

## USAGE OF FOOD TERMINOLOGY

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**Annotation.** *Food terminology plays a crucial role in our everyday lives, as it helps us communicate about the food we eat, its preparation, and its taste. Whether we are discussing a recipe, dining at a restaurant, or shopping for groceries, food terminology allows us to express our preferences, share our culinary experiences, and understand the characteristics of different dishes. In this article, we will explore the importance of food terminology and how it enhances our food-related experiences.*

**Annotatsiya.** *Oziq-ovqat terminologiyasi kundalik hayotimizda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi, chunki u biz iste'mol qiladigan ovqat, uning tayyorlanishi va ta'mi haqida muloqot qilishimizga yordam beradi. Biz retseptni muhokama qilyapmizmi, restoranda ovqatlanyapmizmi yoki oziq-ovqat mahsulotlarini xarid qilyapmizmi, oziq-ovqat terminologiyasi bizga o'z afzalliklarini bildirish, pazandalik tajribalarimizni baham ko'rish va turli xil taomlarning xususiyatlarini tushunish imkonini beradi. Ushbu maqolada biz oziq-ovqat terminologiyasining ahamiyatini va oziq-ovqat bilan bog'liq tajribalarimizni qanday yaxshilashini o'rganamiz.*

**Аннотация.** *Пищевая терминология играет решающую роль в нашей повседневной жизни, поскольку она помогает нам рассказывать о еде, которую мы едим, ее приготовлении и ее вкусе. Обсуждаем ли мы рецепт, обедаем в ресторане или покупаем продукты. Терминология еды позволяет нам выразить наши предпочтения, поделиться своим кулинарным опытом и понять характеристики различных блюд. В этой статье мы рассмотрим важность пищевой терминологии и то, как она улучшает наш опыт, связанный с едой.*

**Keywords:** *food composition, nomenclature, standard, spicy, creamy*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *oziq-ovqat tarkibi, nomenklatura, standart, achchiq, qaymoqli.*

**Ключевые слова:** *пищевой состав, номенклатура, стандарт, горький, сливочный.*

**ACCESS.** One of the key reasons why food terminology is important is that it helps us convey information about the taste, texture, and aroma of different foods. For example, terms like "spicy," "bitter," "creamy," and "crispy" provide specific descriptions of the

sensory experience of eating a particular dish. By using these terms, we can communicate our preferences to others, recommend dishes to friends and family, and make informed choices when ordering from a menu.

Additionally, food terminology is essential for understanding and following recipes. When we cook or bake, we rely on specific terms such as "saute," "braise," "whisk," and "fold" to know how to prepare a dish correctly. Understanding these terms ensures that we follow the recipe accurately, achieve the desired results, and create delicious meals that we can enjoy.

**Literature analysis.** Furthermore, food terminology helps us appreciate and explore the diversity of cuisines from around the world. Each culture has its own unique terms and expressions related to food, reflecting the traditions, ingredients, and cooking methods of that region. By learning about different food terminologies, we can broaden our culinary knowledge, discover new flavors, and have a deeper appreciation for the richness of global cuisine.

In addition to enhancing our food-related experiences, food terminology also plays a role in the marketing and branding of food products. Terms like "organic," "artisanal," "locally sourced," and "farm-to-table" communicate specific qualities and values associated with a product, influencing consumer perceptions and purchasing decisions. Food companies and restaurants use these terms strategically to attract customers, differentiate their products, and convey a certain image or identity.

Language scored better in addressing barriers of language when assessed with data sets in English, Spanish, and Thai. That is, for common foods, there are Language codes that can be computer-read and converted using a faceted thesaurus (part of the 1997 Language package), allowing the 'foreign' national language to be ignored. However, in assigning Language codes to data files, it was apparent that the system was indirectly highly language-dependent. Difficulties became evident when coding for foods where descriptors that had not been assigned Languag codes, and where there seemed to be subtle differences between Languag facets. Raw, for example, was not among the faces that could be chosen, and many difficulties arose when trying to differentiate between 'product type' and 'food source', 'extent of heat treatment' and 'preservation method'. A second and potentially more serious problem was the human element of using the local knowledge and language in coding. The ambiguities inherent with the English language resulted in mistakes relating to inconsistencies in terminology applied to foods. A Language coder must understand a certain form of American English in order to properly assign codes. European countries have adopted Languag because it fundamental function of language independence, notwithstanding the other difficulties it presents. The lack of rigidity with The INFOODS System has been viewed as a liability of the system, rather than an asset, by most in Europe.



The INFOODS System was viewed as highly language - dependent in the files examined. The Thai descriptor files had both English language and Thai character set, the Chilean descriptor files had only Spanish language, and New Zealand had English with some Maori food descriptors as alternative names. In making international comparisons, translations and interpretations were required in order to match equivalent foods and processes. The matching required people are familiar with the data sets and food supply for each country to explain the foods, the processing and preparation, describe the edible portion, and then determine if there were equivalent foods.

**METHODS.** The name of a food carries significant information related to national, regional and international regulations. Often, what a food is and therefore what it can be named, is specified in food standards of individual countries, and regions with trading bloc agreements. When, where, and how much can be traded is often dependent on what the food is. Improperly named foods available for sale in the domestic market, or food names that do not comply with food standards when traded internationally, can result in legal action, loss of markets or market share, and other tangible and quantifiable problems (The Press On-Line 1997). Although Language was developed for regulatory use by the United States Food and Drug Administration, to date it has never been used in the US for regulatory purposes (Chatfield 1995). As of Carly 1997, the USA has declined to participate further in its management, updating, and maintenance, leaving that job entirely to the European Language Committee. And, in spite of being widely used in Europe by the food composition professional community, Languag has no regulatory role in the European Union.

**CONCLUSION.** In conclusion, food terminology is a vital aspect of our food culture, enabling us to describe and appreciate different foods, follow recipes accurately, explore diverse cuisines, and make informed choices as consumers. Whether we are talking about the taste of a dish, following a recipe, or making a purchasing decision, food terminology plays a central role in our food-related experiences. By understanding and using food terminology effectively, we can enrich our culinary adventures and enjoy the pleasures of good food. In spite of the recognized need for food identification harmonization, and the years of effort from many people and agencies, no system is adequate for adoption as the international standard. Images can not be used independently of other descriptors or coding systems. Furthermore, it is not possible to create an acceptable, international system that solves all the current problems that exist in food identification. Nevertheless, there is no inherent incompatibility between the systems and text-based, code-based, and image-based systems can all be used in the same database. For national usage, the INFOODS System seems effective and useful, and meets most requirements. The principles and philosophy behind Language are sound but its implementation is difficult. To solve the remaining problems, an expert committee on food nomenclature, terminology and descriptors, should be convened.

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