

# SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FRUIT-RELATED WORDS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Sufiyev Hakimjon Xusanboy o'g'li<sup>1</sup>, Xoshimova Odina<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> ESP teachers, Namangan institute of Engineering and Technology.

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S06.480

## Abstract

Nowadays, linguistic study of various words which are related to the different kinds of branches is growing dramatically and I think it is absolutely attention-grabbing topic for everyone, particularly for students who study linguistics as their major field. While studying the linguistic features of the words which are related to divergent topics we can learn a lot of brand-new and spellbinding things and it, in turn, affects our cognitive ability tremendously. This article is devoted to study the semantic characteristics of fruit-related words and in my opinion, it gives you some valuable information.

**Keywords** - linguistic study, linguistics, linguistic features, cognitive ability, semantic characteristics

## Introduction

There are a whole lot of food-related words in English and Uzbek languages. Among them some words are real English, French and Uzbek words, some of them came from other languages as borrowing words into English, French and Uzbek languages and some of them newly-appeared words. And they are differentiated by their meanings. Many of these fruit names have one meaning and they are translated differently into other languages. For example: "apple". An English definition of this word is "A hard round fruit that has red, light green or yellow skin and is white inside (Longman contemporary dictionary)". This word is translated into Uzbek language as 'olma', ya'ni atirgullar oilasiga mansub ko'p yillik mevali daraxtning mevasi (Uzbek explanatory dictionary). And in French language it is called "la pomme". Let's see the meaning of some English and Uzbek fruit names.

First of all, as for the meaning of the word "fruit", it is something that grows on a plant, tree, or bush, can be eaten as a food, contains seeds or a stone, and is usually sweet. The Uzbek translation of this word is "Meva". In French language this word is called "fruit". Let's see the definition of this word in French language: "Partie d'une plante produite après la floraison et contenant une ou plusieurs graines (French language dictionary)". This word originally came from French language "any vegetable product useful to humans or animals," from Old French fruit "fruit, eaten as dessert; In French language this word has multiple meanings. For example: it also means "harvest" in some contexts and "virtuous act" in another. Fruit is nature's delicious dessert, and there are so many different fruits out there. In a world where you can get an apple no matter what time of year it is, it's easy to forget that various fruit come from all over the world. There's one clue to unlocking the history of the fruits we eat: the names.

We can categorize the fruit names according to their origin; for example, peach, banana and avocado came from other languages into English language. On the contrary, a pineapple is considered as a real English word. Let's see the analysis of these words in detail below.

Firstly, we shall analyze the fruit names which came from other languages. The first word is peach. Peach is a round juicy fruit that has a soft yellow or red skin and a large hard seed in the centre, or the tree that this fruit grows (Longman contemporary dictionary). Originally domesticated along the Yangtze River in China, peaches have been around for thousands of years. They traveled to Europe during the time of the Romans and so the word "peach" comes to English by way of Latin. The Romans called them *persicum*, which meant "Persian apples" because they were traded by Persians. An Uzbek translation of this word is "Shaftoli", ya'ni, issiq joylarda, janubda o'suvchi, pushti gulli, uzunchoq bargli daraxt va uning mevasi (Uzbek language explanatory dictionary). From this Uzbek definition of the word we can see that this word signifies two things: the tree in which the fruit ripens and the fruit of this tree. So, the word peach came from Latin language and it was borrowed into English. In French language this word is called "la pêche". The definition of "la pêche" is "Fruit du pêcher, parfumé et d'un goût savoureux, dont le très dur noyau est enrobé par une chair jaune ou blanche et une fine peau veloutée de teinte jaune et rouge-orange (French language dictionary)".

The second word is banana. Banana is a long curved tropical fruit with a yellow skin (Longman contemporary dictionary). We can observe an interesting aspect here. Bananas are the most popular fruit in the world. They are believed to come from Southeast Asia, but the name "banana" comes from Africa: it's derived from *banan*, which is the Arabic word for "finger." And while you're probably most accustomed to the common yellow banana, there are many different varieties. There's another common question about bananas: what's a plantain? Plantains are a type of banana, and the main thing that distinguishes the two is how they're used. Plantains tend to be less sweet and can be used in cooking. Two words denote the fruit banana in English language: banana and plantain. But these words are only differentiated according to their usage. An Uzbek translation of this word is "Banan", ya'ni, mevasi uzunchoq yirik, yeyishli, banansimonlar oilasiga mansub bo'lgan ko'p yillik o'simlik va uning mevasi (Uzbek language explanatory dictionary). In Uzbek language this word has two meanings: the plant which exists for a long time and the fruit of this plant. In French *banan* is called "la banane". The definition of "la banane" is "Fruit comestible du bananier de forme allongée, d'abord vert puis jaune ponctué de taches noires à maturité, à chair farineuse (French language dictionary)". So, the word banana came from African language into English language and it was taken to other languages without any changes. Only a slight change can be seen in French language.

The next word is avocado. Avocado is a fruit with a thick green or dark purple skin that is green inside and has a large seed in the middle (Longman contemporary dictionary). The word "avocado" can be traced all the way back to Mexico where the Aztecs had settled. One of the more famous facts about this is that this word also meant "testicle" in Nahuatl, and perhaps the fruit was named because of a passing resemblance. Either way, the Spanish began calling it *aguacate*, which slowly morphed into the English avocado. An Uzbek translation of this word is "Avokado", ya'ni, yashil yoki to'q binafsha rangli po'stlog'i, ichi yashil, o'rtasida katta urug'li meva (Uzbek language explanatory dictionary). This word is quite new in Uzbek language and certainly it was borrowed into Uzbek without any changes and it is being used currently. "Avokado" denotes only one thing in Uzbek. Unlike other borrowed words it only means certain kind of fruit not a plant.

Melon is a large round fruit with sweet juicy flesh (Longman contemporary dictionary). The word "melon" took a somewhat roundabout route to getting into the English language. It's from the Old French *melon*, which is from the Medieval Latin *melonem*, which is from the even longer Latin *melopeponem*. And this word itself was a mashup of *pepon* ("ripe," which is also the root of "pumpkin") and *mēlon* ("apple"). So yes, in a way "melon" just means "apple." In Uzbek language this word is called "Qovun", ya'ni, qovundoshlar oilasiga mansub, hosili yirik va shirin bir yillik poliz o'simligi va uning mevasi (Uzbek language explanatory dictionary). From the Uzbek definition of this word we can see that the word "melon" signifies two things in Uzbek language: the plant which exists only one year and the harvest of this plant. In French language it is called *le melon*. *Le melon* denotes two things in French language too. These definitions below show this: "Plante rampante, potagère, annuelle, de la famille des cucurbitacées et qui produit des fruits comestibles. Fruit de cette plante, à la peau épaisse jaune ou verte, à la chair orange, jaune parfois verte selon les espèces et juteuse (French language

dictionary)" So, this word originally came from French language into English and Uzbek languages and it is nowadays being used without any changes in both of these languages.

Here I shall analyze some words which are originally real English words. Pineapple is a large yellow-brown tropical fruit or its sweet juicy yellow flesh (Longman contemporary dictionary). The word "pine" and "apple" are both English, and so this would seem like pineapple would be one of those fruit names with a straightforward etymology, but it's not. Before the tropical pineapple, a "pineapple" was what we would today call a pine cone. Why would they ever call such an inedible, hard piece of a tree a "pineapple"? For a while, "apple" was just used to describe any roundish, foreign fruit. In fact, that's the reason for why the story of Adam and Eve often represents the fruit of the tree of knowledge as an apple; The Bible doesn't actually mention apples at any point. At some point after colonists discovered this tropical fruit in South America, they started calling them pineapples, and the old pineapples became known as pine cones. There's also something of a meme about the fact that many, many languages call pineapples "ananas," which is based on the word they were called in the Tupi language of Brazil. The English, however, particular about their fruit names, stuck with their own term. An Uzbek translation of this word is "Ananas", ya'ni, ananasdoshlar oilasiga mansub o'tlar turkumi va shu o'simliklardan ba'zisinging yirik, cho'zinchoq, xushbo'y va shirali mevasi (Uzbek language explanatory dictionary). In Uzbek language this word has two meanings: particular type of plant and the fruit of this plant. In French language this word is called "un ananas". In French language this word has two definitions. The first one is "Plante tropicale originaire de l'Amérique du Sud, qu'on cultive en Europe dans des serres chaudes, dont les tiges courtes portent une rosette de feuilles épaisses, sessiles, étroitement imbriquées et munies de piquants parfois acérés (French language dictionary)". The second one is "Faux-fruit comestible de cette plante de forme conique à la peau écailleuse et épaisse et à la chair (French language dictionary)". In this language also this word denotes two things: plant which originally came from South America to Europe and the delicious, edible fruit of this plant. From the information above, I can say that the word "pineapple" is a real English word. In addition to this, in both Uzbek and English languages pineapple is called ananas.

Here I want to display semantic characteristics of the word peel. So, peel is seen as the word which has multiple meanings. For example, the verb form of this word means to remove the skin from fruit or vegetables. And certainly there is a noun form of it: the skin of some fruits and vegetables, especially the thick skin of fruits such as oranges, which you do not eat. Also it signifies "wooden shovel with a broad blade and a long handle," used by bakers, etc., late 14c.. pele, from Old French pele (Modern French pelle) "shovel," from Latin pala "spade, shovel, baker's peel, shoulder blade," related to pangere "to insert firmly," probably from PIE \*pag-slo-, suffixed form of root \*pag- "to fasten." Let's see some expressions with this word. The first one is keep (one's) eyes peeled "be observant, be on the alert" is by 1852, American English, perhaps a play on the potato "eye," which is peeled by stripping off the skin. Peel out "speed away from a place in a car, on a motorcycle, etc.," is hot-rodders' slang, attested by 1952, perhaps from the notion of leaving behind a "peel" of rubber from the tire as it skids. As for the etymology of the word I can say that it developed from Old English pilian "to peel, skin, decorticate, strip the skin or ring," and Old French pillier, both from Latin pilare "to strip of hair," from pilus "hair". Probably also influenced by Latin pellis "skin, hide." Related: Peeled; peeling. Intransitive sense of "to lose the skin or rind" is from 1630s. In Uzbek language this word is called po'choq, ya'ni, meva, sabzavot, danak va shu kabilarning ustini qoplab, uni tashqi tasirdan himoya qiluvchi qattiq qobig'i, qalin va zich po'st (Uzbek explanatory dictionary). And it also means "meva, sabzavod qoldig'i, chiqindi (Uzbek explanatory dictionary)". So, we can see that in Uzbek language this word signifies two things: the skin of the fruit and vegetables and the unwanted piece of the fruit and vegetables. In French language it is called "la peau" The French definition of this word is "enveloppe des fruits, amandes, oignons, etc (French language dictionary)." This word is considered that it has multiple meanings in French language, for example, the second meaning of this word is the skin of the human being and an animal. So, from the definitions that are given above we can say that the word originally came from French word "pele" into English language and has various meanings in three languages.

There is another word called 'seed' of which I want to analyze the semantic characteristics. Firstly, let's see the etymology of this word. Middle English sēd, from Old English sēd (Anglian), sæd (West Saxon), "that which may be sown; an individual grain of seed," from Proto-Germanic \*sediz "seed" (source also of Old Norse sað, Old Saxon sad, Old Frisian sed, Middle Dutch saet, Old High German sat, German Saat). This is reconstructed to be from PIE \*se-ti- "sowing," from root \*sē- "to sow." Figurative sense of "offspring, progeny, posterity,"

now rare or archaic except in biblical use, was in Old English; the figurative meaning "that from which anything springs, latent beginning" is by late Old English. From late 14c. as "act or time of sowing." The meaning "semen, male fecundating fluid," also now archaic or biblical. The English definition of this word is "a small hard object produced by plants, from which a new plant of the same kind grows (Longman contemporary dictionary)". This is certainly one definition of the word. This word has multiple meanings. So, the next definition is "one of the small hard objects in a fruit such as an apple or orange, from which new fruit trees grow (Longman contemporary dictionary)". The synonym of this word is "pip". The third definition of the word is "seeds of something that makes a new situation start to grow and develop". The third definition of this word is figurative. In other words, the seed is considered as a thing which becomes the trigger point for something. In Uzbek language the seed is called "urug'", ya'ni o'simlikning murtak, oziq moddalari va qobiqdan iborat hosili (Uzbek explanatory dictionary). The second definition of this word is "jonivorlar, hasharotlarning jinsiy hujayrasi; tuxum (Uzbek explanatory dictionary). In French language this word is called "le p pin". Now we shall see the definition of this word. So, the first one is "semence qui se trouve   l'int rieur de certains fruits (French language dictionary)". Certainly this word has another figurative meaning in French language, too. It is "Probl me rencontr  lors de l'ex cution d'une t che ou d'une action (French language dictionary). So, from all the definitions in three languages above I can say that this word signifies a lot of things. And it has figurative meanings, as well.

In conclusion, learning the semantic characteristics of the words is very interesting topic. We analyzed a lot of words above and I can say with full certainty that many words have different meanings; especially in Uzbek and French languages one word denotes several things. And their etymology is also varied. Some words came from Latin and others came from French. French language impacted on other two languages tremendously. Because a whole lot of fruit-related words came from French and they are being used without any changes. And new fruit names appeared in one particular language, specifically in English and they are borrowed into other languages. Nowadays the English language is evolving at a rapid rate so that dictionaries and thesauri are updated on a monthly basis in order to keep up. Therefore, neology appears a much-debated topic in modern linguistics owing to the constant growth of lexical innovations in different domains of social life. Identifying and documenting the latest coinages in the sphere of fruit, culinary art and related fields may be a good challenge for lexicographers, whose aim is to compose dictionaries of new words. The food we consume gives our bodies the materials to function properly. Being the focal point of health and well-being, nutritional culture has always played the pivotal role in the life of the society. In this article, we have presented a detailed analysis of the fruit-related vocabulary of the recent decade, which demonstrates a wide repertoire of words, word-combinations, expressions, ideas and notions to denote both healthy and unhealthy eating habits. The research also focused on the most frequently-used type of word-formation. For the time being the combination of parts of existing words is a common process in the formation of neologisms in the food sphere. This phenomenon, often referred to as blending, is a popular word-forming pattern, which has been in evidence throughout the centuries. Undoubtedly, lexical blending is believed to be an important source of vocabulary enrichment together with derivation and compounding. Our future research will be devoted to other productive word-forming patterns (derivation, compounding, conversion, acronymy, back-formation) to coin new lexical units. Moreover, neological potential of the present-day English language in various spheres (IT, business, culture, science, technology, tourism) may be of particular interest in English neology, lexicology and lexicography

## Used literature

1. Anthony Paul Cowie. English Dictionaries for Foreign Learners: A History. Oxford University Press.
2. Atkins, B. and M. Rundell. The Oxford Guide to Practical Lexicography, 2008: Oxford University Press.
3. West, M. A General Service List of English Words, 1953, London: Longman.
4. Bullock, D. 'NSM + LDOCE: A Non-Circular Dictionary of English', International Journal of Lexicography, 24/2, 2011: 226-240.
5. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 1978
6. Uzbek language explanatory dictionary, 2020

## Websites

<https://www.etymonline.com/word/fruit>

<https://www.babbel.com/en/magazine/fruit-names>

[https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stone\\_fruit](https://simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stone_fruit)

<https://www.etymonline.com/word/peel>

<https://www.etymonline.com/word/peel>