

COMPARISONS OF DISHWARE NAMES IN TATAR AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

^aGULGENA N. KHUSNULLINA, ^bRAMZIYA M. BOLGAROVA, ^cELVIRA A. ISLAMOVA, ^dMAIRA S. ZHOLSHAYEVA

^aKazan Federal University, Leo Tolstoy Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication, 18 Kremlevskaya Street, Kazan, 420008, Russia

^b Kazan Federal University, Leo Tolstoy Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication, 18 Kremlevskaya Street, Kazan, 420008, Russia

^cKazan Federal University, Leo Tolstoy Institute of Philology and Intercultural Communication, 18 Kremlevskaya Street, Kazan, 420008, Russia

^d Suleyman Demirel University, Kazakhstan, Uralsk, Kazakhstan, uralsk,dostyk street,162, Kazakhstan

email: ^agulgena-89@mail.ru, ^brmbolgarova2015@gmail.com, ^ceaislamova2016@gmail.com, ^dmszholshayeva2016@gmail.com

Abstract. The article considers comparative structures of Tatar and Russian languages with the names of dishes as the means of language categorization in Tatar and Russian world pictures. These constructions are of undoubted interest, since they allow to reconstruct the most important stereotypes of national consciousness. Descriptive and comparative method, as well as the elements of structural and component analysis were used as the main research methods. The comparative structures selected from the National corpus of Russian language, the Written corpus of Tatar language and the dictionary "Turks in the comparative phrases of Russian language" by R.A. Yunaleeva were used as a research material. The reproduction of representation system, which is reflected in the comparative structures of Tatar and Russian languages, helps to reveal the universal and unique elements in the worldview of these languages carriers; to reveal implicit national and cultural meanings in the content of compared language comparisons. The use of certain types of dishes as the benchmarks of comparative structures gives an idea of a place that certain objects or phenomena occupy in Tatar and Russian world picture, as well as the features of the worldview among the representatives of these ethnic groups. The uniqueness of comparative structures in Tatar and Russian languages is conditioned by the peculiarities of these ethnoses historical development and thinking, as well as by the specificity of national culture and religion. The presence of close comparative constructions in comparable languages is explained by the universality of human thinking, the unity of residence territory and the common history of these peoples. The carried out research has practical significance, since the obtained results are a valuable material for the study of two ethnic groups worldview.

Key words: language picture of the world, vocabulary of material culture, comparative constructions; names of dishes, Tatar language, Russian language.

1 Introduction

In modern linguistics, language is considered not only as a static system, but as the means of world communication and reflection. At the same time, language is seen as the bearer and the custodian of people culture.

Taking into account the diversity of human activities, culture is classified into material and spiritual one. The objects created by a man and materially existing in space during certain time periods are referred to material culture. Spiritual culture is also the result of people activities, but created by mind. Spiritual culture includes ideology, spiritual communication, art and religion. Material culture is one of the important components of culture for entire human society. It appeared at the earliest stages of human life, as the need appeared to satisfy various vital needs, such as food, shelter, clothing, etc. And in the very origins of culture, the basic elements were various utensils.

The vocabulary of material culture occupies a significant place in the language vocabulary. In this paper, we turned to the names of dishes. In Tatar linguistics, the names of kitchen utensils and dishes were studied by such scholars as T.Kh. Khayrutdinova, G.N. Niyazova, A.Sh. Yusupova, R.S. Nurmukhametova et al. (Khayrutdinova, 2000; Fanuza Haydarovna Gabdrakhmanova, 2016).

Those representations that are related to the material and spiritual culture of people are reflected in comparisons. The comparative study of these linguistic units reveals a national identity, a universal and a unique one in the images and the standards of comparisons. Specific images and standards help to

understand the features of ethnos world outlook (Gulgena et al, 2016 ; Fanuza et al, 2016).

The uniqueness of comparative structures depends on the associations that make the basis of comparisons, since each people, characterizing people or objects, distinguishes those details that are relevant to it, but are not important for the representatives of another ethnos (Zamaletdinov et al, 2014; Bulgarova et al, 2014).

Consequently, at the comparative studies of comparative designs the general and the specific elements are revealed in material and spiritual culture of Russians and Tatars. Specific comparative and phraseological units are the bright indicators of thinking features and the worldview of certain language bearers (Sibgaeva et al, 2016 ; Yuisufuva et al, 2016; Fatkhullova et al, 2014).

Everyday objects, including the names of dishes are often attracted by comparison standards during the description of objects, the phenomena of nature, a man's appearance and character.

The purpose of our study is to identify common features and national and cultural specifics of comparisons with the names of dishes in Tatar and Russian languages.

2 Materials and methods

Materials for the study were extracted from the Written Corpus of Tatar Language (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource), 2017), the National Corpus of Russian Language (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource), 2017) and the Dictionary "Turkisms in the comparative turns of Russian language" by R.A. Yunaleeva (Yunaleyeva , 2011).

The following methods of linguistic analysis were used in the work: generalization and systematization, analytical method, descriptive, comparative one, etc.

The method of generalization and systematization was used to study the views of different researchers and language materials. The analytical method was used in the analysis of scientific and scientific-methodological literature on the topic of research and scientific concepts in modern domestic and foreign research.

The elements of structural and component analysis were used in the process of sampling and comparative structure research.

General and specific features of Russian and Tatar languages were set by comparative methods.

The statistical method helped to comprehend the phenomenon under study more deeply, to reveal universal and unique comparative structures occupying a certain place in the linguistic consciousness of Russians and Tatars.

3 Results

The analysis of comparative structures in Tatar and Russian languages showed that the features of the world perception among native speakers are clearly manifested in comparative structures in which different unique phenomena of everyday life, ethnic culture, including the names of dishes, serve as reference concepts and the grounds for comparison. These subjects are the basis of comparison during the description of a person, his appearance and character. Various qualitative characteristics of a reference standard, such as shape, size, color, etc., can make the basis of comparison.

Often enough the shape of various items of dishes makes the basis for comparisons in Tatar and Russian language (Tatar:

təlinkədəj tığərək; tabaktaj xəlpək, Russian: round as a plate, round as a frying pan);

Kolagyn ua-ua, bashyn Hödaj birgən tere utyrgychyn kashyj-kashyj matasha tovgach, təlinkədəj tığərək jöze balkyp kitte (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

Hätta kalyn irenle zur avyzy da, tabaktaj xəlpək jöze də yzəne ylchəp yasagandaj nəfis bulyp toela ide (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

Now I knew that Kazakh Bayseitov, the batyr with a sly and a round face, like a pan, demonstrates unusual records (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017).

A face round as a plate plus porky eyes (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

Another basis for comparisons may be the size of various items of dishes (Tatar: təlinkədəj zur kyzlər, tabaktaj zur bit, Russian: huge as a frying pan):

Аның болaj да киң, тığэрək bite shunlyktan tagyn da тığэрək bulyp, tabaktaj zur bulyp kyrenə ide (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

An icy astonishment appeared on Lavr Fedotovich's huge face (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

Color and temperature as the basis for comparison in works of art and the materials of mass media are used much less often (Tatar: samavyr kebek shəmähələnep; samavyr kebek kajnarlanyp, Russian: mug as a samovar, red and hot as a kettle):

<...> dide agaj, susyz kalgan utly samavyr kebek shəmähələnep, – iskechə tığel, yarıacha sezdə höllər, iskechə balsa, sine də Kazannan kuarlar ide (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

Mənə həzer, samavyr kebek kajnarlanyp, ehchəndə jyelgan hər uj-hisen shushy kyzuynda pər kebek bərəp chygaruny da buldyra almady (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

There is an inn at three roads, the owner sells kalachi with wine, new boots, and a face, red like a samovar (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

In the heat the Jewish beauty became hot, like the pot of Vera's grandmother (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

Comparative structures are of special interest, where different attributes of objects of dishes (the mode of existence, made sounds, actions, etc.) serve as the standard of comparison (Tatar, samavyr kebek kajnyj; taba kebek chyzhlarga totynyp, Russian: noise as samovar, rattling like a frying pan, jumped up like a teapot):

Tənəmnən bertörle suykyk jögerep kitte, bashym samavyr kebek "tötənləp" kajnyj bashlady (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

– Nərsə katyp torasyz monda? – dide Keche apa, kyzgan taba kebek yarıadan chyzhlarga totynyp, – əjdəgez tizrək avyl sovetyna! (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

<...> the boy, without the understanding where and why he was going, was sitting on the box beside Deniska, holding his elbow, so as not to fall down, and was jumping up like a kettle on a hob (Yunaleyeva, 2011);

But he is always boiling like a samovar, and you need to approach it carefully, so as not to get burned by spray! (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

I'll work for an hour or two and my head is empty, making noise like a samovar (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

<...> the patient was rattling like a frying pan, and, shining, began to dress (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

Turning in a sleeping bag under the Ivan Ivanovich Zagranichny's snorting, then whistling melodiously, like a teapot, with one nostril, then passing over to the siren bombing howl with two nostrils, the mechanic Kesha mentally passed the river all night (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017).

And at complete silence, when no one dared to get up, he was puffing on like a kettle for a long time, and he still could not calm down, remembering the Boss, from whom he suffered a lot (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017).

The signs of various items of utensils, such as shape, size, color, etc. are also the bases of comparisons, where an object of comparison are the objects, the phenomena of nature, and so on. The basis for comparisons in Tatar and Russian languages is most often the form of various items of utensils (Tatar təlinkə syman tığərək; tabaktaj ehshləpə; Russian: round like a plate);

Ahyr chige min rizalashtym. Bashkalarga hich ohshamagan, təlinkə syman tığərək bu bina serle-tylsymly əkiyat ile bulyp toeldy miña (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

Gömbəneç chitləre yugary kajtarylyp, tıybəse tash chynayak kebek chokuryaep kalgan da, shunda mölderəmə bulyp yangyr suy tulgan (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

Battal isə, tabaktaj ehshləpəsen kyngyr salyp, telen chygaryp, tегenə артыннан серле генə elmaep karap kala (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017).;

The lake round as a plate was completely surrounded by a forest - now the trunks of the ship pines were illuminated by the setting sun and burned red like wax candles (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017).;

Items can be compared to dishes on the basis of size (Tatar. tabak kebek furazhka; Russian small as a plate, wide as a cup):

Tik аның zur tabak kebek furazhkaly bashy da əbilər belən nərsə ehshlərgə ikənən ujləp bəterə almyj (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

<...> ənə tap urtalykta yubilyarның, yag"ni yzəneç bu dən'yada kyрme gomer kichergənen kyrsətep toruchy zur tabaktaj tort, ak, sary fəslərə belən masajandaj kukraep tezelgən shampanskijlar <...> (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

He led them to the far end of the apiary, showing a huge imprint of a tiger's trail, like a frying pan on a damp and black earth (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017).;

Cap was pleased with his conclusion and let three puffs of smoke in a row, holding his wide pipe like a cup, in his hand (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

If people thought all their lives that the Earth is small, like a plate <...> (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

The temperature of objects as the basis of comparison in the works of art is used much less frequently (Tatar: utly tabadaj, Russian: hot as a frying pan):

Yanu digännän, dön'yasy yanmasa da, bötän shähär yana byğen – utly tabadaj koyashtan kachar uryñ tabarmyn dimä (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

And what did she find in him? The machine was hot, like a frying pan (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

Either cold, icy, then hot, like a frying pan, and iron, iron (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017).

There are overgrown bushes in dunes, and the sand is hot, like a frying pan (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

There are single examples of weight use as the basis for comparison (Russian: heavy, like a frying pan):

The sun was hanging over us, heavy as a frying pan (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

Comparisons can also be based on a sign of smoothness / roughness, flatness / roughness (Tatar. taba kebek shoma, Russian: smooth as a plate):

Tigez itep kymere kiselep alyngan jir – taba kebek shoma (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

Only two months, March and April, before the beginning of May, the vast plains, smooth as a plate, blossom like a bright green-red carpet (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

Gorurlanysuñ da şul, bytän malajlar, monnan shuu turynda ujlauga uk, baskan jirlärendä — tabadaj tigez töştä dä bashlary äjlänep eglälardyr äle (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

The water flows down the slope of the sloping hillock to the old railway, from the streets of wide and flat, like a frying pan, and a quiet neighborhood with family pubs and eateries (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017);

Among the existential signs of everyday objects, the produced sounds and actions, etc. act as the basis of comparison. (Tatar: chynayak shikelle şuñgyrdap tora torgan; kazan kebek kajnyj, Russian: puffs like a samovar):

Menä min añar chynayak shikelle şuñgyrdap tora torgan narat kymere biräder idem, ә ul аның да кәдерен белми, һәзер аңды кымерне көтәргә satu түгел, şuñgyrdap torgan kömesh akchaga tabuy da chiten (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);Kazan shähäre chyn kazan kebek kajnyj, bez yugalyp kaldyk, kaya baryrga da belmibez (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

The foliage is still boiling in a confusion, / yet the feeling of a storm beats in it, / Nature is sick still: / it feels cold, then heat. / It puffs like a samovar (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017).

During the description of objects, the basis of comparison may be their signs, reflecting the loss of an original form and size (Tatar iske tabak kebek izelgän; Russian: split like a cup):

Iske tabak kebek izelgän Aj – / Bozly täräzädä şəyläse (Written corpus of the Tatar language (Electronic resource),2017);

Everything made an effort - fell at once - flared up, the grasses gripped with their roots to the ground, the sky fell, splitting like a cup <...> (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017).

The skull fell off like a cup, the whole brain became visible <...> (The national corpus of Russian language (Electronic resource),2017).

Thus, the associative-shaped bases of comparative structure semantics are of great interest. The analysis allows us to identify the relationship of images with different signs of national culture.

4 Conclusions

The comparisons of any language are the most valuable source of information about the culture and the mentality of people, they reflect the customs, rituals, habits of people, their ideas about morals, patterns of behavior, etc.

The specificity of comparative constructions can be manifested in the images and the ways of comparison expression. Each language has its own system of images, which is the custodian of cultural information. The unity of territory of residence, the history of development, etc. explains the existence of common images and measurement standards, as a consequence, similar comparative designs. The features of thinking, material and spiritual culture are the source of specific comparative unit appearance. The results of these comparative studies are of interest not only for linguistics and linguistic culturology, but also for psycholinguistics, since the structures under study record certain stereotypes of thinking that are characteristic of a certain ethnic-cultural community.

5 Summary

The study of comparative structures with the names of items of dishes showed that these objects in compared languages are the standards of comparison more often during the description of specific objects and phenomena of nature than the appearance and the character of a person. In order to characterize a person, the use of form and size is more common as the basis for comparison, the remaining examples are single ones. During the description of the same subjects, the variety of bases of comparison is presented - shape, size, color, temperature, action, sounds, etc.

The contacting of Tatar and Russian languages led to the mutual enrichment of languages, especially through everyday vocabulary. The lexical foundation for the names of dishes in the compared languages is largely identical, since the objects of utensils are basically the same. Nevertheless, we can note the absence of comparisons in Russian language, for example, with the lexeme "kazan" borrowed from Turkic languages, compare: Казан шәһәре чын казан кебек кайный, без югалып калдык, кая барырга да белмибез.

The comparative analysis of Tatar and Russian language comparative structure with the names of dishes showed the presence of more general characteristics than unique ones. This is conditioned by the centuries-old contacts and the coexistence of these ethnic groups on a single territory.

Acknowledgement

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

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