

NOMINATIONS OF PERSON WITH NAME-FOOD COMPONENTS IN TATAR NATIONAL DIALECTS OF TYUMEN REGION

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ABSTRACT

The perspective of scientific research is bound to questions of the person nomination in the Tatar national dialects of the Tyumen region. As research material the field records of the original dialect speech of the Siberian Tatars living in the Tyumen region written down in 2015 were used. The semantic meaning of language units was exposed to the analysis пәлец пит, липүшгә пит, шәңкә пит, он пит, күптермә амыс, эртник паш, шырцай, қурмац тел, пал итмәк etc. These nominations are elements of a language world picture of the Siberian Tatars. Research object are the nominations of the person with the name component of food in the Tatar national dialects of the Tyumen region. The research subject is semantics and structure of the secondary nominations – lexical (nouns, adjectives) and phraseological units. In studying lexical system of the Siberian Tatars language such scientists as D. G. Tumasheva, D.B. Ramazanova, etc. in 1992 made the significant contribution [Tumasheva, Ramazanova, 2013]. In the Tatar linguistics such researchers as R. R. Zamaletdinov, F.S. Nureyeva, T.H. Hayrutdinova, etc. [Zamaletdinov, Faizullina, Nureyeva, 2015; Hayrutdinova, 1993] were engaged 2015 in studying of culinary lexicon. Moreover, one of the actual directions in the Tatar linguistics is studying areal phraseology [Sibgaeva, 2015], [Sibgaeva, Salakhova, 2014]. In the center of scientists attention there are names of food in the literary language while dialect naming remain low-studied. Language of the Siberian Tatars is the living figurative language storing in itself historical memory of the people. The lexicon of the Tatar national dialects of the Tyumen region is many-sided: it differs in developed synonymy and variability. The purpose of our research is to analyze the dialect nominations of the person with the name component of food in structural-semantic and linguo-culturological aspects. The analyzed lexical and phraseological units (all in all 22 nominations) which are a metaphORIZATION product actually are not described in lexicographic practice. As a result of work we came to a conclusion that particular process or attribute, for example, appearance is the cornerstone of the word figurative sense. Use of nominative culinary lexicon means in naming function, new to them, promotes development of poli-semantic word structure. Range of research results application is rather wide: from further scientific researches of the secondary nomination of the person in dialect space of Tatar to reconstruction of a language world picture of a pre-coran era.

Keywords: *Siberian Tatars, Tobolo-Irtysh dialect, Tyumen region, secondary nomination, nomination of the person, food.*

INTRODUCTION

Language of the people is the historical memory, the keeper of cultural heritage [Nurutdinovna, Nurutdinovna, (Karimullina), 2015]. In the Tatar dialectology the territory of the Tyumen region is traditionally considered as an area of the Siberian Tatar dialects. As a rule, scientific researches are limited to selecting dialects on the common signs, at the same time the name of dialects corresponds to the name of the area or features of the district, e.g., Tyumen, Tobolsk, Zabolotny, etc. The scientific problem consists in a dialectological material failure to carry out the modern linguistic researches of the

secondary nomination [Andramonova, Usmanova, 2014], [Nailievna, Olegovich, Antonovna. 2015], [Nurullina, Chupryakova, Safonova, 2015]. Previously dialectological researches were carried out on studying primary nomination. Scientific novelty of work consists in engaging the field material shown for the first time and the detailed analysis of polysemantic structure of a dialectal word or the phraseological unit.

DATA AND METHODS

Research data is the field records of the Tatar national dialects and folklore materials of Vagaysky, Tobolsk and Tyumen areas of the Tyumen region collected by us during folklore and dialectological expedition in 2015. In work materials of lexicographic and folklore sources are used; dialectological and etymological dictionaries, as well as data from scientific works on history and ethnography of the Siberian Tatars.

When studying the nominations of the person with the name component of food the following methods of scientific research were applied:

- while collecting field material of the Tatar national dialects the **poll method** was used;
- **the descriptive and analytical method** provides the lexical and phraseological units analysis with the subsequent generalization of the received results;
- for identification and description of lexicological and phraseological units semantics on the basis of the immediate contextual environment the **distributive analysis** was used. So value of the person nominations with the name component of food is established proceeding from contents of all offer;
- when engaging in the linguistic data analysis from spiritual culture of the Siberian Tatars, in particular, phraseological units and children's folklore, **the method of the linguo-culturological analysis** was used.

1. THE NOMINATIONS OF THE PERSON WITH A COMPONENT NAME OF FLOUR CONFECTIONERY

In the Tatar national cuisine a specific place is held by baked and fried flour products which names are quite often used in forming the nominations of the person. As a rule, the name transfer is dictated by the form of flour confectionery: round and pointed. At the same time the formed phraseological units are designed on type

name of a flour product + somatizm,

used both in the literary language, and in a dialect. For example, the normalized phraseological unit *бәләш авыз* 'incapable person' – belish + mouth.

In article dialect units are analyzed. For the name of the round-faced person phraseological units are used *пәлең нит* – belish + face, *лунгизә нит* – flatbread + face, *шәңкә нит* – shanga + face. The lexeme *пәлең* 'meat pie' is used in the Tobolsk and Zabolotny dialects [BDSTY, 2009]. By the same principle

phraseological units are formed *он нит* ‘white-faced man’ – flour + face and *күптермә амыс* ‘pouty-lipped’ – big bun + mouth.

Pointy-head person is called *эртник паш* – fish-pie + head. Lexeme *эртник* (Tobolsky dialect) / *эртнек* (Tomsk dialect) / *эртних* (Zabolotny dialect) < rus *рыбник* ‘fish-pie’ is a pre-revolutionary loan, data from the dictionary of I. Giganov "an eritnik – fish pie" [Giganov, 1801].

Language material is presented by transfer of the name on similarity not only by product forms, but also by quality. A lexical unit with secondary and nominative value *павырсақ* ‘compassionate person’ it is used by Vagaysky Tatars. Boortsogs turn out in the form of extraordinary fragile hat. This quality of a national flour product has formed the basis of semantic transfer:

fragile flour product → the person with gentle temperament.

Lexeme *шәңкә* in figurative sense is used as a part of the phraseological unit *шәңкә нит* (шәңкә + face) and on its own. Unlike other traditional pies a shanga is open. Generally they are filled with mashed potatoes therefore pie collapses in hands. Possibly, this sign formed the basis of figurative sense ‘clueless person’ on the basis of which the verb is formed: *шәңкәләну* ‘to day dream’.

2. THE NOMINATIONS OF THE PERSON WITH A A HOT DISH NAME COMPONENT

2.1. *The nominations of the person with a component name of a liquid dish.* In the speech of Tobolo-Irtysh Tatars the lexeme is used: *шырцай* ‘whisk’, which was a main course in military and post-war years. Besides, this word is used in the meaning ‘unserious person’, the lexeme acts as a synonym to *шырық*: 1) watery; 2) unserious person. At the heart of semantic transfer there is a comparison of the liquid beginning with the unreliable person on whom it is impossible to rely.

Lexeme *шурб⁶а* ‘broth’ participates in formation of the phraseological unit *шурб⁶алы күс* – broth + eye ‘sore eyes from which slime exudes’. The phraseological unit figuratively and precisely transfers a disease state of the person – with the muddy watering eyes.

2.2. *The nominations of the person with a component name of grain dish.* The person with the full friable face is called *нутқа* ‘porridge’ or *нутқа нит* – porridge + face with association on similarity of appearance.

The forgotten dish today is *қурмац* ‘grain, roasted on a frying pan’ [Tumasheva, 1992]. The verb *кыр* it is noted under the Kyrgyz adverb in V. V. Radlov's dictionary meaning “to fry”: *пудай кырду онъ* – Radlov fried wheat [1899]; D. G. Tumasheva marks out three meanings in the word *қуру* – 1. to fry, 2. get into a pile, 3. to make fods, to finish knitting [Tumasheva, 1992]. The dictionary of the Russian national dialects contains a lexeme *затуран*, which is the Russian name for “Tatar dish *қурмачь* or *қурмац*. Food is cooked like this: overroast barley, pound, cook with milk, add butters and eat" [The dictionary of the Russian national dialects, 1976]. However in the speech of Tobolo-Irtysh Tatars still there is a phraseological unit *қурмац тел* ‘brisk on language, quick-tongue’ – fried grains + language. This phraseological unit contains a positive connotation: in culture of the Siberian Tatars resourceful in conversation, eloquent person, the sharp fellow is an object of general respect.

2.3. *The nomination of the person with a component name of baked dish.* In the Siberian Tatar dialects the phraseological unit *пичүнкә нит* ‘dark-skin’ – baked potatoes (< rus. bakey) + face, which is applied in a negative sense: *Шал пичүнкә нит нүтән игәнте* (Vagaysky district, village of Yurma) – *That dark-skin shies* is common.

3. THE NOMINATIONS OF THE PERSON WITH A COMPONENT NAME OF DAIRY PRODUCT

One of the central concepts in Tatar is "milk" in which the ancient valuable relations of the people to the world are reflected. This concept research relevance is caused by low-study. Word *сөт* 'milk' belongs to the most ancient category of lexicon and actively participates in forming phraseological units. For example, *сөт анасы* 'milk mother', *сөте кипмэгән* 'someone young and inexperienced', *сөт тә юк, йон да юк* 'having no use' [Isanbet, 1990], *сөтлө сыйыр* – 1. Woman, having a lot of milk; 2. Generous.

Milk since ancient times is considered a main product of delivery; it is being used fresh and processed. Let's consider the dialect lexical and phraseological units designating dairy products.

3.1. *The nomination of the person with a component name "күңцек"* is applied to the person who has got a false idea of himself, put on airs: *Қараң, қараң күңцекне!* (Look, look at that conceited person!). When carrying out field works unit *күңцек* is recorded meaning 'curdled milk', however in lexicographic sources other interpretation is given to the word – 'cheese' [Tumasheva, 1992], [BDSTY, 2009]. In this regard the specifying discussion with respondents as a result of which definitions of lexemes semantic for *күңцек* 'curdled milk' and *эремцек* 'cheese' were given. I. Giganov's dictionary contains the word *катык* meaning 'curdled milk' [Giganov, 1801]. Technologies of preparing dairy products of curdled milk and *катык* are excellent: curdled milk is formed by turning sour of crude milk, and *катык* is prepared from buttered milk. Thus, the researched lexemes are not synonyms.

Moreover, important argument for benefit of our point of view is semantics of a basic word *күңцек*: *күң* – to swell, increase in volume [Radlov, 1899]; *күңцү* – become sour: *сөт күңценте* [Tumasheva, 1992].

Therefore, the core of transfer is found in the course of a product preparation *күңцек*: at fermentation dairy product weight begins to increase in volume. This phenomenon is compared to behavior of the put on airs person: the individual tries to give himself an important appearance, at the same time seeks to occupy as much as possible place.

Thus, *күңцек* – 1. Curdled milk; 2. The put on airs person. The secondary nomination has a negative connotation.

3.2. *The nominations of the person with a component name "май"* in dialects are presented as public phraseological units *майлы күз* 'shmeless person' (butter + eye), as well as by dialectic *майлы паш* 'person, trying not to work' (butter + head). At the heart of unit transfer *майлы* there is a comparison in the first example with a substance turbidity, in the second example – with a substance insecure (*йылып йөрөйтә май шигелле* – unstable as butter). These language units are used in a negative key. Proverbs opposite demonstrate a positive connotation of a lexeme *май* 'butter': *кеше өйөнтә май цүлмәк, үс өйөнтә нуқ цүлмәк* (lit. while visiting - a pot with oil, in the house - a pot of dung), *йәтим нысау асрасаң, ағыс-порының май пулыр, йәтим пала асрасаң, ағыс-порының қан пулыр* (lit. if you grow up the orphan of a calf, the mouth-nose will be in oil, if you grow up the child's orphan, the mouth-nose will be in blood).

4. CHILD'S NOMINATIONS WITH A FOOD COMPONENT NAME

In culture of the Siberian Tatars a specific place is held by a question of child education which is brightly expressed in proverbs and sayings: *пала пулса, шуқ пулсын, шуқ пулмаса, юқ пулсын* (lit. if there is a child, let he will be a prankish if he isn't a prankish, then let the child not be); *қысым, сиңә әйтәм – киленем, син тыңла* (lit. daughter, I speak to you – the daughter-in-law you listen to); *арсар үсен мактар, дивана қысын мактар* (lit. the fool praises himself, the fooler praises the daughter). Important concepts of a language world picture are reflected in proverbs [Bochina, 2015], [Pavlovna, Arsenyeva, Safina, 2015], [Zholobova 2015], [Galieva, Galiullina, 2015].

The nominations of the child are presented by such units as *пал кисәгем* – honey, *пал итмәк* – honey bread, gingerbread (in XVIII century *бал итмәк* – gingerbread [Giganov, 1801]), *нан кисәгем* – bread piece from wheat flour of the premium sort, *татлым, тәмләшгәм* ‘sweety’ – tasty. These lexemes are reflected in folklore of the Siberian Tatars:

Палам, палам – пал кисәк,

Палам, палам – пал итмәк.

Translation: My child, my child – a honey piece, my child, my child – a honey gingerbread.

Минем иргәм шантай:

Сөткә утырған қаймақтай,

Көб^ә өгә пешгән майтай,

Таб^ә аға пешгән қоймақтай.

Translation: My child is such: as the formed cream on milk, as the churned butter in a milkchurn, as fried pancake on a frying pan.

Паламның паласы палтан татлы.

Translation: The child of my child is sweeter than honey.

Thus, tastes – delicious, sweet are the cornerstone of semantic transfer. The nominations of the child differ in a positive connotation.

CONCLUSIONS

During research of the secondary nominations we came to the following conclusions:

1. The analyzed lexemes are products of the secondary nomination which are actually not described in lexicographic practice. As a rule, appearance and taste of a dish forms a basis for the meaning transfer.
2. Taking into account syntactic functions of nouns, verbs and adjectives (according to N. D. Arutyunova) object are allocated (*пәлең пит, липүшгә пит, шәңкә пит, он пит, эртник паш, шырцай, құрмаң тел, пал итмәк*) and sign nominations (*татлы, шырық*). "Object names reflect and designate objects, sign names – attitudes, properties of the last therefore values of the first are more autonomous and absolute, values of the second – are relative and are determined by many factors" [The language nomination, 1977].
3. Use of culinary and gastronomic lexicon nominative means in name-giving function, new to them, promotes development of poli-semantic structure of the word.

SUMMARY

The concept "food" as a component of the world language picture is represented in cultural space of the Siberian Tatars by means of the secondary nominations of the person. The emotional and expression component of the nominations of the person with a gastronomic component is expressed by a positive and negative connotation which allows to find ideal view of the Siberian Tatars external and internal qualities for the person. In culture of the Siberian Tatars such qualities as nonsense, laziness, unreliability, pomposity are blamed.

ACNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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