

STRUCTURE OF RECIPES TEXTS AND THEIR VARIETIES

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Annotation

The thesis deals with representation in culinary names by analyzing the names of recipes in culinary magazines. The need for consideration in different linguistic units is due to its interdisciplinary and universal nature. The author analyzes the formal expression of the category of time in the semantic structure of culinary names.

Keywords: culinary name, semantic structure, time category, productive vocabulary, explicit expression, implicit expression.

INTRODUCTION

Cuisine is part of the culture of every nation. The building of national cuisine is gradually expanding, new dishes, drinks, flour products are added to it. The appearance of a new culinary product entails the creation of a name for it, that is, the choice of language units for a unique and unforgettable nomination of food.

The space where culinary specialists share new recipes, culinary subtleties and cooking technology with their viewers and colleagues is steadily expanding. In this regard, there is a growing interest in the nomination of new culinary products. As you know, the success of a dish largely depends on how passionate the author is about its creation. The name of the dish is one of the means of expressing this author's attitude. Moreover, the importance of culinary names lies in the fact that they allow you to emphasize the specifics of a particular dish (method of preparation, ingredients, etc.).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The term "cooking name", which is used in this work to refer to the names of dishes, drinks and flour products, was first used in the work of A. I. Leonova in 2013. It should be noted that there are other similar terms that denote the names of dishes, drinks and flour products, such as gastronomim, gluttonym, etc. units. Despite the fact that the history of the study of culinary names began recently, there are already many works by linguists on this topic. At the same time, the question of whether culinary names belong to onomastics (a comprehensive study of proper names) still remains open. The reason for this may be the presence of a double, opposite from the point



of view of the singularity of the named object, character of culinary names. First, we should talk about attributing culinary names to onomastic vocabulary, i.e. the culinary name turns out to be one of the categories of onomastics. This approach is followed by E.D. Kovalev, I.R. Kozhevnikov, who study the names of dishes in restaurant menus in Chinese. In their study, they note that “the article is devoted to a comprehensive study of the features of onomastic nomination in the field of dish names (culinary names) used in restaurant menus in modern Chinese”. Secondly, the culinary name has the characteristics of a lexical-thematic group. This idea is supported by G.A.Ashchenkova: “...culinaronym is one of the lexical and thematic groups of the integral nominative sphere of gastronomy” [1-5]. The presence of disagreement on the belonging of culinary names does not interfere with the study of their other distinctive features.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the fact that the sense of time is expressed explicitly and implicitly in culinary names, we divided culinary names with the designation of time into 2 types:

1) culinary names with the designation of time in verbal form - in other words, the names of dishes contain lexical units expressing one or another idea of time (for example, "Summer sandwiches" [2], "Evening", "Shanghai Noon", "Express Idea" [4], "Breakfast Pizza", etc.);

2) culinary names, the temporal semantics of which are found in the comments of the authors, where the story associated with the appearance of the dish is most often described, including the reason for choosing the nomination of the culinary product (for example, “lazy pizza” [5] (in the commentary culinary publication indicates that pizza is intended for those who have little time to cook), “simple salad”, “the simplest” (these names indicate ease of preparation by saving time and using simple ingredients)).

In some cases, when nominating culinary names, the connotation of a commonly used word may change. Here we are talking about the fact that the word semantically changes from a negative to a positive meaning. For example, “lazy pizza” is understood as a pizza that is prepared quickly, while the semantics of a negative assessment is lost (cf. “lazy schoolboy”, “lazy hostess” - negative evaluativeness is present).

When classifying culinary names with explicitly and implicitly expressed time values, language units were identified that serve as material both for creating new terms in the field of cooking itself and for expanding the semantics of the concept



of time as a whole. Moreover, this classification makes it possible to notice that the method of forming culinary names with the designation of time, marked by formal and verbal form, is associated with the possibility of specifying the symbolic information contained in it.

Despite the fact that there is a correlation of time models among the above authors, the semantic structure of time in culinary names does not coincide with any of the above time parameters. Culinary vocabulary has specificity in expressing temporal meaning. Imagine a classification

tion of culinary names in terms of parameters that are significant for the sphere of culinary.

1. Speed is an important indicator in the evaluation of a particular activity.
2. Cooking time. This group includes culinary names, which contain an indication of the exact cooking time.
3. Meal time. The culinary names of this group include lexical units denoting the time of daily meals, in particular "breakfast", "lunch", "dinner", "morning", "afternoon", "evening", etc.
4. Along with these main groups, presented as groups with a direct indicator of culinary time, we divided culinary names by the presence of a temporal component of meaning into holiday time / rest time (1) and calendar time (2).

CONCLUSION

The peculiarities of expressing the temporal meaning are that in culinary names there are no parameters or temporal models that are opposite in time. The meaning of time for culinary names is determined on the basis of the relationship of cooking and time. In addition, time in culinary names has a positive connotation, the purpose of which is to create a positive image for readers by culinary specialists. To implement this effect, both linguistic and extralinguistic means (cultural and culinary) are used.

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