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PROFESSION PHRASEOLOGY IN THE AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGE AND THE PLACE OF CULINARY PHRASEOLOGY AMONG THEM

In this article, the profession-specialty phraseology of the Azerbaijani language is reviewed. The place of culinary phraseology within the profession-specialty phraseology is determined. The article deals only with profession-specialty phraseology and is classified into groups depending on the content of phraseological units. The main features on which the profession-specialty phraseology is based are listed. A large number of phraseologisms related to profession-specialty phraseology are shown. It should be noted that the existing phraseology in the language does not cover all professions, but is formed only in certain professions. It is shown that the classification of profession-specialty phraseology is carried out according to the content of the lexical units that make up its parts, not according to the common meaning it expresses. It is emphasized that phraseological units related to cooking consist of words related to the profession of cooking. If the phraseological unit contains a lexical unit related to two different professions, the issue of assigning that phraseological unit to one of the two meaning groups attracts attention. We should note that there are phraseologisms that use lexical units related to one field and phraseologisms that use lexical units related to different fields, that is, phraseologisms that are used together with other groups. It is considered to refer to the leading word to identify the group. When it seems impossible to define a group, it is considered to rely on the common meaning expressed by the phraseology. If only lexical units related to the profession of cooking are used among the components of phraseology related to cooking, it is called pure culinary phraseology. Along with the lexical units related to the profession of cooking, phraseological units that form other groups of meanings are used together with other meaning groups.

Key words: *profession-specialty phraseology, culinary phraseology, pure culinary phraseology, culinary phraseology used together with other groups, leading word, common unified meaning.*

Introduction. The existing phraseology of the modern Azerbaijani language is one of the attention-grabbing areas of linguistics. As in every language, the phraseological system of the Azerbaijani language is distinguished in its own way. Phraseological units, like the lexical units present in the language, also exist in literary language in a large number and serve to express the idea like them. Phraseologisms appear as rich units in the language. Phraseological units bring language specific dynamics as they are used in speech.

Phraseological units are language units that correspond to the worldview and way of thinking of the Azerbaijani people, and resonate with their traditions, beliefs, and everyday life. Phraseological units also reflect the historical, cultural, and social influences of other Turkic-speaking peoples from a linguistic point of view. This similarity is visibly seen

from the lexical language units used in phraseological units and the content of the phraseological unit.

In modern Azerbaijani linguistics, profession-specialty phraseology has not been studied so far. Culinary phraseology is still being researched among profession-specialty phraseology. Culinary phraseology is related to the issue of nutrition, which is the basic need of people in life, and includes semantics related to nutrition. Cooking itself is a profession related to food preparation. Lexical units related to nutrition in the phraseology related to the profession of cooking appear in the language through the thought form of the Azerbaijani people. Culinary phraseology refers to the expression of various ideas from the perspective of nutrition.

Degree of processing of the problem – According to the existing genealogical division in linguistics,

the Azerbaijani language is a language belonging to the Oghuz group of the Turkic language family. Researching the system of phraseologisms of the modern Azerbaijani language and obtaining results will be effective and useful for the comparative study of phraseological units of other Turkic-speaking peoples. The analysis of the theoretical literature on phraseological units proves that the phraseological units formed by the profession-specialty lexicon occupy an important place in the phraseological system of the language. Profession-specialty phraseology is an unexplored field in Azerbaijani linguistics. If we take into account that profession-specialty phraseology in Azerbaijani linguistics has not been investigated in separate fields, the collection of material in this field, the study of culinary phraseology is distinguished by its novelty.

Purpose, tasks. The main goal of the study is to determine the groups of meaning in which the existing phraseology is divided according to content in Azerbaijani linguistics and to determine the place of cooking phraseology in the language system. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to carry out a number of tasks. From this point of view, taking into account the uniqueness of the topic, it is one of the main tasks to identify the professional fields in which the phraseology of profession-specialty has already been separated among the meaning groups of phraseology according to the content, and to show the place of culinary phraseology among them.

Methods. The research was carried out synchronously, and appropriately, the method of comparative analysis among phraseologists was used. Methods such as commonization, analysis, and deduction were used in the research depending on the tasks set.

Main discussion. Due to the stability feature, which is one of the formation principles of phraseologism, its semantics are less variable compared to the semantics of lexical units. [13, p. 102]. Based on the common meaning expressed by the phraseological unit and the meaning of the lexical units that components are expressed, phraseologisms are collected in groups on certain topics [11, p. 259].

Phraseologisms are related to one or another topic according to the meaning expressed by the words used in them.

In linguistics, as there is a profession-specialty lexicology, there is a profession-specialty phraseology based on it. Depending on the lexical-semantic system of the language, we see that there are phraseological units related to various professional fields among the profession-specialty phraseology. That is, the

words used in different professional fields are used as part of phraseological units. Several examples of phraseological units formed on the basis of a certain field of profession can be shown.

For example: caravan keeper (*karvan bağlamaq* (to line up) [9, p. 167], *karvan yükünü mənzilə çatdırmaq* (to grow old) [9, p. 167]), shepherd (*buynuzunu çomağa sürtmək* (to risk till death) [9, p. 65], *çomağın o biri başını çevirmək* (to change method) [9, p. 77]), boatman (*yelkəni suya salmaq* (to surrender) [9, p. 275], *dəryada gəmissi batmaq* (to be disappointed) [9, p. 87]), the butcher (*cəmdəyinə döşəmək* (to beat) [2, p. 402], *qoyunu qoyun, keçini keçiyə ayağından asmaq* (to punish everyone according to his actions) [8, p. 182]), executioner (*dor dibindən qaçmaq* (to move away from danger) [9, p. 96], *dara çəkmək* (to put in trouble) [2, p. 535]), fisherman (*suyu bulandırıb balıq tutmaq* (to take advantage of the crisis situation) [8, p. 224]), doctor (*həyatın nəbzini tutmaq* (to adapt to the demands of the times) [3, p. 381], *can dərmanı* (the most useful for the body) [9, p. 66]), driver (*sükəni belə saxla* (the word used when expressing consent to work at the same level) [9, p. 243], *arabanın təkərinə çomaq soxmaq* (to hinder) [9, p. 24]), forest ranger (*ağacların arxasında meşəni görməmək* (not seeing the main point by getting down to the smallest details) [9, p. 11], *arığın qoruqda nə işi* (the word used when expressing that the weak person can get harm) [9, p. 26]) və s. They contain words related to the relevant professional field.

There are many professions. For example: shoemaker, potter, timberman, singer, gardener, blacksmith, teacher, tailor, fortune teller, hunter, jeweler, farmer, broker, accountant, merchant, barber, soldier, herdsman, man of letters, bricklayer, miller and etc.

However, there are no phraseological units related to all professional fields in the language. Phraseologisms serve to express an idea, refer to a concept in one or another language. Phraseologisms are formed in the language in accordance with the needs of the language in expressing an idea, they are not formed in an unnecessary number. That is, phraseologisms related to all professional fields do not exist.

Phraseologisms formed on the basis of a certain field of profession are formed when words related to a group of professional fields are used in the composition.

For example, the word *hat* can be used as part of a compound related to the profession of a hatter. For example; *papağı giünə yandırmaq* (to wait in

vain) [9, p. 225], *parağını göyə atmaq* (to rejoice) [4, p. 571], *parağını qabağın qoyub fikirləşmək* (to think thoroughly) [4, p. 571], *parağını qoltuğuna vermək* (to cast out in disgrace) [9, p. 225]. Regarding the profession of archery, phraseological units were created with the help of the word *arrow*. For example; *ox olub gözünə batmaq* (to annoy by being constantly in sight) [9, p. 215], *oxu atıb yayını gizlətmək* (to one's mind hidden) [4, p. 516], *oxu daşa dəymək* (to fail the attempt) [4, p. 516]. The word *horseshoe* is used in connection with the profession of a farrier. For example; *gah nala vurur, gah da mıxa* (a man who often changes his mind) [9, p. 125], *dovşanı nallamaq* (to act improperly) [9, p. 97], *birəni nallamaq* (to show skill in a delicate task) [9, p. 58], *nala-mıxa vurmaq* (to hesitate) [9, p. 208], *nalı oda qoymaq* (to make extremely uncomfortable) [9, p. 208]. The word *mill* is used in connection with the profession of a miller. For example; *dəyirmanda üyünmək* (to be ordinary) [9, p. 88], *düşmən dəyirmanına su tökmək* (to work for enemy) [8, p. 92], *suyu sovulmuş dəyirmanı oxşamaq* (to be devastated) [5, p. 157], *saqqalını dəyirmanda ağartmaq* (to be inexperienced) [5, p. 24]. The word *shoe* related to the profession of a shoemaker can be used in phraseology. For example; *iki ayağını bir başmağa dirəmək* (to be stubborn) [3, p. 513], *başım başmaqçıdan, qolum qolbaqçıdan* (the word used when expressing that you have nothing) [9, p. 41], *başmaqlarını cütləyib qabağına qoymaq* (getting ready to say goodbye) [2, p. 244], *başmaqları da razi olmaq* (ironically to be heartily content) [2, p. 244]. The lexical unit of *horse* can be the means of expression of phraseology related to hostler. For example; (*at min, çap* (wide space) [9, p. 28], *at oynatmaq* (to dominate) [2, p. 156], *atdan düşüb, eşşəyə minmək* (to decline in wealth and position) [9, p. 28]). *Camel* may be a word related to the camel keeper profession. For example; *dəvəni çömçə ilə suvarmaq* (to give someone less than he needs) [9, p. 87], *dəvəni eşşəyin quyruğuna bağlamaq* (to do injustice) [9, p. 87], *dəvəni toya çağırmaq* (to call to work not to have fun) [9, p. 87]). The word *to play* can be used in relation to the profession of a dancer. For example; *qaytağı oynamaq* (to suffer from pain) [4, p. 85], *hər çalınan havaya oynamaq* (not having one's own opinion) [9, p. 144], *çirtiq çalib oynamaq* (to be happy) [9, p. 76], *əli çalib ayaqları oynamaq* (to rejoice) [9, p. 111]). Phraseologisms related to the profession of a musician may contain the word *to play*. For example; *həyəcan təbili çalmaq* (to alert everyone about the dire situation) [9, p. 146], *köhnə hava çalmaq* (to repeat the obvious) [9, p. 172], *şeypur çalmaq* (to spread bad information) [9, p. 245], *zurna çalmaq*

(to talk nonsense) [5, p. 691]). The word *bee* can be used in connection with the beekeeping profession. For example; *arı yuvası* (the crowd) [2, p. 135], *arı yuvasına çöp soxmaq* (to cause objection) [2, p. 135], *arım var, arım var- eşşəkərisi* (not being as much as it is praised) [9, p. 27]).

In phraseology, there are phraseologisms that are formed on the basis of a certain field of profession. Bricklayer (*təməl daşı qoymaq* (to form the basis) [9, p. 250], *hasar çəkmək* (to create an obstacle) [3, p. 332]), man of letters (*satira atəşinə tutmaq* (to criticize) [9, p. 232]), herdsman (*bordağa bağlamaq* (to fatten) [2, p. 335], *dam dirəyini kələ qoşub çəkmək* (to knock down) [9, p. 81]), barber (*başında dəlləklik öyrənmək* (to learn by trying on someone else) [9, p. 43], *başını orada isladib burada qırmaq* (to arrive urgently) [9, p. 46]), soldier (*top-tüfəngə tutmaq* (to criticize harshly) [9, p. 253], *qılncdan keçirmək* (to mass murder) [9, p. 191]), broker (*hesabı çürütmək* (to clarify the problem) [9, p. 143], *qiymət qoymaq* (to put a price) [4, p. 166]), accountant (*pula pul deməmək* (to have a lot of money) [8, p. 212], *əli pulla oynamaq* (to get rich) [9, p. 113], *bir misqal dilini qoyub bir batman başı ilə danışmaq* (to move his head and answer) [9, p. 56]), merchant (*tərəzinin gözünü əymək* (to take sides) [9, p. 251]), farmer (*oraqçılara başaqçı olmaq* (to be of no use) [9, p. 215], *şərti şumda kəsmək* (to agree on the terms in advance) [8, p. 227], *ədavət toxumu səpmək* (to be hostile) [9, p. 104]), jeweler (*əli qızıl kəsmək* (to know how to make a lot of money) [9, p. 112], *qızıl küpünə düşmək* (to be in wealth) [9, p. 192], *qulağında sırğa eləmək* (to remember wise advice) [9, p. 195]), hunter (*tələ qurmaq* (to deceive) [5, p. 303], *dovşana qaç deyir, tazıya tut demək* (to conduct bilateral work) [2, p. 678]), fortune teller (*fal açmaq* (to tell fortune) [9, p. 122], *caduya salmaq* (to bewitch) [2, p. 377]), tailor (*arşın udmaq* (to stand straight) [9, p. 27], *don biçmək* (to deceive) [9, p. 96], *ipə-sapa yatmamaq* (not following discipline) [3, p. 564]), teacher (*həyat dərsi vermək* (to teach how to live in life) [9, p. 145]), blacksmith (*dəmiri isti-isti döymək* (to resolve a case promptly) [9, p. 85]), singer (*zildən bəmə salmaq* (to slow down) [9, p. 285]), gardener (*dağdan gəlib bağdakını qovmaq* (to obtain by force what is not one's own) [9, p. 80]) and etc.

If a lexical unit related to one profession is used in a phraseology, it is a phraseology related to the name of that profession. However, it is necessary to take into account that phraseologism consists of at least two or more components. As noted by H. Bayramov, phraseological units are «constructions consisting of the historical combination of two or more complete

words in the expression of an idea» [1, p. 27]. Taking into account that phraseologism consists of two or more lexical units, here a case of assigning it to a specific meaning group occurs.

If the phraseological unit contains a lexical unit related to two different professions, we have to attribute that phraseological unit to the one of two meaning groups.

Çünkü oldun dəyirmançı, çağır gəlsin dən, Koroğlu [9, p. 78] example is an expression that indicates that a person who is in an unpleasant situation is forced to agree with those conditions. The word «mill» is a lexical unit related to the profession of a miller, the word «grain» is a lexical unit related to the profession of agriculture, and the name Koroğlu resonates with a historical event. Koroğlu, the leading word of the combination, refers phraseologism to the group related to the historical event, and also that example appears as a phraseologism used together with other fields.

Therefore, we should note that there are phraseologisms that use lexical units related to one field and phraseologisms that use lexical units related to different fields. Phraseologisms using lexical units related to different fields cannot be called phraseologisms related to one profession, it is more correct to call them phraseologisms used together with other fields. *Çünkü oldun dəyirmançı, çağır gəlsin dən, Koroğlu* example is one of those phraseology that is used together with other fields.

A lexical unit used in phraseologism not only creates a profession-specialty phraseologism, but also may have created another group of phraseologisms. For example, the lexical unit of *water* can create not only phraseology related to the profession of cooking, but also phraseology belonging to another group. For example; *ağzına su alıb dayanmaq* (to keep silent) [6, p. 76] is an example of culinary phraseology, *suyu bir arxdan axmamaq* (not getting long with each other) [9, p. 242] is a phraseology related to agriculture, *susuz dəyirman* (neglected) [9, p. 242] is a phraseology related to the profession of a miller, *suyu bulandırılıb balıq tutmaq* (to take advantage of the crisis situation) [9, p. 243] is a phraseology related to the fishing profession. The example of *Çaya susuz aparıb susuz gətirmək* (a clever man) [10, p. 31] is included in the group of phraseological units formed on the basis of narratives and events related to geographical names. The lexical unit of *Bir içim su kimi asan* (very easy) [6, p. 288] is pure culinary phraseology.

In common, Hasrat Hasanov uses the term leading word and notes that it is difficult to determine the leading word in stable compounds compared to non-

fixed compounds. Because in stable compounds, the structure is solid, there are no structural-semantic models. The structural-semantic stability of stable compounds is based on the stability of the lexical composition and its structural-semantic modeling [7, p. 213].

If lexical units related to pure culinary phraseology are used among the components of phraseological units, it can be called pure culinary phraseology. Phraseological units in which lexical units forming other meaning groups are used along with lexical units related to the profession of cooking can be called phraseology that is used together with other meaning groups.

If words related to that profession are not used among the components of a phraseological unit related to cooking, but the common content of the expression includes cooking, it remains in the corresponding group to which the leading word of the combination belongs. That is, it cannot be considered culinary phraseology. *Çənəsi işləmək* (to eat without break) [9, p. 75], *toqqalarının altını bərkitmək* (to eat well) [6, p. 1353], *kəkliyi azmaq* (to have a stomach ache from overeating) [9, p. 169] and etc. Although the content of the examples is related to nutrition, they are not culinary phraseology.

If it is not possible to distinguish the leading word, it is necessary to determine it according to the new common content created by the words in the combination. For example: *ziriliğine salmaq* (to be rude) [9, p. 284], *yerinə yetirmək* (to fulfill) [9, p. 276], *təsəlli tapmaq* (to find solace) [9, p. 251], *lələyün getmək* (to long for something) [9, p. 200], *ikiqat olmaq* (to flatter) [9, p. 156], *əndişəyə düşmək* (to be anxious) [9, p. 118], *dala durmaq* (to stand back) [9, p. 80] and etc. It is difficult to distinguish such a group of samples.

The grouping of phraseological units by content is not carried out according to the common meaning expressed by the combination. Because if there was such a classification, phraseologisms would cover many different topics and an unnecessary group would be separated for the sake of a small sample. Only if it is impossible to determine the leading word, it can be divided into relevant and existing groups according to the content. Grouping by content is relative.

Culinary phraseology is included in profession-specialty phraseology. Examples of culinary phraseology in the language are interesting from a research point of view. The lexical units in which the components of culinary phraseology are expressed include words related only to the culinary profession. For example; *kefinə soğan doğramaq* (to upset)

[9, p. 168], *kündəsi küt getmək* (not to be successful) [9, p. 176], *çörək kəsmək* (to be friend) [6, p. 392], *duz -çörək yemək* (to be friend) [6, p. 494], *payına yağlı tikə düşmək* (to have a luck) [6, p. 1190], *aş olmaz, bozbaş yeyərik* (to make a living according to means) [6, p. 156], *ucuz ətin şorbasi olmaz* (not to get good results with less expenditure) [6, p. 1371], *bıçaq pendiri kəsən kimi kəsmək* (to cut easilly) [6, p. 267], *xəşilini çalmaq* (to kill) [9, p. 152], *alma kimi soymaq* (to rob) [6, p. 121], *başqa unun xəmiri olmaq* (to be a stanger to loved one's) [9, p. 47], *ayranına turş deməmək* (to prise a useless commodity) [6, p. 186], *qazan kimi qaynamaq* (to make a mess) [6, p. 944], *halvasını çalmaq* (to act on another's word) [6, p. 719], *ələkdən keçirmək* (to check carefully) [6, p. 565], *qaşığı çömçədən irəli olub* (not to mention the adults) [6, p. 941] and etc. is pure culinary phraseology. Because they contain onion, bread, salt and bread, fatty pieces, honey, pilaf, meat, soup, knife, cheese, khashil (the name of a dish), apple, flour, dough, ayran (the name of a drink), sour, spoon, ladle, pot, halva (the name of a dish) words related to the profession of cooking have been used.

The phraseological system reflects the everyday life, historical past, customs and traditions, wisdom, national psychology of the Azerbaijani people [14, p. 3]. An important field such as nutrition also has an impact on the phraseological system. Cooking is a profession related to cooking. The lexical units used in culinary phraseology include product names, food names, words related to kitchen utensils, and corresponding verbs used in the culinary profession. Culinary phraseology includes semantics related to nutrition, a basic human need. The way of thinking belonging to the people of Azerbaijan shows itself in many examples of phraseologisms.

If the component in the phraseological unit is expressed by a lexical unit related to a specific profession, it belongs to the corresponding group according to that lexical unit. However, it should be taken into account that the composition of phraseological units consists of at least two or more words. Lexical units of several professions can be used in one example. It is not correct to attribute one example to two professions. Here, it is necessary to determine the leading component of the phraseological unit and therefore include it in the appropriate group. The structure of the phraseological unit can also be used to determine the leading word. With reference to the structure of non-fixed compounds, it is necessary to determine the main aspect of the combination and pay attention to the lexical unit there. Most often, the same lexical unit is a word related to the profession of

cooking. For example; *arpa çörəyi* (who is not close to people) [9, p. 27], *haram tikə* (forbidden piece) [9, p. 141], *kənək qoz* (extremely hard) [9, p. 171] and etc. Here, taking into account that the common meaning of the phraseology is formed as a result of moving away from the initial meaning of the components, it is also possible to take the common meaning as the basis instead of the leading word. Because among the components of a group of phraseological units there are no words related to pure culinary phraseology, but the content can be related to cooking. *Dəyirmanı yaxşı üyüdür* (to eat well) [9, p. 88], *mədəsini aldatmaq* (to eat) [9, p. 204] and etc. However, we can consider only the use of words suitable for the profession of cooking in the compound composition as the main indicator of culinary phraseology. Phraseological units that resonate with the profession of cooking, but do not contain words related to the profession of cooking, belong to other relevant groups other than the group of culinary phraseology.

We can think of the basis of a leading word or a common meaning as an additional criterion for distinguishing the group of profession-specialty phraseology.

Because phraseologisms as a secondary nominative unit combine their sides with the global meaning at a new level. The stronger the combination in the common new meaning is, the more stable the expression is [15, p. 550]. The interconnectedness of the components of phraseologism is the combination of the global meaning, that is, the stability of that phraseological unit. When it is difficult to make a division based on the lexical units in the phraseologism, we can divide them into groups according to a very small number of content based on the common new meaning of the compound.

Structural-semantic models of phraseological units help to reveal its essence and semantic nuances. The process of ellipsis of the components of some phraseology takes place, and its internal form becomes unclear, and the original meaning disappears. But the common meaning of the combination remains [11, p. 93]. The constant presence of a common meaning can be helpful as a cause for determining grouping by content.

Conclusions. Those units are divided into groups according to the content based on the common meaning of the words used in phraseology. One of them is shown to be profession-specialty phraseology formed on the basis of a certain field of profession, and many examples of them are shown.

Phraseologisms are not related to all professions, as they appear in the language in accordance with the

needs of the language in expressing an idea. It is noted that there are phraseologisms related to professions such as shoemaker, potter, timberman, singer, gardener, blacksmith, teacher, tailor, fortune teller, hunter, jeweler, farmer, barber, accountant, merchant, broker, soldier, herdsman, man of letters, bricklayer, miller, hatter, archer, farrier, hostler, camel keeper, dancer, musician, cook, beekeeper and etc.

If the lexical unit in which the composition of the phraseology is expressed is related to any profession, it is considered a phraseology related to the name of that profession. However, it should be taken into account that phraseologism consists of at least two or more components. Because, when there is a lexical unit related to two different professions, we have to attribute that phraseological unit to one of the two

meaning groups. Lexical units related to different fields are called phraseologisms whose phraseology is used together with other fields.

If lexical units related to pure culinary phraseology are used among the components of phraseological units, it is marked as pure culinary phraseology. Phraseological units used together with other meaning groups are called phraseological units, which are used together with lexical units that form other groups of meanings related to the profession of cooking. If a phraseological unit related to cooking does not contain words related to that profession, if the common content of the expression simply covers cooking, that phraseological unit remains in the corresponding group to which the leading word of the combination belongs.

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Алмаз М. Т. ПРОФЕСІЙНА ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЯ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСЬКІЙ МОВІ ТА МІСЦЕ КУЛІНАРНОЇ ФРАЗЕОЛОГІЇ СЕРЕД НИХ

У цій статті розглядається професійно-спеціальна фразеологія азербайджанської мови. Визначено місце кулінарної фразеології у фразеології професії-спеціальності. У статті йдеться лише про професійно-спеціальну фразеологію та розподілено на групи залежно від змісту фразеологічних одиниць. Перелічено основні ознаки, на яких базується професійно-спеціальна фразеологія. Показано велику кількість фразеологізмів, пов'язаних із фразеологією професії та спеціальності. Слід зазначити, що існуючі в мові фразеологізми охоплюють не всі професії, а утворюються лише в окремих професіях. Показано, що класифікація професійно-спеціальних фразеологізмів здійснюється за змістом

лексичних одиниць, що входять до його складу, а не за загальним значенням, яке вони виражають. Наголошується, що фразеологізми кулінарії складаються зі слів пов'язаних із професією кухаря. Якщо фразеологізм містить лексичну одиницю, пов'язану з двома різними професіями, повертає увагу питання віднесення цієї фразеологічної одиниці до однієї з двох груп значень. Слід зазначити, що розрізняють фразеологізми, у яких використовуються лексичні одиниці, що відносяться до однієї галузі, і фразеологізми, у яких використовуються лексичні одиниці, що відносяться до різних галузей, тобто фразеологізми, що вживаються разом з іншими групами. Вважається, що це стосується провідного слова для ідентифікації групи. Коли здається неможливим визначити групу, вважається, що вона спирається на загальне значення, виражене фразеологізмом. Якщо серед компонентів фразеологізму, пов'язаного з кулінарією, вживаються лише лексичні одиниці, пов'язані з професією кухаря, його називають чисто кулінарною фразеологією. Поряд з лексичними одиницями, пов'язаними з професією кухаря, разом з іншими групами значень вживаються фразеологізми, що утворюють інші групи значень.

Ключові слова: професійно-спеціальні фразеологізми, кулінарні фразеологізми, суто кулінарні фразеологізми, кулінарні фразеологізми, що вживаються разом з іншими групами, головне слово, спільне уніфіковане значення.