

## LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF GASTRONOMIC METAPHORS IN THE ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES (BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF ARTISTIC TEXTS OF THE 21ST CENTURY)

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**Annotation:** This article delves into the linguocultural features of gastronomic metaphors in the English and Karakalpak languages, focusing on their usage in artistic texts from the 21st century. Gastronomic metaphors, as expressions of culinary terms that transcend their literal meanings, provide insight into cultural values, worldviews, and societal norms. The study examines how gastronomic metaphors are employed in both languages and explores their linguistic and cultural significance. Through the analysis of various literary texts, the paper highlights the similarities and differences in metaphorical usage and their role in shaping cultural identity. The research contributes to the understanding of the intersection between language, culture, and the world of gastronomy.

**Keywords:** Gastronomic metaphors, linguocultural features, English language, Karakalpak language, artistic texts, 21st century, cultural values, metaphorical expressions.

### Introduction

Metaphors are a fundamental part of human communication and cognition, playing a crucial role in how individuals perceive and interpret their world. Among the different categories of metaphors, gastronomic metaphors stand out due to their rich cultural significance and frequent usage across various forms of expression. These metaphors, derived from the world of food and cooking, often convey deeper meanings that go beyond the mere references to food and meals. They reflect cultural, social, and psychological aspects of human life.

In both the English and Karakalpak languages, gastronomic metaphors are widely used to express complex ideas, emotions, and social phenomena. However, the way these metaphors are constructed and their cultural implications vary according to the specific linguistic and cultural context. The English language, with its long history of cultural exchange and colonial expansion, has developed a wide range of gastronomic metaphors, influenced by diverse cultural practices. On the other hand, the Karakalpak language, deeply rooted in Central Asian culture, presents gastronomic metaphors that are closely tied to the region's agricultural and nomadic traditions.

The analysis of these metaphors offers valuable insights into the intersection of language, culture, and society. By studying the linguistic mechanisms and cultural context of gastronomic metaphors in both languages, we can better understand how food-related expressions are used to shape and reflect cultural identity.

### Linguistic and cultural context of gastronomic metaphors

Gastronomic metaphors emerge from everyday experiences related to food and eating, yet they often go beyond their literal meaning to express a wide range of emotions, ideas, and social situations. In both English and Karakalpak, these metaphors are deeply intertwined with the cultural understanding of food, hospitality, and social norms. Food is not just sustenance; it is a symbol of social interaction, generosity, and tradition.

In the English language, gastronomic metaphors have been influenced by the history of the British Empire, global trade, and colonialism. Many of these metaphors come from various cuisines around the world, reflecting the cosmopolitan nature of English-speaking societies. Common expressions like “the apple of my eye,” “a bitter pill to swallow,” or “in a jam” illustrate how food-related terms are used to convey emotions, challenges, and situations.

Similarly, in the Karakalpak language, gastronomic metaphors are closely tied to the nomadic lifestyle, where food and drink were often associated with hospitality, community, and survival. Expressions such as “to eat bread with someone” or “to feast on something” are not just about food but reflect deeper cultural practices related to sharing, unity, and respect.

### **Linguocultural features in the 21st century artistic texts**

The use of gastronomic metaphors in contemporary artistic texts from the 21st century presents a unique opportunity to explore how these expressions evolve over time. In modern literature, food-related metaphors are often used to critique societal issues, express personal emotions, or highlight cultural changes. These metaphors may reflect shifts in societal values, as well as global trends such as globalization and the fusion of different culinary traditions. In English literary works of the 21st century, the use of food metaphors has expanded to incorporate a broader range of cultural references, often serving as a tool for social commentary. Writers may use food metaphors to explore issues such as consumerism, class inequality, or cultural assimilation. For instance, in novels, characters might be described in terms of food to symbolize their social status or emotional state, making these metaphors an integral part of character development.

In Karakalpak literature, while traditional food-related metaphors remain prevalent, there is also a noticeable shift toward more modern and globalized representations of food. New gastronomic metaphors are being introduced, reflecting the changes in lifestyle, technology, and social dynamics. The concept of food as a metaphor in Karakalpak artistic texts is still largely tied to themes of family, hospitality, and community, though contemporary works often incorporate more globalized culinary references, mirroring the growing influence of international cuisines in local life.

### **Linguistic analysis of gastronomic metaphors**

The linguistic analysis of gastronomic metaphors in both the English and Karakalpak languages reveals key differences and similarities in their construction and use. In both languages, food-related metaphors are built on conceptual mappings, where a culinary experience is used to explain a non-culinary phenomenon. For example, in English, the metaphor “to chew on something” is used to indicate careful thought or contemplation. In Karakalpak, a similar metaphor might involve references to bread or other staple foods, symbolizing sustenance or essential needs.

One of the main differences between the two languages is the cultural significance of certain foods. In English, metaphors involving exotic or global foods are more common due to the diverse culinary influences on the language. In contrast, Karakalpak metaphors often feature more localized and culturally specific foods, such as bread, milk, and meat, which hold deep significance in the Central Asian context.

Another key difference is the social aspect of gastronomic metaphors. In the English-speaking world, food metaphors may reflect individualism and personal achievement, as seen in phrases like “having a taste of success” or “a cherry on top.” On the other hand, Karakalpak metaphors often emphasize communal values, such as sharing meals and respecting elders, reflecting the collectivist nature of Karakalpak culture.

### **Metaphors and their role in literature**

In 21st-century artistic texts, gastronomic metaphors are used to reflect and critique contemporary issues, adding layers of meaning to the narrative. In English literature, these metaphors have expanded beyond traditional uses to comment on broader societal themes. Modern writers incorporate gastronomic metaphors to address issues such as consumerism, identity, gender, and power dynamics.

For example, in contemporary English novels, food metaphors are often used to explore the fragility of human connections and the commodification of personal relationships. A character might be described as “a spoiled dish,” reflecting both personal decay and societal judgment. The metaphor emphasizes how food, once a symbol of life and sustenance, is now a representation of loss or excess.

Karakalpak literature, while still deeply connected to traditional food metaphors, has also started incorporating modern gastronomic metaphors that reflect global trends and the fusion of cultures. For example, the metaphor “having a taste of the new century” may refer not only to experiencing modernity but also to a sense of disconnection from the past. In Karakalpak novels, food metaphors such as “eating the fruit of hardship” may symbolize endurance and resilience in a rapidly changing world, emphasizing the importance of cultural heritage in the face of modernization.

### **Intercultural comparison of gastronomic metaphors**

While both the English and Karakalpak languages use food-related metaphors, the intercultural comparison reveals some striking contrasts and similarities. Both languages use food metaphors to express emotions, social relations, and moral values. However, in English, food metaphors tend to focus more on individualism, personal achievement, and material success, while in Karakalpak, they emphasize collectivism, respect for tradition, and the importance of family and community.

The metaphors in English often reflect the influence of global food cultures, with references to international dishes and culinary practices. In contrast, Karakalpak metaphors remain largely centered around local foods and traditional dishes that are integral to the region’s identity and history.

Moreover, while English metaphors often focus on the complexity and diversity of modern life, Karakalpak metaphors are more likely to center on the simplicity, sincerity, and wisdom of traditional practices. For instance, expressions like “hearty as a Karakalpak meal” reflect the rich, fulfilling nature of traditional life, in contrast to English expressions like “eating in excess” or “digesting complex ideas,” which are often used to discuss modern complexities and challenges.

### **Conclusion**

The linguocultural features of gastronomic metaphors in the English and Karakalpak languages reveal the deep connection between language, culture, and society. While both languages use food-related metaphors to convey complex ideas, emotions, and social norms, the specific foods and cultural contexts differ significantly. Through the analysis of 21st-century artistic texts, it becomes clear that gastronomic metaphors serve as a reflection of changing cultural values and societal trends. In both languages, food metaphors continue to play a vital role in shaping how people think and communicate, providing valuable insights into the cultural and linguistic diversity of the modern world.



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