Representation of Space in Russian Culinaronyms from the Perspective of Linguistics

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Abstract. This article tries to represent the category of space in Russian culinaronyms from the perspective of linguistics. The study owns its relevance to thematicity embedded in the culinaronyms and the disclosure of their features through the concept of space. The authors analyze the formal representation of the category of space in the semantic structure of culinaronyms. The results show that the space in Russian culinaronyms is presented implicitly and explicitly, moreover, the space in Russian culinaronyms expresses the following representations: place, space, movement and “zero” place. The purpose of the work is to demonstrate the space-related ideas, to characterize the relationship between cooking and space in the nomination, and to determine linguistic means for expressing the category of space in Russian culinaronyms.

Introduction

Just like the “time” category, the “space” category is a unique scientific phenomenon. Scientists studying this category are trying to discover its essence and its representation features peculiar to each science. The fact that “space” is a multidiscipline term is indisputable, since it has become a subject in such scientific fields, as philosophy, psychology, physics, mathematics, etc. The history of the study about the category of space shows that the idea of space may be the same in many scientific disciplines. For example, the term “space” has such unique ideas in philosophy and linguistics [1]. In connection with the development and change of science, nowadays, the research is relevant due to discovery of specific ideas of space in a new scientific aspect and its departments.

In linguistics, the category of space is also considered ambiguous. The space in linguistics is treated as a conceptual phenomenon [1], a linguocultural unit [2] and a separate language category [3]. Reviewing the study of space from various linguistic points of view results in discovering a number of distinctive features in the ideas about the category of space. In this case, pairs of parameters that are opposite in spatial relation are distinguished, which are inherent in the significant studied directions in linguistics. For example: far/close, deep/shallow, vertical/horizontal and so on.

The author defines culinaronym as the names of dishes, drinks, and flour products [4]. Such a nominative unit as the culinaronyms has a variety of verbal composition (word, phrase or sentence), as well as a variety of the thematics. Nowadays, in Russian culinaronyms such spelling, lexical, grammatical and syntactic features have been revealed in recent researches. The Russian culinaronyms’ language contains unknown disclosures. In this regard, the study of the category of space in Russian culinaronyms makes it possible to confirm the essential ideas about space and to reveal new ideas about space inherent to Russian culinaronyms.

The material of this study is culinary publications, including Golden Recipes, Our Kitchen, and the Culinary School. The methods used in this paper are: analysis, synthesis and comparison, which are reflected in the following analysis.
Definition and Expression of Space in Russian Culinaronyms

When analyzing the category of space in Russian culinaronyms, it is necessary to define the way of its expression. Just like the time category, the space category is also expressed implicitly and explicitly [5]. Consequently, there are indirect and direct space categories in Russian culinaronyms. The latter is the space that exists or relates to a culinary product. For example: “голубцы в духовке» (cabbage rolls in the oven), “Венеция” (Venice), “Заснеженные Алпы” (Snow-covered Alps). From these examples, it becomes clear that “the oven” in the culinaronym refers to the kitchen appliances (regarding the cooking process); “Venice” and “the Alps” are perceived as real objects. Whereas the space in the indirect expression is represented by metaphors, i.e. the spatial image in a dish design is transferred to another object’s image, which reflects spatial significance or spatial relations. This space expression can be exemplified by the following: “солнце на ладони” (the sun on a palm) (in this dish the sun is an egg yolk, a palm is dough around a yolk) [6], “мишка в джакузи” (a bear in Jacuzzi) (this dish consists of two parts: a rice bear and a broth) [7], “кабачки под зонтиком” (zucchini under an umbrella) (the umbrella in this dish is made of dill) [8]. Despite the fact that such objects as “bear”, “sun”, “palm”, “umbrella” really exist, they do not refer to the direct expression. It can be explained by the following facts that firstly, such objects perform a naming function, spatial washing exists when the prepared product is visual; secondly, the space or objects with the space designation created in such dishes is a “layout” of the original items. An implicit expression of the category of space also includes those culinaronyms that indicate an unknown direction or unspecific space. For example: “Грибочки спрятались?” (Did mushrooms hide?), “Курочка под прикрытием” (Chicken disguised). Regarding movement in Russian culinaronyms, a movement is expressed by various types of sentences (veling, interrogative, and other). In Russian culinaronyms you can find the following: “Good luck!”, “Did the mushrooms hide?”, “Cool-twirl”, etc.

As is commonly known, the culinary process ends with appearance of a culinary product. It is followed by a stage of consuming the prepared product, which is considered important. The meal phase is characterized by joy and appreciation of the product, by which the whole culinary process can be characterized. Therefore, the space where 2 consecutive culinary stages take place (the preparation and consumption of food) has many culinary features. In other words, the space of the pre- and post-culinary process is completely different. The time-determined space exists in our consciousness [9]. In this regard, this phenomenon can be seen in dish naming. According to the two-stage process in cooking, the space in the names of prepared products is divided into pre-culinary and post-culinary space. Each space in Russian culinaronyms is described in its own way: a pre-culinary space is understood as a space that is associated with ingredients, a cooking method and a form of a culinary product and so on. When analyzing the “pre-culinary space”, the following spatial relations are distinguished in Russian culinaronyms:

- a place defining an origin of products: “Взморье” (Seaside) (a dish is prepared from seafood), “Из морских глубин” (From the depths of the sea) (the main ingredient of this dish is seaweed cabbage).

- space in the ingredients used for cooking: space refers to the products location. For example: “пьяные ребрышки” (drunk ribs), “куриная грудная ‘сочная’” (chicken breast juicy), “Гавайские крылья” (Hawaiian wings). It can be assumed that the space in these examples indicates the location of a product used in a dish with respect to the initial object. Moreover, the spatial relation, which has passed from product names to Russian culinaronyms and seems to be unchanged, reflects the “part-whole” relation. Despite the fact that the object called the “whole” is absent in the culinaronyms, its very part directs the addressee to tentative reflection.

The Relationship Between Cooking and Space in the Nomination

Nouns referring to a part of animals demonstrate spatiality in Russian culinaronyms. It can be explained by the fact that the lexical meaning in these nouns is weakened and inferior to their
pragmatic function. It is obvious that the property of “stubs, wings, sternum” emerges from the culinaronyms, the spatiality concerns them, it resorts to the addresses.

- Space in cooking tool/cooking method. “Голубцы в духовке” (Cabbage rolls in the oven), “солнце на тарелке” (the sun on a plate), “в четырех стенах” (within four walls) (a chicken is fried in a slow cooker, whose shape is described as four walls), “круть-верть” (twist-and-turn) (this describes a way of cooking, it is necessary to twist the food before serving it). Space in a semantic structure is shown by objects describing a cooking space.

- Location related to an overall appearance of a dish. For example: “роллы в обнимку с огурцами” (rolls embracing cucumbers), “Закушенная слоенка под Наполеоном” (puff under Millefoglie), “солнце внутри” (the sun inside), “под теплым покрывалом” (under a warm cover), etc.

The pre-culinary space in Russian culinaronyms makes it possible to characterize certain ideas about the category of space, considering availability of a culinary code, which, in turn, refers to the followings: ingredients, cooking method, kitchen accessories, and shape of a prepared dish. The space with the culinary code in Russian culinaronyms, which is in our opinion diverse in culinary, also reflects each aspect of the culinary process (starting from the dish ingredients location and up to the ready dish ingredients location).

The culinary space in Russian culinaronyms is the space intended for a perfect joy from a cooked dish or its evaluation, which is shown by means of metaphors. The culinary space can be demonstrated by the following culianronyms examples: “Привет от Праги” (Greetings from Prague), “Поздний вечер в Сорренто” (Late evening in Sorrento), “Запеканка Елисейские поля” (Casserole Champs Elysees). The presence of the “space-time” phenomenon featuring inextricable and interactive relations [9, 10], characterizes the specifics of two separate culinary areas, which are indirectly and directly reflected in Russian culinaronyms.

**The Formal Representation of the Category of Space in the Semantic Structure of Russian Culinaronyms**

According to the semantic structure of the space category, culinaronyms with geographical places are also distinguished. In fact, it is becoming popular to use geographical places for nomination, especially regarding onomastics. Onyms with a name of a geographical place mainly refer to an ergonym, pragmatonym, etc. [11, 12]. This is due to the fact that all onyms, except the main onyme (anthroponym), are not limited to certain rules of nomination, they are distinguished by free nomination in verbal composition and in meaning.

Like a nominative unit, culinaronyms also have inflexibility in their semantic plan, i.e. in the cookery composition there are those ingredients that do not directly related to recognition of the named subject. It is also about the presence of geographical places in Russian culinaronyms. The topic “toponym” in Russian culinaronyms, in our opinion, is becoming productive for making up a culinaronyms, because culinaronyms with a toponym are quantitatively higher. At the same time, geographical places in Russian culinaronyms are diverse in space and administrative functions (country, city, street, lakes, etc.).

- Outer space: “скумбрия Посол Нептуна” (Mackerel Ambassador of Neptune).
- Country: “завтрак Мексиканский” (Mexican breakfast), “Филиппинская” (Philippine), “Привет, Корея!” (Hello, Korea!), “бедрышки Марроканские” (Morrocan thighs), “Ирландский суп” (Irish soup), “Греческая мусака” (Greek moussaka).
- City: “Под Прагу” (Near Prague), “полендвица Минская” (Minsk Polendvitsa), “салат Минский” (Minsk salad), “маковник Киевский” (Kiev poppy seed).
- Lakes/ island/ mountain: “корзиночки Эверест” (Everest baskets), “салат Гавайский” (Hawaiian salad).

The list of Russian culinaronyms with a toponym can be continued indefinitely. This proves that the use of specific geographical places (toponym) is characterized by the ability to transmit information related to them for different purposes: to evoke a positive feeling for a culinary from the
others places, to introduce new cuisine, etc. Moreover, the trend of introducing food from another country is described in Russian culinaronyms and has been growing day by day along with globalization process [13]. There can be the following reasons for a toponym to be present in the composition of Russian culinaronyms: contents of a culinary dish, a famous place for this dish to be cooked, a perfect place to enjoy a dish. The latter is characterized by poetry and emotional influence. For example: “Поздний вечер в Сорренто”, “Привет, Корея!”.

Along with the culinaronyms, which includes geographical places, in Russian culinaronyms, there is a number of geographical places that can be referred to as geographical objects. These geographical features in cookery names include the sun, the moon, a mountain, a sea, a lake, etc. and have also become productive lexical units in Russian culinaronyms. As an example, these are culinary: “Островки” (Islands), “южное солнце” (southern sun), “баклажанные островки” (eggplant islands), “тысяча островов” (thousand islands), “солнце на ладошке” (sun on the palm of hand), “красное море” (red sea), “звезд Кавказа” (star of the Caucasus). Possessing semantic symbolism, these lexical groups with a spatial relationship designation are selected in Russian culinaronyms as a special tool that represents the whole culinary process. In other words, geographical objects do not indicate the shape of any dish ingredient or appearance of the whole dish, but perform a naming function only, without meaning anything. For example: “Зимнее солнце” (winter sun), “кекс Банановый остров” (cupcake “Banana island”), “кальняровый остров” (squid island). In these examples, a metaphor is used as data of lexical units in Russian culinaronyms names.

When analyzing the way the space category is expressed in Russian culinaronyms, we can conclude that the category of space includes a place, space and movement. Along with such representations, Russian culinaronyms also reflect a “zero” place/space, which is expressed in the form of a culinary product. Meaning of space in Russian culinaronyms is defined by: pre-culinary space (place of origin of food, name of a part of food, place for cooking, place meaning cooking method, shape of food), and post-culinary place (place to enjoy meal, symbolic place).

**Results**

When analyzing the category of space in Russian culinaronyms, the following results were obtained:

- There are 2 expressions of the category of space used in Russian culinaronyms: direct and indirect ones. In a direct expression, space is described directly, while space in an indirect expression is associated with the naming function of objects. The latter denotes space or indicates an unknown direction, space.

- The space expressed in culinaronyms is perceived as a pre-culinary and post-culinary space. In this regard, such explanations to the nomination of Russian culinaronyms that related to space and culinary are given. The following explanations mention: the location of the ingredients, the location in overall appearance, a place to cook, a place with meaning of the cooking method, a place to enjoy culinary products and symbolic places.

- To express the semantic structure of space, such linguistic means are used in Russian culinaronyms: vocabulary (toponym, objects meaning geographical places), different types of sentences, metaphor.

**Summary**

After having analyzed the category of space in Russian culinaronyms, we can conclude that: along with certain representations of space, which are also reflected in other scientific disciplines, in Russian culinaronyms, space is distinguished by “transfer”, while protoss-space is used due to metaphors. The subject of the space category expression is characterized by a number of lexical units (toponym, object with spatial meaning). The space in Russian culinaronyms, which has its own properties, is formed by culinary, linguistic and cultural means. The result of this study can be used as...
separate provisions for further study of the concept of “space” as a whole, or the concept of “space” in the culinary field. In addition, the significance of this work also lies in explaining the culinary nomination. The materials of this work can be used in various special courses on linguistics, culture and cooking.

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