



## COMPONENTS OF RUSSIAN CULINARONYMS, COMBINATION OF CULINARY AND LANGUAGE

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to point out the components in modern Russian culinaronyms. This work also presents components' characteristics as a theoretical part for naming food. We have used the qualitative descriptive method to find out the components included in Russian culinaronyms. The results of this study indicate that there are a number of components in modern Russian food names such as culinary group (gathering a number of components related to cooking), human, time, and freedom (or author component). Moreover, these elements can be identified with the help of different language tools. This research moreover reveals that one lexicon can constitute rotated component or doubled-component. The result of the study can be used by students and specialists in courses of lexicology and linguoculture. Besides, this study contributes to the stylistic features of culinary text type. This research focuses on systematizing components in Russian culinaronyms, introducing the new concept of 'culinaronym component' and its general qualities based on the combination of culinary and language.

**Keywords:** Culinaronyms, material culture, peculiarities, correlation.

### Introduction

Food is one of the essential necessities of human life (Fellner, 2013). Khlobkin, an expert in Russian culinary culture, states that food is one of the valuable elements of a nation; secondly, the art of cooking is to turn raw ingredients into a quality dish, and this is a part of a nation's material culture and an indicator of a prosperous civilization (Khlobkin, 2000). In particular, Russian cuisine holds a special place alongside the important cuisines of the world (Pavlovskaya, 2016). It is not difficult to list some traditional Russian culinaronyms such as borshch, shchi, solyanka, okroshka, kulebyaka, kholodets, rasstegay, golubtsy, pelmeni, oladi, vareniki, varenye and kulich among others (Protsenko & Zhivokina, 2015). Language, as a rule, is regarded as the



primary verbal mean of any field, and it helps humans communicate thoughts and ideas. In the culinary context, its nature and special features are communicated with the help of language. With regard to naming in the field of cuisine, one of the things attached to a dish is its name (culinaronym) which is used to describe its culinary features and related facts. As is known, culinaronym is one of the linguistic units which includes a variety of content as well as expressions (Tsujimura, 2018). Every culinary recipe is represented by its culinaronym which is built from the culinary peculiarities related to its dish. Playing a main role in recipe, culinaronym serves to attract the attention of readers. Serving as the heading of a recipe in cooking magazines (Lazeeva, 2016; Ratmayr, 2013), modern culinaronyms are varied in content. Along with commentary, cooking instruction and photos, culinaronym makes unchangeable text structure in every recipe. Unlike the other parts of recipe, the culinaronym is limited in terms of word length, but it needs to sound interesting, attracting and unique in order to be distinguished from the others. Therefore, the study about the language of culinaronyms contributes to assessing the linguistic role of the title in magazine publications, especially food journals. As is known, cooking magazines are often tasked with introducing new recipes and kitchen techniques to housewives. In order to convey all of these messages through culinary recipes, it is necessary to have the support of non-verbal and verbal languages (Milică & Guia, 2017). The structure of a cooking article includes the title of the article, the guide and the method of the preparation (Gölarch, 1992, 2004; Bator, 2017). The culinaronym, being the first part of recipe (Caroll, 1999; Bator, 2016), plays the important role of connecting, conveying the message and evoking positive emotions about the dish among readers; a culinaronym may even rush readers to try the dish as soon as possible. It can be said that, in order to perform these functions, the name of the dish must be carefully selected. The author should use special tools of language and culinary skills to create an impressive name.

The purpose of this research is to point out elements contained in the modern Russian culinaronyms, to explain the relation of these elements according to the lexicon referring to them. The relevance is determined by the fact that the language of a naming unite, including a food name, can be explained by its components or elements that occur in its composition. An component analysis of Russian culinaronyms can reveal the naming models in the culinary context and point out culinary peculiarities by the mean of language. The novelty of this paper lies in the fact that Russian culinaronyms are systemized by their elements, more than that this is the first time that the concept “culinaronym element” is used and helps explain language specialties occurred in the context of culinaronyms.



## Discussion

Culinaronym, a familiar element of daily life, is a cultural feature of each ethnic community (Atkin & Bowlar, 2016). From a linguistic perspective, the name of the dish is a noun or noun phrase that refers to a prepared and processed food. Therefore, the name of a dish is studied in many different fields along with languages such as culture, tourism, history and so on.

From the perspective of Russian language, the name of a dish caught the attention of scientists; it became more important when the term Culinaronym was introduced by Leonova (Leonova, 2003). Since then, the term has been popular amongst Russian researchers in the field of naming culinary products. On the one hand, the terminology of subjects can make its related branch more scientific and reliable. Furthermore, a new term may lead to some problems, that is, the concept and term formation may not be unique if the word formation of the term belongs to one direction of science and its characteristics belongs to another.

In this regard, 'culinaronym' is no exception because this term consists of the root 'culinary-' and suffix '-ym'; it has the same pattern with the other terms related to the onomastics (such as anthroporonym, toponym, etc). Consistently, some studies about culinary names have affirmed that 'culinaronym' is the term of onomastics (Kovalev & Kozhevniko, 2018; Bektasheva, 2018). Meanwhile, some studies on the same topic suggest that culinaronym has no relation with the 'onomastics' (Ashenkova, 2012) because it is regarded as a thematic group (Bakhtina, 2007) which gathers lexicons on the same topic (Kremenetskaya, 2009).

Until recently, the nature of this term had not been properly studied in Russian linguistics. However, in one of our studies, it has been proven that culinaronym does not belong to the onomastics branch (Phan & Shaklein, 2019). If there is a relationship between 'culinaronym' and 'onomastics', it is that they have the same pattern in forming their terms.

In 2015, the dictionary about food vocabulary and their metaphor compiled by Borovkova and her co-authors (Borovkova et al., 2015) reveals that with regard to the inner word form, some traditional Russian culinaronyms imply culinary features that cannot be understood in modern Russian language due to the long-term existence of those lexicons. From this dictionary, the original meanings of traditional Russian culinaronyms are shown in the table below:



Traditional Russian culinaronyms	Inner meaning's word
<i>Печенье</i>	Cooking method
<i>Варенье</i>	Cooking method
<i>Щи</i>	Taste
<i>Баранка</i>	Cooking method
<i>Блин</i>	Ingredient
<i>Калач</i>	Form
<i>Пряник</i>	Taste
<i>Сухарь</i>	Cooking method
<i>Борщ</i>	Ingredient or colour
<i>Окрошка</i>	Cooking method

The table shows that traditional Russian culinaronyms relates to culinary characteristics which can be found in some modern Russian culinaronyms. The etymological aspect of traditional Russian culinaronyms can play a key role in pointing out the component structure in modern Russian culinaronyms. The study about Russian culinaronyms by their structural analysis is unexplored due to the fact that this object may be partly found in some studies on culinary context. In current Russian studies, culinaronym is considered as an obligatory part of culinary recipes (Тайупова et al., 2019). In these studies, the name of the dish is considered as the title name of an article that introduces the recipe (Moisenya, 2018; Тайупова et al., 2019). With regard to the meaning of culinaronyms, studying recipes as a kind of intimate communication has shown that the part of the dish's name is usually based on the model such as 'only people + the name of the food' or 'the name of the food + the proper name of the person' (Shipilova, 2018). Moisenya was thirsty more broadly the meaning of the culinaronym such as composition, shape and color (Moisenya, 2018). Meanwhile, Lazeeva sheds light on a variety of meanings in the context of cooking magazines: processing, shapes, utensils, authors' name, names of place, time and borrowed word (Lazeeva, 2016). A study on the semantic structure of the name of the dish conducted by Novikova et al. (2019) has shown that culinaronym is a word combination containing many elements. An overview of the study about culinaronyms in food journals shows that culinaronyms is only a small object of those studies due to which they are not systematically described. The advantage of these works lies in the fact that the basic meanings have been pointed out by the meaning contained in culinaronyms. Most previous researches do not highlight the elements included in culinaronym systematically and make correlations between those elements.



Component	Culinaronyms	Translation
Ingredient	‘судак в сметане’	<i>Pikeperch in sour cream</i>
	‘морепродукты с рисом’	<i>Seafood with rice</i>
	‘баранина по-мароккански’	<i>Moroccan lamb</i>
	‘кроличьи ножки в сметанном соусе’	<i>Rabbit legs in sour cream sauce</i>
Form	‘куриные голени на картофельно-кукурузной подушке’	<i>Chicken drumsticks on a potato-corn pillow</i>
	‘пирожки-поласатики’	<i>Pies-polasatiki</i>
	‘треуголки с мясной начинкой’	<i>Triangles with meat filling</i>
	‘блинные мешочки с грибами’	<i>Pancake bags with mushrooms</i>
Cooking method	‘рисовые палочки’	<i>Rice sticks</i>
	‘курица, тушенная с овощами и сметаной’	<i>Chicken stewed with vegetables and sour cream</i>
	‘жареный минтай в сырной панировке’	<i>Fried pollock in cheese breading</i>
	‘банановый торт без выпечки’	<i>Banana cake without baking</i>
Color	‘хлеб с жареным луком’	<i>Bread with fried onions,</i>
	‘телятина духовая’	<i>Oven veal</i>
	‘Яблоневый цвет’	<i>Apple blossom</i>
	‘зефир розовые облака’	<i>Marshmallows pink clouds</i>
Stiffness	‘изумрудный город’	<i>Emerald city</i>
	‘зеленый борщ’	<i>Green borsch</i>
	‘хрустяшки с пылу с жару’	<i>Crunchy with heat</i>
	‘шарики-хрустярики’	<i>Balls-crunchy</i>
Filler food	‘сырные хрустики’	<i>Cheese crunchy</i>
	‘лимонные хрустики’	<i>Lemon crunchy</i>
	‘телятина под пелым соусом с рисом’	<i>Veal in a ripe sauce with rice</i>
	‘свинные ребрышки в томатном маринаде под йогуртовым соусом’	<i>Pork ribs in tomato marinade with yogurt sauce</i>

The components in this group sound very familiar because they occur in names of some dishes we enjoy daily. Element group of components has in every language in the world. The connection between the components in this group is the physical and chemical properties used in food processing. If you compare the changes of these components with those in traditional culinaronyms, it can be assumed that the two culinaronym systems have the same semantic culinary meaning such as method cooking, form and color. However, the advantage is in favor of modern Russian culinaronyms because they also reflect the external factors influencing the culinary life in the different stages. These changes inside the system of naming dishes help make sense to their own language.

Analysis of culinary components shows that the author of culinaronyms used special linguistic methods to specify the culinaronym and to express the basic components related to the cuisine. (2) Time component Based on the results of the component in the name of Russian food, it shows the following meanings of time. Speed: The component referring to the speed in cooking indicates the shortest time to make a dish. This is shown by the vocabulary in this group which appears in the Russian culinaronyms as follows: скорый ‘fast’, экспресс ‘speedy’, быстрый ‘fast’. The frequency of these words is relatively high so that they can form a naming model for



dishes that can be prepared quickly. In order to illustrate the above, the following examples can be considered as they demonstrate the name of the dish with the component of time: экспресс-картошечка ‘express potato’, салатик Простой ‘salad Simple’, ленивая пицца ‘lazy pizza’, ленивые пельмени ‘lazy dumplings’, быстрый салат с креветками ‘quick salad with shrimps’, ленивые хачапури ‘lazy khachapuri’, ленивые вареники с картофелем ‘lazy dumplings with potatoes’ and салат Простушка ‘salad Prostushka’. In addition to the words expressing fast cooking, in Russian culinaronyms, the cooking speed is also expressed from the semantics perspective under the consideration of the cooking comment accompanied with the recipe. Thereby, we have determined this group of lexicons implying speed: простой ‘simple’, простейший ‘simpler’ and ленивый ‘lazy’. Obviously, if exposed to these words for the first time, the reader will find it difficult to grasp the meaning as well as the intention of the name. The discovery of this culinaronym element is based on the comment in the recipe (as in the case of простой, простейший) (Phan, 2019). Cooking duration: This component represents the exact time it takes to cook a dish. The advantage of this component is that it reminds the chefs to make that dish in the recommended time because it is the ideal duration for the preparation of the dish; that is to say, the time recommended in the name will help perfect the dish, while helping cooks to improve the technical skills to be able to perfect the dish during preparation. In Russian, this time component can be found in the following names: 15 минут 8 часов ‘15 minutes 8 hours’ and that name is interpreted as follows (15 minutes for preparation and 8 hours for tempering). For суточная ‘one day and night’, the time in these culinaronyms is the time taken to marinate the salted fish before use. Mealtime: This component implying the time for having a meal can be shown in the following culinaronyms: сытный ужин ‘hearty dinner’, багет - утренний хит ‘Morning hit - baguette’, завтрак бульбаша ‘breakfast bulbasha’, суп Вечерний ‘soup Evening’. It can be noted that the lexicons used in these names represent the time of the day or the mealtime. For example: завтрак ‘breakfast’, обед ‘lunch’, ужин ‘dinner’, утро ‘morning’, день ‘lunch’, вечер ‘evening’. The use of this component in the culinaronyms reflects compliance with the necessary nutritional values in each dish because adherence to diet and health values is a prevalent trend in many parts of the world, including Russia (Smirnova, 2016).

### Conclusion

Culinaronyms in culinary magazines is becoming more and more diverse in content and form as cohesion is being created between the author and the reader. The language in these culinaronyms represents a breakthrough in conveying messages, as



they tend to convey emotions. This shows that they have broken the rule in naming the traditional culinaronyms. Despite the diversity and abundance of quantity and content, the culinaronyms are still clear and systematic because it is manifested by the clear and independent existence of semantic-structural components within modern Russian culinaronyms. Thus, this research has identified the following components in modern Russian culinaronyms: the group of culinary components, time, people and authors' component. Theoretical findings of culinaronym's components can make the language of culinary deep and contribute to naming objects. Moreover, their sophistication and creativity lies in the fact that they can interact and interchange with each other thanks to the combination of language and cuisine. This combination can lead to various effects such as amusing, attention seeking and surprising. It can be said that in the field of naming dishes, this study is a systematic analysis about culinaronym components, each of them has their own culinaronym meaning under the correlation.

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