples.

CONCLUSION

The Turkological study of food names is very important for studying the lexical richness, historical evolution, and cultural diversity of Turkic languages. The research discussed in this article demonstrates the comprehensiveness and relevance of this field. In the future, a deep analysis of the lexicon of dish names, the study of the peculiarities of different dialects and vernaculars, as well as the study of new terms related to modern culinary culture are important for the development of Turkology.

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