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LEXICAL SEMANTIC FEATURES OF COOKING VERBS IN KAZAKH AND RUSSIAN

Abstract. This study examines the lexical-semantic features of cooking-related verbs in Kazakh and Russian, focusing on their similarities, differences, and cultural specificity. Culinary recipes are treated as a type of discourse in which verbs function as key structural elements that organize and convey the processes of food preparation. The research is grounded in the theory of lexical fields and applies componential, definitional, ethnolinguistic, and contrastive analysis methods to a corpus of verbs selected through continuous sampling. The findings demonstrate that while both languages share common semantic groupings of cooking verbs (e.g., preparation, cutting, frying, boiling), significant differences arise in the degree of semantic specificity and cultural marking. Kazakh verbs often encode ethnocultural practices and traditional cooking techniques that lack direct equivalents in Russian, reflecting the nomadic heritage and culinary traditions of the Kazakh people. In contrast, Russian employs more generalized verbs alongside a well-established system of international culinary terminology, largely influenced by European languages. The study highlights the role of cooking verbs as carriers of cultural and cognitive information and underscores the importance of accounting for semantic nuances in translation. The results contribute to contrastive linguistics, lexicography, and translation studies, particularly in the context of Kazakh language research.

Keywords: the Kazakh language, the Russian language, verb, lexis, semantics.

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Introduction

Studying the characteristics of verbs used in cooking is essential for understanding the lexical and semantic nuances of each language. Culinary recipes, as texts detailing the cooking process, serve not only to inform and teach but also to convey aesthetic elements to the reader. In these recipes, verbs and nouns act as primary structural elements, shaping the description of cooking actions. The cooking verbs in these texts are key to forming both verbal and nominal expressions, reflecting the specific ways actions are described across languages. For instance, Yu. Vysotsky's recipe illustrates how verbs and verb-derived nouns generalize actions, omitting specific tense, person, or mood markers, which aids in a more comprehensive examination of verb structures in various languages (Burkova, 2004).

This research, therefore, focuses on a comparative analysis of cooking-related verbs in Kazakh and Russian, aiming to uncover their distinctive features, similarities, and differences. The study particularly explores the semantic aspect of these verbs, including how their meaning shapes the perception of the cooking process in both languages.

The significance of this research lies in the necessity of providing a detailed analysis of cooking verbs in the Kazakh language, a subject that has not yet been thoroughly explored. This study contrasts these verbs with their Russian counterparts, employing a lexico-semantic analysis to offer a comprehensive description.

To compare the verbs related to cooking in Kazakh and Russian, we base our analysis on the classification of the cooking concept. Here, we define cooking as a process where raw materials or semi-finished products are transformed into a final product, which may be food or close to it. The classification is organized in such a way that it includes the meanings of all units within the comparable LSG. This is made possible by incorporating results from previous component analyses of dictionary definitions and data from thesaurus dictionaries. We propose that the classification of the concept forms a complex hierarchical structure with a single foundational "root," and that there are interconnections between the units in this structure.

The study is based on the Lexical Field theory, which views language as a system of interconnected words with related meanings. According to this theory, the lexicon is organized into fields of meaning that group words together, and these fields can be subdivided into larger units. This approach, influenced by structuralism, suggests that words gain meaning through their relationships with other words within a language system. The theory treats vocabulary as a network where each lexical item's significance is defined by its connection to neighboring terms.

In the Kazakh language, there is no distinct grammatical opposition between the perfect and imperfect aspects, though alternative linguistic methods exist to convey aspectual meanings. Verbs with a nominative function are particularly significant in the comparison of Kazakh and Russian. Analyzing verbs with a terminative aspect in Russian reveals that they are often translated into Kazakh using simple verb forms, such as "boil" (отварить – отваривать – қайнату). Additionally, Russian verbs expressing cumulative meaning, finiteness, and effectiveness have different translation equivalents in Kazakh, reflecting the language's specific nuances (Sultanova, 2017). Errors can occur due to misunderstanding of the differences between verbs in translation (Afrouz, 2020). To achieve accuracy, it is necessary to take into account the key differences of each verb. When describing cooking processes, many different verbs are used, which are often misinterpreted when translated between languages (Utami & Dewi, 2019).

This and other types of distinctions of Kazakh cooking verbs were analyzed within the framework of this research.

In his 1974 textbook *Modern Kazakh Language*, A. Yskakov discusses the unique nature of verbs, describing them as the most intricate and expansive grammatical category in the Kazakh language. He attributes the complexity and versatility of verbs to their rich vocabulary-semantic properties, extensive lexical and grammatical connections, and their crucial role as syntactic leaders in sentence structure (Yskakov, 1991).

Grammatical studies of verbs in the Kazakh language have significantly contributed to the development of Kazakh linguistics. Researchers such as A. Kalybayeva, N. Oralbayeva, Y.E. Mamonov, and A. Iskakov have made significant contributions, particularly in analyzing the verbal class of words and their semantic features. A. Khasenova, in her work on the “Grammar of the Kazakh Language,” emphasized the need for classifying verbs into lexical and semantic groups and proposed a new classification model. M. Orazov, in his research on the semantics of Kazakh verbs, identified 12 semantic groups of verbs, considering both semantic and morphological characteristics. Y.E. Mamonov examined verbs from a functional grammatical perspective and established key principles for classifying root verbs semantically. These studies have deepened the understanding of the verb categories and their grammatical properties in Kazakh linguistics (Iskakova & Zhanzhigitov, 2018).

L.G. Babenko describes the lexical-semantic space of a verb as an organized structure of lexemes grouped by similarities in meaning, morphology, and syntax (Babenko, 1999). This defines a lexico-semantic group (LSG) as a dynamic set of words with shared lexical meaning, organized by semantic derivation, and focused on differentiated naming. Researchers associate LSGs with paradigmatic fields; lexical units grouped by shared semantic features, developed extensively in the works of L. Weisgerber, S.D. Katsnelson, and others. Some scholars emphasize that language divides reality based on its internal principles, leading to unique semantic systems for each language. L.G. Babenko highlights that verbs are integral to expressing the interconnected acts, states, and actions in human activity, reflecting the language’s rich expressive capabilities.

Several researchers have examined the semiotics of food consumption using various terms and theories. Derzhavetskaya introduces the term “gluttonia” to encompass the entire food process, with recipes being part of what she calls “glutton discourse.” (Burkova, 2004). Olyanich (2003) focuses on the cultural and linguistic dimensions of culinary terms, associating “glut-tonic” with both gastronomy and the cultural cognition of food. Dobrenko (2009) defines the “culinary picture of the world” as a model reflecting national food preferences. Burkova (2004) interprets culinary recipes as “intertexts,” suggesting they include external elements within the main text. In conclusion, a culinary recipe is a text that provides both practical instructions and cultural context.

The study of cooking-related verbs, particularly those denoting food and liquid consumption, has gained significant attention in recent years, highlighting the importance of this lexico-semantic group. Research by scholars such as F.G. Amineva, S.I. Bakhtina, E.V. Belenko, and others shows an increasing interest in how verbs related to eating and drinking reflect cultural and national perspectives. These studies reveal that cooking verbs are often used metaphorically and function within stable expressions, playing an important role in understanding linguistic structures across different languages.

Works by F.H. Tarasova, M. Mellor, and V.A. Razumovskaya, for example, explore how verbs like “bite”, “chew”, “sip”, and “taste” function across languages such as English and Russian, revealing a range of meanings and stages within the actions of eating and drinking. Meanwhile, researchers such as N.D. Arutyunova and Paducheva focus on how verbs such as “to taste” can

function not only as actions related to consumption but also as part of broader cognitive and sensory processes. E.I. Kirilenko's study also emphasizes the role of verbs that mark the endpoint of actions, particularly when describing the completion of a consumption process, linking these actions to the physical changes occurring in the food or liquid consumed.

Nevertheless, studies on African languages have revealed that the semantic elements of cooking-related verb roots and their contexts are not universal across languages. Instead, they are highly specific to individual languages, influenced by factors such as the types of food, the location where cooking takes place, and the choice of cooking verbs (Devos, 2022).

Despite considerable scholarly attention, this field remains underexplored in Kazakh linguistics, and cooking verbs are still insufficiently studied in comparison to other verb groups. The need for further research of Kazakh cooking-related verbs is clear, especially considering how these verbs interact with cultural, cognitive, and linguistic processes. This highlights the relevance of investigating cooking verbs as a topic that bridges linguistic, cultural, and cognitive fields, making it an important area for continued academic inquiry.

Methodology and research methods

The methods used in this study are fundamental theoretical methods, such as a review of literature on this topic, a continuous sampling method when choosing verbs for cooking in languages, meta-semantic analysis, ethnolinguistic method, and a method of contrastive language analysis.

When determining the list of verbs under study, the continuous *sampling method* was used. *Methods of component and definitional analysis of lexical meanings* were used to analyze and compare the meanings and usage of selected verbs in Kazakh and Russian.

Component semantic analysis is an effective method for this study, since it allows you to study in detail the meaning of each verb, breaking it down into separate components (Kazeminejad et al., 2022). Utami and Eriyani (2022) note that such an analysis helps to determine the key characteristics of a word through their contrast with other components.

This focuses on examining the meaning structure of a language. During the research, cooking verbs, which convey distinct cooking processes, were analyzed in terms of their meanings and categorization into semantic groups. A comparative analysis of the meanings of cooking-related verbs in Kazakh and Russian was conducted, highlighting their unique characteristics within each language.

The ethnolinguistic method examines the connection between language and culture. In the Kazakh language, many cooking-related verbs reflect a deep link to the traditions and cultural practices of national cuisine. Using this approach, the study uncovered the ethnographic importance of verbs such as frying, stewing, etc., in the Kazakh language.

Contrastive language analysis helps highlight unique features of each language that may be overlooked in monolingual studies. It reveals differences in how languages express various aspects, such as verbs, across semantic, morphological, syntactic, and word-formation levels. A contrastive analysis of Kazakh and Russian verbs shows both significant similarities and differences in how these two languages structure and use verbs.

At present, contrastive linguistics has emerged as an autonomous field, capable of conducting comparative analyses between two or more languages to highlight key interlanguage distinctions and devise strategies to address them. The contributions of contemporary linguists, including E.D. Suleimenova, L.K. Zhanalina, Z.K. Akhmetzhanova, and M. Dzhusupova, focus on refining these contrastive methods. E.D. Suleimenova's monograph, "Kazakh and Russian lan-

guages: Fundamentals of Contrastive Linguistics”, represents an attempt to explore the theoretical and practical dimensions of this discipline, presenting it as a comprehensive and independent area of study (Bekmambetova & Khairova, 2013).

Discussion and observation

If we compare the verbs of cooking in the Kazakh language and the Russian language, we will see that they have their own semantic and cultural features. These differences are largely due to the variety of cooking methods and the structure of the lexical system. Below is a grouping based on comparing the two languages (Table 1). These verbs cover different stages of cooking and allow us to study them semantically in depth.

Table 1 – Cooking verbs in Kazakh and Russian

№	Grouping of cooking verbs according to the cooking processes	Verbs in Kazakh	Verbs in Russian	English translation
1	Preparation (general process)	Дайындау, әзірлеу, өңдеу	Готовить, приготовить, обработать	to cook
2	Cleaning and initial treatment	Тазарту, аршу, сыдыру	Чистить, очищать, снимать кожуру	to clean
3	Chopping and cutting methods	Тілімдеу, текшелеп турау, дөңгелекше турау, ірі кесекке турау, ұсақтап турау, томаршаға турау	Нарезать, резать, шинковать, крошить, кубиками резать, соломкой резать	to chop
4	Frying and heating methods	Қуыру, шыжғыру, май қыздыру	Жарить, обжаривать, тушить, подогреть	to fry
5	Boiling and stewing	Қайнату, бұқтыру, көктету	Варить, кипятить, тушить	to boil
6	Seasoning and decoration	Тұздау, тұздықтау, себелеу	Солить, приправлять, украшать, посыпать	to season
7	Baking and cooking on an open fire	Қақтау, ашыту, пісіріп алу	Запекать, печь, коптить	to bake
8	Culinary special activities	Сүзу (сорпаны немесе тұздықты сүзу) Ұнтақтау (дәмдеуіштерді ұнтақтау) Жұмсарту (қатты етті жұмсарту) Сығу (лимон немесе жеміс шырынын сығу)	фильтровать, измельчать, размячать, отжимать	Filtration Grinding Softening Squeezing

If we analyze verbs in cleaning and initial treatment grouping, there is a slight difference in meaning. In Russian, this group is commonly associated with expressions such as “clean the potato” or “cut the skin off the fruit.” In Kazakh, the term “peel” (аршу) extends beyond removing the outer layer to include cleaning the internal parts of food, such as in the phrase “peel the intestines.” In Russian, the verb “to fry” (жарить) typically refers to a widespread process. In contrast, the Kazakh term шыжғыру describes the act of frying food on low heat with oil, and there is no direct equivalent for this word in Russian.

Some cooking verbs in the Kazakh language reflect the national culture and traditional culinary features of the Kazakh people. Some of them, being characteristic of Kazakh culture, may not have a complete equivalent in other languages or be difficult to translate directly. Such verbs include:

1. Verbs characteristic of Kazakh culture:

- *Бұқтыру* – prolonged cooking of food at a low temperature or with minimal liquid, commonly used in preparing traditional Kazakh meat dishes.
- *Шыжғыру* – cooking food by frying or lightly sautéing it in heated oil, often used to describe the preparation of worms, fat, or meat as ready-to-eat dishes.
- *Томаршаға турау* – slice fish or meat into large portions, season with salt, or prepare it for baking – a distinctive technique in traditional cuisine.
- *Қақтау* – preserving meat or fish by hanging it over an open fire or exposing it to smoke – a method traditionally used in nomadic life for long-term storage.
- *Бұрқу* – drizzle butter, whey, or kefir over a finished dish, such as bagels or pan bread – a technique that holds a unique significance in traditional culinary practices.
- *Көктету* – gradually heat the food to a simmer, allowing it to absorb and develop rich flavors, as done with meat or broth.
- *Сыбағалау* – divide the meat into portions and serve each person an appropriate share – a practice deeply rooted in Kazakh hospitality and culinary traditions.

2. Special terms related to Kazakh cuisine

- *Сүрлеу* – refers to a method of preserving meat through smoking and salting, resulting in an exceptionally flavorful product with a distinct and pleasant aroma. Typically, only specific cuts of horse meat – such as the goose, mane, spine, and breast – are prepared in this way. For salting, the meat is lightly smoked, coated with fine salt, and dried in a shaded, well-ventilated area. In the past, Kazakhs would fully salt the meat and store it by embedding it in flour.
- *Шала қуыру* – partially cook the dish and then finish cooking it later.
- *Өріктеу* – crush the Kurt (a traditional Kazakh food made from dairy products) and use it as an ingredient to enhance the flavor of your food, such as by adding it to soup.
- *Кепсерлеу* – using a specialized tool to separate food from boiling liquid.
- *Шұжықтау* – the process of cutting and cleaning meat, followed by preparing and stuffing it into casings to make sausages.

Why is there no substitute? These verbs are deeply rooted in Kazakh household and culinary traditions, reflecting the nomadic way of life and the efficient use of natural resources. While Russian and English have terms describing similar processes, they lack the ability to capture the unique cultural nuances of Kazakh practices. For instance:

The verb for *бұқтыру* may translate as “stew” or “braise” in English, but it fails to encompass the distinctly Kazakh method of slow cooking. Similarly, the verb *қақтау* is rendered in English as “smoke” or “dry,” yet this process carries a deeper cultural significance within the context of Kazakh nomadic living. Similarly, the verb *сүрлеу* has no accurate translation and equivalent in Russian. This process can be distinguished with several methods such as 1) *тұздап сүрлеу* is the cooking method where various cuts of meat, including gray meat, goose, carcass, mane, collar, spine, and breast, are seasoned with salt and pepper. Instead of exposing the meat to sunlight, the 2) *қарын-сүрме* – belly-mascara technique is used to preserve it. In this method, salted beef or lamb is stored inside the stomach, where it naturally absorbs the flavors. The belly-mascara preservation technique involves hiding salted meat in the stomach. The meat absorbs the salt naturally while stored this way, allowing it to develop its unique taste and texture; 3) *ыстап сүрлеу* means to smoke the meat, a fire is lit, creating orange smoke inside the *shoshala* (smokehouse). The meat is hung and smoked within the *shoshala*, ensuring the right balance of smoke for optimal flavor.

If we talk about special features of cooking verbs in Russian, various lexical expressions (such as “fry on medium heat”) and phrases are commonly used to specify the methods and techniques involved in cooking, along with frequently used verbs, to describe culinary processes.

The integration of modern technologies and English-derived cooking verbs has progressed differently in the Kazakh and Russian languages. This variation largely stems from the process of linguistic adaptation, the renewal of vocabulary resources, and the establishment of standardized terminology.

1. Adaptation in the Kazakh Language

In the Kazakh language, verbs associated with modern culinary technologies are frequently borrowed from English or introduced via Russian through transliteration or calquing. Some of these borrowings have been formalized as standardized terms, while others remain informal.

- *Миксерлеу* (to mix): refers to blending ingredients with an electric mixer. The term *араластыру* (to mix) is used in technical contexts, while *миксерлеу* is also commonly found in informal settings.

- *Блендерлеу* (to blend): refers to processing solid and liquid ingredients into a uniform mass. An official equivalent has not yet been established, with expressions such as *ұсақтау* (crushing) or *араластыру* (mixing) often used instead.

- *Фритюрде қуыру*: refers to frying food in hot oil. The term “fryer,” borrowed from Russian, is used in Kazakh.

In Kazakh, new technological processes are often described by modifying or adapting methods existing words, such as *ұсақтап блендерлеу*. Certain words are either calqued or replaced by Russian terms, such as *галзурлеу* (to glaze), *грантинирлеу* (to gratin).

2. Adaptation in the Russian Language

In Russian, English-derived culinary terms are more prevalent, with many already incorporated into the standard culinary lexicon. The original English roots are often preserved or modified to fit Russian linguistic norms.

- *миксовать* (to mix): refers to combining ingredients. This term is widely accepted in official culinary terminology.

- *блендировать* (to blend): refers to using a blender to grind or combine ingredients. It has become a standard and commonly used term.

- *карамельизировать* (to caramelize): describes melting sugar into caramel. Borrowed from French and English culinary traditions, this term is used in a standardized manner.

- *глазировать* (to glaze): refers to applying a shiny, glass-like coating.

English terms for modern culinary tools and techniques are either directly adopted (e.g., *фритюр* (deep fryer), *гриль* (grill)) or adapted with Russian suffixes (e.g., *глазировать* (to glaze), *миксовать* (to mix)). These terms are extensively utilized in both professional culinary literature and official instructional materials.

Conclusion

The primary linguistic tools for expressing cooking-related concepts in different languages are verbs, particularly cooking verbs. These verbs encapsulate the key processes and situations associated with food preparation. This is because the lexical meaning of verbs inherently carries information about the cognitive structures that represent knowledge of specific activities.

This study explores the denotative and semantic characteristics of core cooking verbs in the Kazakh language and contrast them with equivalent verbs in Russian. It identifies common

patterns in how these verbs form a network of meanings. In the initial phase of the research, cooking-related verbs in Russian and Kazakh were categorized into specific groups. Using basic logical principles, the verbs that represent the primary actions involved in food preparation were identified and separated from the rest.

The primary outcomes of the research are summarized and analyzed accordingly.

While analyzing lexical semantic features of Kazakh and Russian cooking-related verbs, the similarities, differences, and features of both languages have been identified. Kazakh and Russian cooking verbs share several common features (Table 2):

Table 2 – Conclusion

The language	Similarities	Differences	Distinctive features	The impact of the English language
The Kazakh language	Common verbs for basic processes	Terms characteristic of the national food culture	Special verbs for traditional cooking	The terms are informal and in the adaptation phase
The Russian language	Describes similar culinary processes	French and English influence is obvious	International terminology is widely established	Terms are standard and professional

1. Similar features of cooking-related verbs in both languages:

- Categorization into thematic groups: in both languages, verbs are organized to represent different stages of the cooking process, such as preparation, chopping, frying, baking, and boiling.

- Basic meanings of terms: many terms convey similar fundamental actions, e.g., *пiципу* (to bake) in Kazakh corresponds to *варить* in Russian, while *қыру* (to fry) aligns with *жарить*.

- Shared naming approaches for tools and techniques: both languages use similar methods for naming culinary equipment and techniques, such as *фритюрде қыру* (to deep fry) equivalent to *жарить во фритюре*.

2. Differences. Cooking-related verbs in Kazakh and Russian languages exhibit notable semantic and cultural distinctions:

a. Semantic Differences:

- In Kazakh, specific verbs are used to distinctly describe individual actions. For instance, the verb *томаршаға турау* (cutting into large chunks) has no direct equivalent in Russian. In Russian, such processes are typically expressed using general verbs such as *резать*, *нарезать* (to cut).

- Russian often incorporates culinary terms from French or Western traditions. Terms such as *сотеировать* (sauté) and *грatировать* (gratinate) have no direct translation or equivalent in Kazakh.

b. Cultural Differences:

- Kazakh culture has unique verbs associated with preparing traditional dishes. Examples include *шыжғыру* (melting animal fat) and *бұқтыру* (slowly cooking meat or vegetables). In Russian, these processes are typically described using additional words or phrases. For example, *жарить с луком и маслом*, *тушить на медленном огне*.

Each language possesses unique lexical and cultural characteristics:

a. Features of the Kazakh Language:

- Ethnocultural identity. Verbs in Kazakh reflect traditional food culture and cooking methods. For example, verbs *бұқтыру*, *томаршаға турау*, *шыжғыру* highlight specific techniques for preparing traditional Kazakh dishes.

- Adoption of terms. The Kazakh language is still in the process of adapting modern culinary terminology. Borrowed words from Russian or English are often used with modifications, such as *глазурлеу* (to glaze) and *блендерлеу* (to blend).

b. Features of the Russian Language:

- Standardization of international terminology. In Russian, terms rooted in French and English culinary traditions, such as *кармелизовать*, *гратировать*, *фламбировать* are standardized and commonly found in professional texts.

- Generalized descriptions. Cooking processes are frequently described using generic verbs like *резать* (to cut), *жарить* (to fry), or *варить* (to boil). However, the names of specific techniques and tools are precisely defined.

Lastly, in connection with the development of modern culinary technologies and methods, terms from English contributed to both languages.

This study will further explore the features of the semantics of cooking verbs in Kazakh and the identification of its special features when compared with other languages. The results of this study can be useful in lexicography, translation theories, lingua-culturology, teaching Kazakh as a foreign language, etc.,

Conflict of interests, acknowledgements and funding information

The research paper contains no conflicts of interest.

The use of AI tools

AI tools were used to adapt the References sections in accordance with the journal's technical requirements, to standardize them, and to translate them into English accurately and in accordance with scientific standards.

Contribution of the authors. S. Aitkhozhayeva and M. Mambetova were responsible for defining research objectives and tasks, designing the research methodology, creating the research model, collecting material, and conducting analysis of the collected materials. A. Karymkhan responsible for planning the research, verifying the collected examples and analyses. During the study, the work was equally coordinated among the authors, and the integrity of the study and the accuracy of the data were ensured through mutual agreement and scientific collaboration.

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Қазақ және орыс тілдеріндегі ас әзірлеуге қатысты етістіктердің лексика-семантикалық ерекшеліктері

Аңдатпа. Зерттеу қазақ және орыс тілдеріндегі тағам дайындауға қатысты етістіктердің лексика-семантикалық ерекшеліктерін, олардың ұқсастықтары, айырмашылықтары және мәдени ерекшеліктерін қарастырады. Аспаздық рецепттер тағам дайындау үдерісін ұйымдастырып, жеткізетін негізгі құрылымдық элемент ретінде етістіктер қызмет атқаратын дискурс түрі ретінде қарастырылады. Зерттеу лексикалық өріс теориясына негізделіп, үздіксіз іріктеу арқылы алынған етістіктер корпусына компоненттік, дефинициялық, этнолингвистикалық және салғастырмалы талдау әдістері қолданылды. Зерттеу нәтижелері екі тілде де тағам дайындау етістіктерінің ортақ семантикалық топтары (мысалы, дайындау, турау, қуыру, қайнату) бар екенін көрсетеді. Алайда семантикалық нақтылық пен мәдени ерекшелік деңгейінде елеулі айырмашылықтар байқалады. Қазақ тіліндегі етістіктер көбінесе этномәдени тәжірибелер мен дәстүрлі аспаздық тәсілдерді білдіреді және олардың орыс тілінде тікелей баламалары бола бермейді. Бұл қазақ халқының көшпелі өмір салты мен ұлттық тағам мәдениетін көрсетеді. Ал орыс тілінде жалпылама етістіктер жиі қолданылып, еуропалық тілдердің ықпалымен қалыптасқан халықаралық аспаздық терминология жүйесі кеңінен таралған. Зерттеу тағам дайындауға қатысты етістіктердің мәдени және когнитивтік ақпарат тасымалдаушы ретіндегі рөлін айқындайды және аударма барысында семантикалық реңктерді ескерудің маңыздылығын көрсетеді. Нәтижелер салғастырмалы тіл біліміне, лексикографияға және аударматануға, әсіресе қазақ тілін зерттеу аясында, үлес қосады.

Түйін сөздер: қазақ тілі, орыс тілі, етістік, лексика, семантика.

**Лексико-семантические особенности глаголов приготовления пищи
в казахском и русском языках**

Аннотация. Данное исследование посвящено изучению лексико-семантических особенностей глаголов, связанных с приготовлением пищи, в казахском и русском языках, с акцентом на их сходства, различия и культурную специфику. Кулинарные рецепты рассматриваются как особый тип дискурса, в котором глаголы выступают ключевыми структурными элементами, организующими и передающими процессы приготовления пищи. Исследование опирается на теорию лексических полей и использует компонентный, дефиниционный, этнолингвистический и сопоставительный методы анализа корпуса глаголов, отобранных методом сплошной выборки. Результаты показывают, что в обоих языках существуют общие семантические группы глаголов приготовления пищи (например, подготовка, нарезка, жарка, варка), однако наблюдаются существенные различия в степени семантической конкретизации и культурной маркированности. В казахском языке глаголы часто отражают этнокультурные практики и традиционные способы приготовления, не имеющие прямых эквивалентов в русском языке, что связано с кочевым наследием и национальной кухней казахского народа. В русском языке, напротив, широко используются обобщённые глаголы наряду с устоявшейся системой международной кулинарной терминологии, сформированной под влиянием европейских языков. Исследование подчеркивает роль кулинарных глаголов как носителей культурной и когнитивной информации и акцентирует внимание на необходимости учета семантических нюансов при переводе. Полученные результаты вносят вклад в сопоставительное языкознание, лексикографию и переводоведение, особенно в контексте изучения казахского языка.

Ключевые слова: казахский язык, русский язык, глагол, лексика, семантика

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