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Linguistic Peculiarities of Phraseologisms with Culinary Names Usage

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the main approaches to studying phraseological units in linguocultural studies and the problem of the nominative value of phraseological units. It is noted that national dishes are an integral part of the national culture of the people and represent values that reflect the customs and traditions of the people. Thus, the phraseological units with culinary names hold linguistic and cultural value. Phraseological units reflect national and cultural specificity, convey cultural attitudes and stereotypes. Linguistic and cultural analysis of phraseological units is aimed at studying their ability to reflect the cultural self-awareness of the people and express it in the processes of living use of phraseological units in various discourses. The article presents a classification of phraseological units with culinary names in Russian and English by structure and stylistic features, which served as the basis for determining their integration into the language system. Based on the analysis, some specific details of the languages in question were revealed. The most productive structural and stylistic groups have been identified, the degree of integration of phraseological units with culinary names into the language system has been determined. The concept of integration has been defined. The idea of a degree has been introduced.

Keywords: Phraseological Units; National Cuisine; Linguocultural Aspect; Stylistic Classification; Stylistic Features; Integration

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1. Introduction

One of the current directions in linguistic and cultural research is the analysis of language figurative means, the identifying phraseological relatedness problem of the word's meanings, stable phrases that come into sentences "ready-made" and represent special units of the nominative composition of the language problem of the nominative value of phraseologically related meanings of words^[1]. In our article, we consider the use of phraseological units with a culinary component in Russian and English, the national and cultural specificity of such phraseological units in these two languages, as well as we propose a stylistic and a structural classification of phraseological units.

National cuisines, which are an integral part of the national culture of each person, have developed gradually over many centuries under the influence of natural, social, economic, and historical factors. The national cuisine formation is facilitated by the national community of people, the commonality of their taste perceptions characteristic. National cuisines are characterized by mutual influence and interpenetration, and therefore cooking belongs to the least isolated areas of national culture. However, this does not exclude the originality of national cuisines, which, like national dishes, are objects of material culture and represent absolute values for each nation, passed on from generation to generation^[2, 3]. The appearance of the phraseological units with culinary names under consideration (i.e., names of dishes and flour confectionery products: cookies, pies, cakes, pastries) is associated with the formation and development of the national cuisine history.

Such a concept as "*kulinaronim*" has been used for almost two decades. The term was first used in 2003 in the dissertation "Linguistic and cultural specificity of culinary names" by A.I. Leonova^[2]. In this dissertation A.I. Leonova examined culinary names in Russian, English and French. Her research included a variety of factual materials, including free culinary synonyms, related culinary synonyms (culinary synonyms as part of phrases, phraseological units, proverbs, and sayings).

Culinary traditions, which have been shaped over time, provide a rich resource for understanding the mythological, religious, socio-historical and everyday experiences of a nation^[4]. According to many scholars, the food code of a culture is one of the most significant, and the realm of "food"

provides a rich source for metaphorical interpretations of various aspects of reality, as well as a means for metaphorically characterizing individuals and their traits^[5]. The original culinary system serves as a cultural code that is determined and valued by a person's national and cultural community.

The national cuisine is formed under the influence of various factors, including economic ones, the state of the region and the country, the nutrition of neighboring peoples, living conditions, climate, nature, etc.^[6, 7]. The cuisine of the Russian Germans is a reflection of their history^[8]. The customs and traditions of other nations have had a significant impact on the cuisine of Germans in Russia. The Germans willingly adopted the dishes of neighboring peoples, but the peculiarities of the national cuisine were passed down from generation to generation^[9].

Therefore, to show the linguistic and cultural value of phraseological units with culinary names, which is determined by the ratio of the degree of their integration into the language system and the degree of integration into the national literary and poetic fund, we study initially the integration of these phraseological units into the language system. The linguistic value of phraseological units with culinary names is determined based on the structural, semantic, and stylistic features of these phraseological units.

This article aims to explore the classification of phraseological units by structure and style.

2. Materials and Methods

The choice of methods is dictated by the specifics of the material and the objectives of the study. The analytical method was applied to describe phraseological units with culinary names under study from the point of view of their structural and stylistic features. The descriptive-comparative method was introduced to reveal common and specific features of phraseological units with culinary names for the languages under consideration. The method of interpretive analysis was used to compare phraseological units with culinary names in the Russian and English languages. To determine the degree of integration of phraseological units with culinary names into the language system and identify the most productive structural and stylistic groups the comparative method was employed. To determine the specific gravity of phraseological units with culinary names, as well as to

establish their linguistic value, a quantitative method was used. The indexing technique was used for more convenient counting and distribution of phraseological units with culinary names into classes, taking into account the degree of their integration into the language system.

The research material included 102 Russian and 164 English phraseological units with culinary names, extracted by continuous sampling method from Russian language dictionaries^[10–12], as well as from English dictionaries^[13–15].

We base the selection and study of material on the phraseological concept developed by A.V. Kunin, according to which phraseological units are stable combinations of words with complicated semantics that are not formed by the generating structural-semantic models of variable combinations^[16]. Following A.V. Kunin, we refer proverbs and sayings as phraseological units, since they are stable, separately issued, and are elements of the vocabulary of the language. The stylistic classification of phraseological units was carried out in accordance with V.V. Guzikova's^[17] concept, based on the stylistic description of phraseological units, taking into account two factors: the sphere of primary use of phraseological units and the nature of emotionally expressive shades. A.I. Molotkov's^[18] classification allowed us to analyze phraseological units with culinary names from the point of view of temporal characteristics.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Culinary Names in the Composition of Phraseological Units

The presence of culinary names in the composition of phraseological units can serve as a basis for their interlingual description. The language fixes those phraseological units that carry cultural and national information stored in their inner form, are distinguished by national and cultural coloring, and reproduce the features of cultural and national understanding of the world^[19]. The core of the linguocultural fund of culinary names in Russian and English languages are the words reflecting their national and cultural specificity and occurring in phraseological units.

The ways of origin of phraseological units are different. The majority of figurative phraseological units arise as a result of a reinterpretation of their components, i.e., leading to the loss of their meaning of the phraseological unit's com-

ponents. Figurative reinterpretation of phraseological units, depending on some semantic factors involved in their formation, can be metaphorical or metonymic^[20]. Metaphorical reinterpretation (metaphorization) is expressed in the transfer of meaning based on real or imaginary similarity between two objects or phenomena. Types of such similarity underlying metaphorical phraseological units are diverse. The most common of them are: 1) transfer by similarity of position, and state; 2) transfer by similarity of external form; 3) transfer by similarity of phenomena; 4) transfer by similarity of character; 5) transfer by similarity of color; 6) transfer by similarity of age. Among the Russian and English phraseological units with culinary names we have considered the following variants are represented: Eng. *pork-pie hat* 'hat with a flat crown and curved brim' (similarity of the external form); *pea-soup fog* 'dense yellowish fog' (similarity in color); *salad days* 'time of youthful immaturity' (similarity in age); *have a bun in the oven* 'to be pregnant' (similarity of state); *pie in the sky* 'pie in the other world' (similarity of phenomena, besides this phraseological unit, has a sharply hyperbolic character) and Russ. *tertyy kalach* – *he's been around* (similarity of character); *vypisyvat' krendelya* – *write out pretzels* (similarity in form); *kashi prosyat* – *asking for porridge* (similarity of state); *u nego v golove vinegret* – *he has a vinaigrette in his head* (similarity of state); *raskhlebyvat' kashu* – *to clear up the mess* (similarity in complexity of phenomena).

3.1.1. Metonymic Phraseological Units

Metonymic re-interpretation in comparison with metaphorical is a less common form of semantic transformation. It is expressed in the transfer of meaning based not on the similarity, but on the contiguity of two subjects, phenomena, and concepts, so between the literal and figurative meaning of metonymic phraseological expressions the connection is closer than between the similar meanings of metaphorical phraseological units. The most common are the following types of metonymic reinterpretation: 1) names of certain persons instead of what is connected with them; 2) the name of a street instead of an institution located on it; 3) a part instead of a whole; 4) the name of a person's inner state through its external manifestation; 5) the name of a social phenomenon, a common custom through a characteristic detail. In our case, typical examples are *artful dodger* (the nickname of pickpocket John Dawkins in Dickens' novel and

his characteristic feature); *coffee and cakes* (part and whole); *eat humble pie*; *lick one's chops* (internal state through external manifestation); *Cracker state* 'white poor state' (the name of the state after the nickname of people living there). The following cases occur in Russian: *zavarit' kashu* - *to brew porridge* (part and whole process); *ispech' lepushku vo vsyu shchechku* - *to bake a full-cheeked lepushka* (action and result); *molochnyye reki s kisel'nymi beregami* - *milky rivers with muddy banks* (part and whole); *bab'ya kasha* – *grandma's porridge* (part and whole process).

3.1.2. Proverbial Origin of Phraseological Units

Phraseological units can also come from proverbs. This is due to one curious phenomenon. Since proverbs are well known to people, they are often pronounced incompletely. In our case, the phraseological units formed from proverbs do not convey a judgment, but only a part of it. For example, in English you can't eat your cake and have it 'you can't do two mutually exclusive things at the same time' to eat one's cake and have it 'to pursue two mutually exclusive goals'. In Russian, two phraseological expressions with opposite meanings have been formed from the proverb: *zavarivat' kashu* (*to start a complicated, troublesome affair*) and *raskhlebyvat' kashu* (*to unravel a complicated affair*).

Among the main dishes of the Russian national cuisine, we can single out *kasha*, *bliny*, *pirog*, *shchi* (*porridge*, *pancakes*, *pie*, *cabbage soup*). It is these names that are most often found in the composition of phraseological units. A large number of PhU with the word *porridge* is associated with the original Russian attitude to it. In the old days *porridge* was a ceremonial dish, for example, at wedding feasts, symbolizing fertility. Accordingly, the word *kasha* had also the meaning of 'wedding feast', and the combination *chiniti kasha* meant 'to arrange a wedding feast'^[21]. Wedding was considered, and not without reason, as a troublesome affair, hence the meaning of the expression *zavarivat' kashu* (*to make porridge*). It is said of a person not experienced enough to take up any serious business, knowledgeable in anything, that he is still young and *malo kashi yel* (*has not eaten enough porridge*). The phraseological unit *kasha vo rtu* (*porridge in the mouth*) is suitable for describing someone who speaks inarticulately or pronounces words.

The phraseological unit with the name *Shchi* reflects the attitude of Russian people to their main food, which along

with *Shchi* was *porridge*: *shchi da kasha – pishcha nasha*, (*Shchi and kasha are our food*). In the phraseologies *popast' kak kur vo shchi* (*to get like a chicken in a shchi*) 'refers to a person who unexpectedly got into an unpleasant, awkward or silly situation, in trouble'. There is disagreement about the interpretation of this phrase. Some researchers^[18, 21–23] explain the meaning of the turnover in the unusualness of getting a rooster in the shield, because the word shield meant a fasting vegetarian food, and the word chicken retains the old meaning of 'rooster'. Nowadays, chicken shields are not cooked, but chicken shields used to be more common. It is also unusual in that in summer peasants do not slaughter either cattle or chickens and only in case of extreme necessity cut roosters. Several scholars^[10, 16, 24] believe that the expression is a distortion of the original word combination *popast' kak kur vo shchi* (*to get like a chicken in a shchi*), where chicken is 'a male wild bird of the chicken family: grouse, partridge, etc.'. (cf. *kur-o-patka*)' and *shchip* is 'a trap for birds'. *Shchi* is a familiar everyday and festive Russian food, which is reflected in numerous proverbs: *Bez kapusty shchi ne gusty* (*Without cabbage, shchi is not thick*), *Gde shchi, tut i nas ishchi* (*Where there is shchi, look for us here*). Thus, *shchi* united and gathered people around them.

Russian people have various beliefs and traditions connected with *bliny* (*pancakes*). But, first of all, pancakes, a symbol of the sun, are the main treat on Maslenitsa (a spring festival of pre-Christian origin among Slavic peoples), which is mentioned in the following phraseology as *kak maslenyy blin/kak blin na maslenitsu* (*as a pancake on Maslenitsa*) 'about someone who looks happy, satisfied'. In the phraseological expressions *pech' kak bliny* (*bake like pancakes*) and *nakormit' blinkami* (*feed with pancakes*) the first phraseological unit is a disapproving statement about when they create something quickly and in large quantities, and the second is said in a joking way, if someone wants to give a flogging. In justification of an unsuccessful start of a new business, it is said *Pervyy blin komom* (*The first pancake is a lump*).

Since ancient times *pirogi* have been one of the most favorite dishes of Russian people. Giving more importance to the hospitality and friendliness of the hosts than to the appearance of the dwelling they remember the proverb *Ne krasna izba uglami, a krasna pirogami* (*It is not the corners of the house that are beautiful, but the beautiful pies*). When admonishing a person not to boast, they say *Yesh' pirog s*

gribami, a yazyk derzhi za zubami (Eat a pie with mushrooms, but keep your tongue behind your teeth). It is usually said about a kind word, a kind greeting that conquers hearts *Dobroye slovo luchshe myagkogo piroga (A kind word is better than a soft cake)*. As an admonition to people who are not engaged in their business, they advise *Beda, kol' pirogi nachnet pechi sapozhnik, a sapogi tachat' pirozhnik, (Trouble if the cobbler starts to bake pies, and the baker starts to make boots)*^[2].

In English, phraseological units with the culinary names *cake, pie, pudding* - are widespread. The word *cake*, meaning 'cake, muffin, sweet pie, scone' is one of the traditional and most popular dishes in England. It was cooked both in rich families and in poor ones. Thus, according to the linguo-country dictionary^[25] distinguish the following varieties of this dish: *Christmas cake* (traditional food in Britain), which is traditionally baked on Christmas Eve, *simnel cake* 'a small cake with raisins and candied fruits', which is usually served on Mothering Sunday. As can be seen from the examples, this dish is characterized by a traditional and ceremonial attitude towards it. Thus, the English phraseology 'to take the cake' keeps the memory of the ancient Negro dance 'Kekuok', when a person was given a sweet prize as an encouragement. In addition, the phraseologisms 'land of cakes' and *Cake day* have earned Scotland the nickname of the land of cakes. The proverb 'Life is not all cakes and ale' is usually recalled in difficult situations. The English say about unfulfilled plans "If wishes were butter-cake, beggars might bite". The idiom *Cakes and ale* is widely known. The expression occurs twice in Shakespeare's 'fun, pleasure, joys of life' (W. Shakespeare. "Twelfth night", "Henry VIII"). In the future, this phraseological unit found its place in the novel of the same name by S. Maugham "Cakes and Ale". Maugham's novel of the same name, "Cakes and Ale". The phraseological unit 'one's cake is dough' also has its source in Shakespeare's literary work_The "Taming of the Shrew".

Phraseological units with *pie* are widely used: *to have a finger in every pie* 'to participate, to be involved in something'; *easy as pie* 'in no time'; *make pie of smth.* 'to mix up everything in the world'. It is interesting to trace the very origin of this word. Researchers believe that its etymology traces back to the word *magpie*, as the various pie fillings were associated with a collection of items collected by a magpie thief. For traditional British pies dictionaries

include *mince pie* 'sweet round pie', which is a traditional Christmas dish, *shepherd's pie* 'potato casserole with meat', and *Washington pie* 'layer pie'. We would especially like to note the phraseological unit *pie in the sky* 'pie in the other world, empty promises' (the poor man's only hope). The expression is taken from the chorus of a song that is a parody of a Salvation Army song by members of "Industrial Workers of the World".

Another favorite among phraseological units with the names of culinary dishes is *pudding*, and this is not accidental. Pudding is a very popular sweet flour dish among the English. The medieval custom of cooking fruit with spices has survived in the preparation of English puddings since antiquity. In his poem "To a Haggis", the great English poet R. Burns called the English a "pudding race". The special love of the English for it is reflected in the huge number of types of pudding: *Christmas pudding, and plum pudding*, which are traditionally served on Christmas Day. Traditional English cuisine is unthinkable without Yorkshire pudding with a piece of roast meat. Examples of phraseological expressions with the culinary term *pudding* are the following expressions: 'Live on wind pudding' 'said when people can barely make ends meet', 'more praise than pudding' 'mentioned when a more valuable reward than mere praise is expected for a deed'. In saying that the value of plans is judged by the way they are put into practice, one recalls the proverb: 'The proof of the pudding is in the eating' with the corresponding Russian meaning 'to know what the pudding is like you have to taste it'. There is a proverb about human cunning, in particular, the cunning of priests: "The friar preached against stealing and had a goose (pudding) in his sleeve".

The additional value of a peculiar historical source is given to phraseological units by the presence of obsolete words in them. Consider, for example, the phraseology of *black pudding*. The word *pudding* originally meant 'sausage', which in the old days was made of animal blood and fat with the addition of grain and spices. Later this name began to be used for any dishes of rounded shape. It is the phraseologies *a broth of a boy* 'a nice guy' and *to have one's gruel* 'to be flogged' that allow the modern reader to get acquainted with such long-gone use dishes as *gruel* 'liquid watery porridge', *broth* 'liquid meat soup with vegetables and cereals' - the only dishes a poor man could afford. Thanks to the PU *kislye shchi (sour kvass)* we learn about the existence of fizzy kvass

in the olden days.

Nevertheless, the etymology of many phraseological units with culinary names is not reliably established. We can only assume, for example, that the phraseological unit *to eat humble pie* ‘to swallow a grudge, to come with a guilty conscience’, distorted *umble pie* i.e., ‘giblet pie’ (poor people’s food); *in apple-pie order* ‘in exemplary order’ may have originated from distorted Fr. *nappe pliee* ‘folded tablecloth, napkin’.

In the course of our research, we have identified phraseological expressions with the names of the same dishes common to the two languages. Thus, the full coincidence of phraseological units in two languages is noted in the following English and Russian phraseological units respectively: *to have (get, take) one’s gruel*, which means ‘to be severely punished, to be flogged, to get a whipping’ and Russian *dat’ berezovoy kasha (to give birch bark porridge)*. To the English phraseology *be in the soup* ‘to be in a peak position, to get into trouble’ corresponds *popast’ kak kur vo shchi* (to get like a chicken in a soup). The English PU as flat as a *pancake* completely coincides in meaning with the Russian *ploskiy kak blin (flat as a pancake)*. No less interesting for us is the phraseological units *pork-pie hat*, connected with the English name of a headdress fashionable in the late XIX century. A similar idiom - *shlyapa-pirog* - has been recorded in Russian.

As a result of the study, we also noted phraseological units coinciding in meaning with different names of dishes in the two languages. The equivalents of the English phraseological unit *his mind was a sort of salmagundi* can be two Russian expressions *kasha v golove, (kasha in his head)* and *u nego v golove vinegret (vinaigrette in his head)*, which mean that someone has no clarity in understanding, in consciousness of something.

To make an *omelet* without breaking eggs, which means ‘to achieve something without any labor’, fits the Russian *pech’ kak bliny (bake like pancakes)* with the meaning ‘to create something and in large quantities’. Two Russian phraseological units *kotletu sdelat’ iz kogo-libo (to make a cutlet out of someone)*, *lepeshku sdelat’ iz kogo-libo (to make a flatbread out of someone)* find a correspondence in English *to make a mincemeat of smth.*

The phraseological units with culinary names peculiar to one language were also revealed. In Russian, the phrase-

ological units *laptem shchi hlebat, Demyanova uha, soup from an axe, porridge in the mouth, kalinovaya porridge* are non-equivalent.

In English, *Land of Cakes, Cracker state, artful dodger, have a bun in the oven* can be referred to the non-equivalent ones. In general, the non-equivalent phraseological units make up a significant part of the total composition of the analyzed PhUs.

3.2. Classification of Phraseological Units According to Structure

Phraseological meaning cannot be realized outside of certain structures. In other words, it is important not only what is “expressed”, but also “how it is expressed”. Based on V.A. Kunin’s^[16] classification, we distinguish the following structural types of phraseological units with culinary names:

- (1) one-vertex PEs, i.e. phrases that contain one denominative and several service lexemes. The service lexemes are prepositions, conjunctions, articles.

in the soup - in a hard, difficult situation
for the chop - to lose a job

- (2) With the structure of a conjunctive collocation, i.e. phrases with a conjunction *and* or *or*. The main group of this structural type consists of substantive Phraseological units.

chops and changes - constant changes, fluctuations
paste and scissors - literary compilation

- (3) With the structure of a subordinate collocation. The most numerous representatives of this structural type are substantive with prepositions (on, of, in) and non-substantive, built according to the following models “noun + noun”; “adjective + noun”; verbal (prepositional and non-prepositional).

hot liver - passionate, hot temperament
take the cake - to get a prize

make mincemeat of sth. - make a mincemeat of sth.

- (4) With the structure of a simple sentence, i.e. proverbs. *Scornful dogs will eat dirty puddings - ne plyuy v kolodets, prigodit’sya vody napit’sya (do not spit in the well, it will come in handy to drink water)*

Too many cooks spoil the broth - U semi nyanek ditya bez glazu (seven nannies have a child without an eye)

- (5) With the structure of a complex sentence

The chips are down and the stakes are high - when

the crucial moment comes

Let the chips fall where they may - be what happens

As can be seen from the proposed classification, we distinguish 5 structural types of phraseological units. In the Russian language on the material under study, all types of syntagms described in this classification are represented, starting from the simplest single one-vertex word combinations (*shapka-pirog - pork-pie hat*), PhUs with a cohesive structure (*knut i pryanyk - carrot and stick*), with the structure of a subordinating word combination “noun + adjective” (e.g., *berezovaya kasha, tertyy kalach, podogretyye shchi birch porridge, grated kalach*) and ending with some types of complex sentences (SSS (simple sentence structure) - *gde pirozhok, tam i družok* (where there is a pie, there is a friend); CSS (complex sentence structure) - *khorošha kashka, da mala chashka* (good porridge, but a small cup). The study of structural types of PhUs with culinary names in both languages allows us to present the following results. Culinary names with PhUs are categorized into 4 classes.

Class 1: phraseological units with the structure of a subordinate collocation - 24% (Russian), 65% (English).

Class 2: phraseological units with the structure of a simple sentence - 23% (Russian), 13% (English).

Class 3: phraseological units with the structure of a compound word combination and one-vertex phrases - 2% (Russian), 11% (English).

Class 4: phraseological units with the structure of a complex sentence - 21% (Russian), 2% (English).

According to the results obtained, the most productive in English and Russian languages are phraseological units with the structure of subordinating collocations and simple sentences.

Proceeding from the above classifications of phraseological units with culinary names, we can conclude that all structural differences between phraseological units are not essential for their meaning. It is known that one-structural turns can significantly diverge in meaning, for example, *cakes and ale* ‘merry life’ and *paste and scissors* ‘literary compilation’. Conversely, unstructured turns may be close in meaning, e.g., *his mind was a sort of salmagundi* ‘there was a muddle in his head’; *make a pie of smth.* ‘To mix up everything in the world’. However, with regard to some phraseological units, there is a regularity of correspondence between the semantic information conveyed by them and the grammat-

ical structure. This phenomenon is characteristic of stable comparisons (similes), usually called comparative turns.

The main types of comparatives turn in English are adjectival, built on the following model “(conjunction as) + adjective + conjunction as + (a) + noun”, conveying certain relations, naming a feature and indicating its degree. Also, to this type we will refer the turnovers. “verb+ like + a + noun”; “as/like + a + noun + of + noun”;

as easy as duck soup - very easy.

sell like hot cakes - to sell out, to go on sale

In Russian there is a wide variety of comparative turns: “Verb + as (as if) + noun.”; “Adjective + as + Noun.”; “as + (Adjective) + Noun.”

kak maslenyy blin (like a butter pancake) - happy

ploskiy kak blin (flat as a pancake) - very thin

Thus, in terms of their syntactic form PhUs in English and Russian languages are quite diverse, and one can observe in most cases correspondences in the two languages.

3.3. Stylistic Classification of Phraseological Units

Following the concept of V.V. Guzikova^[17], the classification of phraseological units based on the stylistic principle of PhU description, like the classification of lexicon, is based on two factors, it takes into account:

- the sphere of predominant use of phraseological units;
- the nature of emotional-expressive connotations.

According to the sphere of predominant use, phraseological units are divided into three (unequal in productivity) groups:

- (1) Phraseological units, related to high style, i.e. phrases of book, literary, biblical origin. In dictionaries, such phraseological units are defined by the following marks: “high,” “book,” “libr,” “publ.” In the Russian language (on the material we analyzed), two phraseological units with culinary names related to this style are recorded: *za chechevichnuyu pokhlebku (for lentil stew)*; *knut i pryanyk (carrot and stick)*. In English, phraseological units of literary origin include: *loaves and fishes*.
- (2) Phraseological units of reduced style. A distinctive feature of this group of phraseological units is their limitation in the sphere of use (they are predominantly and exclusively used in oral speech), and on the other

hand, their specific “reduced” expressive coloring (affection, abuse, irony, contempt, jokes, familiarity, etc.) d.). In the Russian language, phraseological units of reduced style are, in turn, divided into the following groups:

a) conversational, i.e., which are used primarily in colloquial styles and give it a touch of ease. For example, in Russian, *kak bliny pechet, tertyy kalach, kasha v golove* (like baking pancakes, grated kalach, porridge in the head);

b) colloquial, the distinctive feature of which is their crudely reduced content and use in casual oral speech. For example, *pech' kak bliny, ispech' bulku, malo kashi yel* (bake like pancakes, bake a loaf of bread, ate little porridge);

c) dialects, i.e. Phrases that are below the literary norm and limited locally: *pech' berezovyye bliny, gorelyy blin, popal kak gus' vo shchi* (bake birch pancakes, burnt pancake, fell like a goose into cabbage soup);

- (3) Commonly used or inter-style phraseological units. These include phrases that are freely used in any style of speech and therefore are characterized by “zero” stylistic coloring^[17]. Commonly used phraseological units in English include the following: a *roll* in the hay, give a *puff*, in *apple-pie* order. In Russian, this group includes phraseological units such as: *nakormit' blinami, pirog s gribami* (feed with pancakes, mushroom pie).

As you know, one of the most important features of phraseology is its expressiveness. Phraseological units are rarely calm. They, like the people who created them, are angry, laugh, and sad. Thanks to their expressive side, phraseological units are easily accessible to people’s perception, generalization and rethinking.

According to expressive and emotional shades, i.e. by the nature of the speaker’s attitude to the named phenomenon, following the classification of V.V. Guzikova^[17], we also divide the phraseological units under study into three groups:

- (1) Phraseological units expressing a positive assessment (approval, affection, playfulness, a touch of solemnity, rhetoric), for example, in our case in English, *sweetie pie* (affectionate), *like a basket of chips* (joking). In Russian: *nakormit' blinkami* - feed them with pan-

cakes (joking), *kashi prosyat* - asking for porridge (joking).

- (2) Phraseological units expressing a negative assessment (ironic, disapproving, dismissive or familiar attitude), for example, phraseological units with culinary names in English include: *pie in the sky* (iron.), *Cracker state* (disdainful). In Russian: *na kalachi dostanetsya he'll get enough for the rolls* (ironic), *malo kashi yel* - he ate little porridge (disregarding).
- (3) Phraseological units devoid of emotionally expressive shades. Among the “neutral” phraseological units with culinary names in the English language are such commonly used expressions as *cakes and ale, ship's biscuit*. In Russian: *pirog s gribami, razbit'sya v lepeshku* (mushroom pie, break into a flat cake).

Based on the classification of A.I. Molotkov^[18], we can differentiate the composition of phraseological units with culinary names we are studying from the point of view of time characteristics into three constant categories:

- (1) Phraseological units that arose in the past and exist in the active and passive stock of phraseological units of the language, for example in English: to eat *humble pie*, make a *hash* of smth. Phraseological units are recorded in the Russian language: *Demyanova's uha, hang noodles on one's ears*.
- (2) Phraseological units that arose in the past, existing only in the passive stock, phraseological units that are outdated and falling out of use. In the English language, we have recorded the following phraseological units with culinary names belonging to this group: *old toast, black pudding*. In the Russian language, phraseological units are noted: *bab'ya kasha, ispech' bulku, podogretyye shchi* – grandma's porridge, bake a bun, heated cabbage soup.
- (3) Phraseological units-neologisms that just arise appear in the language. During the selection of phraseological units with culinary names, we found the following examples in English related to neologisms: *a fare-dodger, a bit of crumpet, be the toast of Broadway*. We have not noted such phraseological units in the Russian language.

The results of our analysis of phraseological units with culinary names according to stylistic classification show the following:

1. According to the area of primary use. English phraseological units:

- 1) High style (books) – 0.5% (of the total);
- 2) Reduced style (colloquial) – 31%
- 3) Commonly used – 69%

2. Russian phraseological units:

- 1) High style (books) – 2% (of the total);
- 2) Reduced style – 28%
- 3) Conversational – 10%

4. Conclusions

In summary, the conducted research shows that in terms of the area of primary use a significant part of the composition of phraseological units with culinary names in two languages is made up of commonly used ones. It should be noted that Russian phraseological units to a greater extent have an absolute, constantly inherent emotional-expressive coloring, whereas in the English language it does not manifest itself so clearly. But we should not forget that even the so-called phraseological units of a neutral style are more expressive than their lexical equivalents. Most of the phraseological units we examined belong to the active stock and are widely used in language and works of art of the 19th-20th centuries. However, in the Russian language there is a fairly significant number of outdated phraseological units (14%), which allows us to judge the longevity of the use of this group of phraseological units.

We introduce indexing for a more convenient calculation and presentation of the linguistic value of phraseological units with culinary names. In the future, we will use the index to determine the cultural and general linguocultural value of phraseological units with culinary names, determined by the totality of the degrees of their integration into the language system and into the national literary and poetic fund. As a result of the analysis of phraseological units with culinary names in the language system, it can be noted that the following English phraseological units with culinary names have the greatest degree of integration: *cake* (index 12), *pie* (index 11), *liver* (index 11), *pudding* (index 10). The lowest degree of integration is characterized by phraseological units with the culinary names *scone* (index 1), *salmagundi* (index 0), *salad* (index 1), *donut* (index 1), *paste* (index 0), *pancake* (index 1), *mincemeat* (index 1).

In the Russian language, we will classify phraseological units with the culinary names *porridge* (index 12), *cabbage soup* (index 10), *pancake* (index 10) as having the highest degree of integration into the language system.

Weakly integrated into the linguistic system of phraseological units with the culinary names *soup* (index 1), *solyanka* (index 1), *gingerbread* (index 1), *stew* (index 1), *gingerbread* (index 1), *dumplings* (index 1), *vinaigrette* (index 0), *bagel* (index 1), *pretzel* (index 1), *loaf* (index 1).

As the research material shows, those phraseological units are fixed in the language that carry cultural and national information stored in their internal form, are distinguished by national and cultural flavor and reproduce the features of a cultural and national worldview.

In this regard, it is important to note that in English the most productive phraseological units are those with the culinary names *cake*, *pudding*, *pie*. Together they make up 33% of the total. In the Russian language, a significant part is made up of phraseological units with the culinary names *pancake*, *porridge*, *pie*, *cabbage soup* and they account for 38% of the total.

According to the semantic classification, in the Russian language, most phraseological units with culinary names denote some kind of punishment, experience, or glorify food. In the English language, phraseological units with culinary names largely predominate, denoting a person and his desire for prosperity and superiority. The results of our study can be used by teachers of English in English lessons preparing different types of exercises on practicing proverbs and phraseological units developing speaking, critical thinking, writing skills (for example, make up a story based on the phraseological unit or a proverb; illustrate a proverb; make the words in the correct order in the phraseological unit, etc.)

Authors Contribution

Conceptualization, A.L. and Z.K.; methodology, A.K. and M.M.; writing-original draft preparation, A.L. and K.K.; writing-review and editing, K.K. and K.A.; All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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