



**ABOUT THE NAMES OF PUBLIC CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE CITY OF KARSHI**

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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEYWORDS</b>
<p>The article is devoted to the analysis of the names of catering establishments in the city of Karshi. In the Uzbek language, it is recommended to use the term "canteen" as an alternative term to "General dining establishment". In the article, the relation of the names of the restaurants to their own and adopted layers, the role of the onomastic and appellative lexicon in the motive of their appearance, etc. have been studied. In addition, the importance of differentiating the analyzed onomastic units according to their statistical, genetic and semantic characteristics is revealed on the basis of clear evidence.</p>	<p>Names of catering establishments, onomastics, Uzbek language, dictionary, term, vocabulary, ergonym.</p>

**Introduction**

Onomastics is a separate system of linguistics, in which the proper nouns aimed at identification and study have a regular "ironic" meaning. These events have their own interpretation in connection with the past (history), modernity and future of the language.

The lexicon has a variable character, and this phenomenon arises from the ability to adapt the formal and spiritual aspects of these level units to the nature of the members of the society to which it applies more quickly than the neighboring level units. This aspect of them can be observed both in the onomastic lexicon and in the appellative lexicon. Unlike the appellative lexicon, onomastics appears as a field that studies the origin, change and gradual development of common names.

In particular, the role of ergonyms among onomastic macroscales is considered special, especially the activation of special names given to organizations, institutions, enterprises, corporations, companies, stores, offices, societies, associations, etc. is attracting attention. For example, in Russian linguistics, in the article of G.N. Starikova, Hoang Txi Hong Chang, troponyms (restaurant onyms) were studied as a special type of ergonyms and analyzed based on the names of public catering establishments in Moscow [1: 7]. K.V. Ovsyannikova specially studies the names of public catering establishments on the example of Voronezh and Moscow and makes a comparative analysis. Also, paying attention to the purposeful setting of names in public catering establishments, it determines their functional saturation with information, separate classification according to their character, and shows their statistics [2: 191].

It seems that Russian linguists express the names of public catering establishments with the terms *restoronym* and *trophonem*. In Uzbek linguistics, in our observations, the use of a special term to name them was not noticed.

## II. Literature Review

The term *trophonym*, as Russian linguists themselves noted [1: 3], has a misleading character as it performs a polyfunctional task in naming an object. Because this term, in addition to indicating the name of public catering establishments, also represents the names of food in the language. This, in turn, limits the possibility of using terms only in a certain sense.

In Russian linguistics, the terms *restoronym* and *trophonym* can be taken for granted in terms of their active use in the special naming of an object. However, they do not have the characteristic of motivation in the Uzbek language. Accordingly, in Uzbek linguistics, it is possible to form a term for the name of public catering establishments based on the national nature of the language and by specializing a certain word.

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word "*Yemakxona*" means "a place to eat, a room; kitchen" [3: 9]. It seems that this word is not used to refer to the general name of catering establishments: *choyxona* (teahouse), *oshxona* (kitchen), *kafe* (café). What is important is the ability to form the concept of "a place of any type of catering establishments" in the imagination of the speakers of this language. Of course, it is natural that the context determines the possibility of its use.

*Yemakxona* is a compound word in Uzbek, and its first component is shown as a homonym in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language": **YEMAK I** *Yegulik* thing; food, dish. *Kechki yemakka chaqa topish uchun zaruriyat sezdi. Oybek, Tanlangan asarlar. Uyda yemakka bir qisim jo'gari [jo'xori] qolmadi. S. Siyoyev, Yorug'lik. YEMAK II* *esk. ayn. yemoq. Xizmat tugalayozgandan keyin o'zining sovib qolgan oshini yemak uchun Oftob oyimlar yoniga o'tirdi. A. Qodiriy, O'tgan kunlar* [3: 9]. [He felt the need to find something for dinner. (Oybek, *Tanlangan asarlar*.) There wasn't even a grain of corn left in the house to eat. S. Siyoyev, *Light. YEMAK II* exact to eat At the end of the service, Sun sat down next to the women to eat his cold soup. A. Qadiri, *O'tgan kunlar* (Days Gone By)].

It can be seen that this word is also significant in that the historical form of the present-day verb *yemoq* (eat) has been preserved.

There is also a variant of this word *yemekhane* in Turkish, which is used in the sense of *kitchen*, *dining hall*. More often, it is accepted as a common name in educational institutions and catering establishments in factories. In the Azerbaijani language, this concept is expressed in the form of *yemək zalı* (a dining hall).

Therefore, the use of the word *yemakxona* (canteen) as a term representing the general name of public catering establishments can be beneficial both for the modern Uzbek literary language and in terms of the scale of the national Turkish language.

## III. Analysis

The general name of catering establishments exists in the lexicon of the Uzbek language as a specific entity, and its ergonims (names of organization, institution, enterprise) are separate within themselves as a specific lexical thematic group (LTG) of proper nouns. divided into lexical groups. More precisely, according to the category of activity, *teahouses*, *kitchens*, *cafes*, *restaurants* and *fast-food centers* are

among them. The lexeme of *choyxona* (a teahouse) is a unit of active consumption among them, and the special name given to them can be said to be closely connected with the national mentality, way of life, history and traditions of the people living here.

The definitions given to the words *teahouse* and *kitchen* in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" are unique, and the lexeme *teahouse* means "a public place where you drink tea, have a meal, and relax; samovar, samovarkhana" [4: 504], and *kitchen* lexeme 1 "a special room or building adapted for cooking; 2 General catering establishment" [7, 174] has the meaning.

It seems that although there is a commonality in their archiseme, there are differential semes that distinguish the semes of two lexemes. The distinction between them is based on the existing scheme of "recreation" in the first, and "more industrial enterprises, institutions, constructions, educational institutions are organized in the second".

Naturally, the onomastic system of the Uzbek language is considered a unique whole, and among the macro scale of the system, ergonyms also participate as a specific group. In terms of structure, ergonomic units are special names given to organizations, institutions, companies, enterprises, shops, societies, corporations, offices, associations, etc. in onomastics.

As a result of the acceleration of the process of urbanization in society and the globalization of international cultures, the traditional stereotypes for naming shops, educational centers, hotels, medical facilities, cinemas, restaurants, stadiums, etc. have been broken, and a new approach to naming has emerged. This has put a number of tasks in front of linguists in order to preserve the purity of the language and its nature in relation to naming.

Among these are the semantic features of catering establishments nominations, motivational character, nominations rising to toponymy, nominations naming objects created by humans, motivated toponyms, nominations naming natural objects, motivated toponyms, nominations elevated to anthroponyms, general characteristics of the nomination of motivated anthroponyms, motivated precedent; the nomination of anthroponyms, the nomination of precedent names motivated by a definite denotation, the nomination of precedent names motivated by vague denotations, etc. can be cited. Accordingly, the process of naming in accordance with the relations of the market economy has gained special importance and has led to the establishment of naming services. As a result, this phenomenon has become a promising field for both society and the field of marketing.

#### IV. Discussion

*Ergonym* was first used as a special unit (term) in linguistics in the dictionary published in 1979 by N.V. Podolskaya. The well-known linguist scientist E. Begmatov included ergonyms among onomastic units such as anthroponym, zoonym, oronym, oikonym, toponym, hydronym, ethnonym [5: 37].

In general, it is of particular importance to study the names of catering establishments in the onomastic system of the current Uzbek literary language. The use of the term restaurant as the name of public catering establishments is not a new phenomenon for the speakers of the language. The use of the term from the point of view of linguistics has its own positive significance in terms of the unity of the Uzbek language, as well as in terms of historical-etymological and modernity within the framework of Turkic languages. Also, the names of catering establishments in the onomastics system are of scientific importance for separate research.

In Appendix 2 of the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 75 "On approval of the rules of retail trade in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the rules of production and sale

of catering products (services) in the Republic of Uzbekistan" there are rules for the production and sale of food products (services). In the "General Provisions" section of this Resolution, *restaurants, dining cars, bars, cafes, seasonal cafes, cafeterias, kitchens, tea rooms, buffets, and small kitchens* are defined as types of catering establishments. In it, "a *kitchen* is an enterprise that provides consumers with breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Canteens are divided into canteens at industrial enterprises, institutions, buildings, educational institutions, etc., which are used in general, according to their location and the customers they serve. Various complex lunches, breakfasts, and dinners are organized mainly on days of the week in the canteens of production enterprises, educational institutions, and institutions. They use methods of self-service and putting complex meals on the tables in advance" [3: 9]. Also, "a *teahouse* is an enterprise where serving tea in teapots is the main type of service. In addition, teahouses can have various sweets, national sweets, pastries, bread products and other buffet products" [6]. These definitions, of course, are specific to the text of the official document and complement the meanings in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" in their own way.

O. Shukurov, while studying the modern acquisitions of the Uzbek language in a special plan, analyzed the fact that the nomination of ergonims is a complex process as a result of the researches of K. V. Ovsyannikova. It is noted that in the comparative-statistical analysis, names in Moscow are less saturated with information than names in Voronezh. Also, most names of catering establishments in Moscow have a positive rating of no more than 60-65 percent based on the principle of "attractiveness". In Voronezh, the rate of such nominations exceeds 80 percent [8: 100].<sup>1</sup>

As a result of the naming process, there are national onomastic units that enter the speech, which are quickly becoming popular among the speakers of our language due to their elegance and beauty. Among them are poreonim (names of vehicles), georonims (names of events), phaleronyms (names of awards, incentives), ergonims (names of association, organization, institution, corporation, society, shop, office), artionim (art the names of works) and pragmatonyms (names of goods: perfumes, chocolate products), hemeronims (names of mass media: names of newspapers, magazines, television or radio programs) are clear and obvious. Nevertheless, the ratio of reflection of neim neologisms in the cross-section of industries can be determined depending on the ability of social networks to accept innovations.

## V. Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of the names of public catering establishments at the vocabulary level of the language is relevant, and it is appropriate to use the term *yemakxona* (dining room) in their study.

Linguistic use of the term will have its own positive significance in terms of the unity of the Uzbek language, as well as in terms of the historical-etymological and modernity approach within the framework of Turkic languages.

The onomastic system of the city of Karshi is also a colorful and extensive whole, and among its constituents, the names of restaurants have a unique nominative and functional significance.

The onomastic lexicon, which is interpreted as the name of the restaurant, can be understood as the nouns used for *oshxona, choyxona, to'yxona, restoran, kafe, fast-fud markazlari* (kitchens, teahouses, wedding halls, restaurants, cafes, and fast-food centers). Of course, restaurant names are more prone to

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<sup>1</sup> Шукуров О.У. Ўзбек тили замонавий ўзлашмаларининг эволюцияси, трансформацияси ва лексикографик талқини масалалари (мустақиллик даври): Филол. фан. док. (DSc) ... дисс. – Қарши: 2022. –Б. 100.

change than *cosmonyms*, *phytonyms*, and *ethnonyms*, and are affected by the purposeful intervention of community members.

About 200 onomastic units of restaurant names of Karshi city were studied on the "Google" map, which works on the basis of the Internet system. Although the units displayed on the online map have a regularly changing form, the names chosen as public catering establishments can serve as a unique research material for drawing conclusions about today's interpretation.

Analyzing the names, they are names belonging to the own and derived layers, names with onomastic and appellative lexicon as the nominative base; names expressed in Uzbek or other languages; one-word or multi-word (compound) names; names that are specific according to what type of object they refer to; functionally purposeful, near-purposeful and non-purposeful names given to the object, as well as differ according to their statistical, genetic and semantic properties. For example, out of 173 eateries in the onomastic system of the city of Karshi on the Google map, 79 restaurants, 28 teahouses, 10 wedding halls, 41 cafes, 7 burger centers, 2 fish centers, and 6 ice cream parlors have been identified. 98 of them are one-word names, 75 are two or more words.

We pay attention to the analysis of some onomastic units that are the basis for the emergence of restaurant names. Among them, Abdukarim, Bahadir Hafizakhan, Azizbek, Umida, Ismigul, Gavhar, Dilshodbek, etc. are named after a person, Al-Madina, Nasaf, Dubai, Versailles, New York, Andijan, Karshi, etc. etc. are related to the name of the famous architectural monuments, the name of the settlement Kamandi (Oykonim), the name of the Mittituman in the area of Paxtazor city.

In addition, for the names of restaurants, similar nouns such as ustoz, asr, bahor, iqbol, yog'du, dunyo, mehmon, havas, chinor, nigoh, baraka, tantana, shabnam (teacher, century, spring, felicity, rain, world, guest, passion, maple, look, blessing, celebration, dew) including animal names such as ohu, karp, baliq (duiker, carp, fish) names of fruits such as kish-mish, limon (quiche, lemon) as well as adjectives such as mumtoz, shinam, shohona, dilkusho (sherin/shirin) (classic, cozy, royal, lovely (sweet)) were chosen. It is important that only a few names of Uzbek dishes, such as lag'mon, osh, tabaka, shashlik, cheburek (lagmon, soup, tabaka, shashlik, cheburek) were taken as restaurant names.

So, the names of restaurants in the city of Karshi are made up of colorful and unique onomastic units. They can be studied on the basis of own and acquired layers, the role of onomastic and appellative lexicon in the motive of emergence. Also, the different study of such names according to their statistical, genetic and semantic characteristics can be the basis for determining the processes taking place within the units of the onomastic system and drawing certain conclusions.

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