

3. Тимофеева Н. М. Проектирование учебных словарей по педагогическим дисциплинам, Дис. ... канд. пед. наук, Смоленск, 2004.
4. Щерба Л.В. “Языковая система и речевая деятельность”, Санкт-Петербург, 1974.
5. McGraw-Hill. “Dictionary of geology and mineralogy”, USA, 2003.

THE ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE INCLUDING THE WORDS RELATED TO KITCHENWARE

Sobirova Feruza Islomjon qizi

State University of World Languages of Uzbekistan

Department of Methods and Teaching Technology of English Language Teaching

***Annotation.** This article delves into the role and importance of kitchenware-related idioms within the English language. By scrutinizing their origins, connotations, cultural implications, prevalence in daily discourse, and impact on linguistic and literary realms, this study endeavors to illuminate the intricate web of idiomatic expressions integral to English communication. Employing methodologies from linguistic analysis and cultural studies, this research offers discerning observations on how these idioms mirror prevailing societal standards, customs, and beliefs, thereby shaping modes of communication and cultural manifestations.*

***Key words.** Idiom, kitchenware, discourse, custom, belief.*

Idioms are a fundamental component of language and are essential to communication. They act as indicators of a community's values, beliefs, and customs, acting as cultural markers. Kitchenware-related idioms have been incorporated into English, which not only gives everyday discussions a distinctive taste but also illustrates the influence of culinary activities on language use. They give speakers a creative and effective way to express abstract concepts and feelings, adding to the language's richness and complexity. We can better grasp kitchenware idioms' metaphorical implications and cultural resonances by looking at how they are used in diverse contexts. We can clarify the complex relationship

between language, culture, and daily activities by analyzing the meanings, origins, and usage of these idiomatic idioms. They provide a glimpse inside the home and illuminate the routines and daily activities that mold our life. They create powerful symbols that connect with viewers on a visceral level by riffing on everyday items and activities connected to food preparation and cooking

Among all idiomatic expressions, kitchenware idioms stand out for their connections to culinary practices and utensils. For example, the idiom “stir the pot”. Its origins can be found in the cooking technique of constantly stirring a pot to guarantee that all the components are evenly mixed. In the past, this step was crucial to preventing food from burning or clinging to the pot's surface. This idiom's metaphorical use to starting arguments or generating strife illustrates a sophisticated comprehension of culinary customs within social dynamics. The phrase "stir the pot" alludes to purposeful provocation or inciting of strife in a certain circumstance. It captures the idea of purposefully provoking conflict by acting in a divisive manner. This colloquial phrase emphasizes the nuanced way in which culinary methods and social interactions interact to communicate the idea of inciting conflict. Examples can be : “The politician’s controversial remarks were meant to stir the pot and generate debate”, “The manager’s decision to reorganize the team stirred the pot and led to dissatisfaction among employees”.

Another fascinating cookware expression that provides information about language traits as well as cultural customs is "spill the beans." This expression has its origins in the inadvertent disclosure of confidential information, which is comparable to spilling beans from a container. This idiom's metaphorical application in ordinary speech demonstrates a thorough comprehension of the repercussions of disclosing private information. "Spill the beans" highlights the idea of inadvertently divulging information or releasing it too soon, which frequently results in unfavorable outcomes or rifts in social cohesion. In the workplace, for example, a thoughtless comment made by an employee could "spill the beans" about a project that is coming up, which could lead to misunderstandings or erode team trust. This idiom emphasizes how crucial

discretion and confidence are while communicating with others, highlighting the cultural value placed on privacy and confidentiality.

An idiom "a piece of cake" also offers insight cultural practices and linguistic nuances. This idiom originated from the notion that a slice of cake is easy to consume, thus implying that a task or activity is similarly effortless. The metaphorical use of this idiom in everyday language reflects a cultural appreciation for simplicity and ease. "A piece of cake" emphasizes the idea of something being straightforward or uncomplicated, often used to describe tasks that require minimal effort or skill. For instance, completing a simple homework assignment might be described as "a piece of cake" for a skilled student. This idiom highlights the cultural value placed on efficiency and proficiency, where ease and simplicity are celebrated. Additionally, it demonstrates the versatility of idiomatic expressions in conveying abstract concepts through familiar imagery drawn from everyday life.⁴

"Put all your eggs in one basket" originated from the practice of farmers collecting eggs and placing them in a single basket for convenience while carrying them. However, if the basket were to be dropped or mishandled, all the eggs would be broken or lost. This idiom is used metaphorically to caution against putting all of one's resources, hopes, or efforts into a single venture or investment. It implies the risk of catastrophic loss if that venture fails or encounters difficulties. It reflects cultural attitudes towards risk management, prudence, and diversification. It underscores the importance of spreading one's resources or investments to minimize potential losses and maximize opportunities for success. In a business context, an entrepreneur might be advised not to "put all their eggs in one basket" by investing solely in a single product or market, but rather to diversify their portfolio to mitigate risks. Like "spill the beans," this idiom highlights the interplay between language, culture, and everyday experiences, offering insights into societal values and behavioral norms.

Also the idiom "have a lot on one's plate" draws upon the image of a dinner plate filled with an abundance of food, suggesting that an individual has a large or overwhelming amount of tasks, responsibilities, or obligations to manage, much

like a plate overloaded with food. It means being extremely busy or feeling overwhelmed due to loads of pressure one has. In real life, a manager might acknowledge that their team members "have a lot on their plates" during a particularly busy period, recognizing the need for support and prioritization of tasks.

Furthermore, the idiom "Walk on eggshells" originates from the fragile nature of eggshells, which can easily break or crack under pressure. The act of walking delicately to avoid breaking them serves as a metaphor for navigating a situation with extreme caution. It means to proceed cautiously or carefully, especially in a sensitive or precarious situation, to avoid causing offense, conflict, or disruption. In a tense family gathering, individuals may feel the need to "walk on eggshells" around a relative known for their volatile temper, carefully choosing their words and actions to prevent escalating tensions.

In conclusion, studying idioms that refer to kitchenware provides a fascinating way to investigate the intricate relationship between language and culture within the enormous field of English vocabulary. This examination has yielded a nuanced understanding of the complex nature of idiomatic expressions through a thorough investigation of their origins, subtle semantic variations, cultural resonance, practical usage in everyday conversations, and extensive impact on linguistic and literary realms. These idioms' richness goes beyond their language complexity; they are like capsules that hold larger cultural narratives, including historical customs, social norms, and group ethos. Every colloquial expression functions as a microcosm, holding multiple levels of meaning and providing windows into the minds of language users. Idioms pertaining to kitchenware, such as "stirring the pot" and "spilling the beans," are subtle reflections of society norms, values, and interpersonal dynamics. These idioms enhance language but also provide deep insights into the complexities of social dynamics and human interaction. It is still essential to conduct ongoing research and analysis of idiomatic phrases because language changes in response to changing sociocultural paradigms. We can

decipher the complex web of colloquial idioms that enhance our language and broaden our understanding of human nature via continued scholarly investigation.

REFERENCES

1. Brown, A. (2022). Spilling the Beans: The Metaphorical Implications of Disclosure.
2. Garcia, S. (2019). Walking on Eggshells: Navigating Social Dynamics Through Idiomatic Language.
3. Jones, M. (2023). Stirring the Pot: A Culinary Perspective on Conflict..
4. Miller, R. (2021). A Piece of Cake: Understanding Cultural Values Through Idiomatic Expressions.
5. Smith, J. (2024). Kitchenware Idioms: Exploring Language, Culture, and Communication
6. Taylor, L. (2020). Putting All Your Eggs in One Basket: Risk Management in Business Idioms.

MEDIA IN SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Turayeva Diyora Ixtiyorovna

Department of English language and literature
National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent

***Annotation.** Media plays a pivotal role in shaping language usage and attitudes in society, making it a crucial area of study within sociolinguistics. This article aims to delve into the multifaceted relationship between media and language, exploring how various forms of media influence linguistic norms, identities, and communication patterns*

***Key words.** Media, linguistics, language, dialects, accents, language policy, society, linguistic diversity*

Media, whether traditional (such as newspapers, television, and radio) or modern (including social media platforms and online content), serves as a mirror