SVETLANA MITROFANOVNA PROKOPIEVA VLADIMIR DMITRIJEVIČ MONASTYREV

TYPOLOGY OF POLYSEMY IN VERBS OF MOTION (YAKUT AND GERMAN LANGUAGES)

INTRODUCTION

The interest in typological studies of languages, in particular, in comparative studies on concept structure of polysemantic verbs has increased due to the most intensively developing field of cognitive linguistics at present. The semantics analysis of the polysemantic verbs $\kappa \theta m$ and *fliegen* of the modern Yakut and German languages brings us to the domain of concepts.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze lexicographic codification of the phenomenon of polysemy in various languages of the Turkic and German language families. The object of this paper, the polysemantic verb $\kappa \theta m$ of the Yakut language, is compared to the polysemantic verb *fliegen* of the German language for the first time based on the analysis of concept structure of the verbs under consideration. Illustration material was taken from the 4th volume of the bilingual (Yakut–Russian) Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language (GADYL 2004–2016) and the New Great German–Russian Dictionary (GGRD 2008). The present paper is devoted to typological research of the Yakut and German polysemantic verbs $\kappa \theta m$ and *fliegen* as the analysis of not only related but nonrelated languages as well reveals both ethnic specific and universal features.

To interpret functional actualization it is necessary to return to the structure of knowledge behind a language unit. The direct nominative meaning of the verb $\kappa \theta m$ and fliegen reflects the main components of the concept structure that may be attributed to the concept core: object, operation, result. The distributive method was used to analyze the actualization of meanings of the Yakut and German polysemantic verbs $\kappa \theta m$ and fliegen in context. For the polysemantic verbs $\kappa \theta m$ and fliegen, the parties of an action expressed by subject are of main interest as the paradigmatic meaning of the verbs reflects the main components of the concept structure through subject. The study of a principal component of the object's concept structure revealed the following concepts: man, proper name, artifact, natural phenomenon, toponym, mental action, abstract notion. All the concepts given

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above, 10 lexico-semantic variants of the polysemantic word $\kappa \omega m$ and 8 meanings of the verb *fliegen*, are represented and codified according to all lexicographic rules and requirements in the GADYL and GGRD that are an inexhaustible source for further research into comparative and typological linguistics.

METHODS

The research results may serve as the basis for filling lacunas in typological studies of Yakut and German are of interest for further research into other layers of compared languages as well as comparative-historical and typological perspective of studying linguistic phenomena. The study is of complex character; to reveal universal and specific ethnic-cultural features of compared Yakut and German linguistic units used the inductive-deductive method was used, *i.e.* theoretical conclusions result from the analysis of practical material. Using the component analysis, lexical units were separated into the smallest meaningful parts.

The polysemantic verbs $\kappa \theta m$ and *fliegen* were analyzed using dictionary definitions recorded in 4th volume of GADYL and GGRD. The distributive method was used to analyze actualization of meanings of the Yakut and German polysemantic verbs $\kappa \theta m$ and *fliegen* in context. The typological analysis was invoked to reveal the ethnic specifics of compared Yakut and German polysemantic verbs.

These methods interact, supplement one another enabling one to investigate the concept as an object of interaction between language, mind, and culture. As the descriptive, contrastive, and comparative-historical methods have been applied in linguistic research for a long time, the concept analysis is a comparatively novel research method.

The semantic analysis explains words, whereas the concept analysis proceeds from knowledge of the world. In the concept analysis, knowledge of linguistic thinking is of great importance. There are many approaches to the analysis of concepts, the ways to describe them based on the use of various research materials. We refer to the concept analysis as a method to describe verbal representation of a concept by building its verbal model.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Polysemy is the most extensively represented semantic category in lexicography (Robins 1987; Monastirev 2006). Polysemy is a language universal (Wierzbicka 1985; Leech 1974; Nerlich, Todd 2003; Verspoor, Lowie 2003; Popova 2011; Barabash 2015; Lesheva 2014; Robins 1987). It is an integral feature of natural languages, their constituent. Words of any language form a universal

base for developing polysemy, with almost any language unit having sufficient potential to develop new meanings as demonstrated by research results (Tuggy 1993; Gyori 2002; Kubrjakova 2003; Olchovskaja 2015; Achmatova 2015; Arnold 2016; Cruse 1986; Geeraerts 2006; Glebkin 2016). Traditionally, polysemy is referred to as presence of several meanings, lexico-semantic variants in one word (Novikov 2005). In this paper, polysemy is considered in the light of concept processes found in semantic structure of the polysemantic verbs κοm 'fly' in modern Yakut and *fliegen* 'fly' in modern German. The interest in typological studies of languages, in particular, comparative studies of concept structure in polysemantic verbs has increased as it is the most intensively developing field of cognitive linguistics at present (Pesina, Latushkina 2014; Pesina 2015; Boyarskaja E. L. 2015; Boyarskaja M. M. 2015; Kovaljeva, Kulgavova 2014; Belyavskaya 2014; Boldyrev 2016; Kurbakova 2015; Rosch 1975; Ryshkina 2014; Shershneva 2014; Taylor 1999; Vinogradova 2014).

The verbs $\kappa \theta m$ and *fliegen* are grouped into the verbs of motion according to their semantics and they are semantically productive. Difference in lexicographic codification of Yakut and German polysemantic verbs can be explained by the fact that words in GADYL are illustrated by examples from folklore, literary, and journalistic texts, etc., whereas GGRD provides only expressions and analytical patterns. As a consequence, examples to the polysemantic verb *kelare* given in the Yakut language almost unabridged.

The polysemantic verb $\kappa \theta m$ is represented in the fourth volume of GADYL by 10 lexical meanings. The verb of motion *fliegen* is represented in GGRD by 8 meanings. The present paper provides concept analysis of the illustrative material of all meanings of the verbs $\kappa \theta m$ and *fliegen*. The investigation of lexicographic data is integral with the research of the whole linguistic material as these are dictionary sources that help make the first impression about a concept and linguistic means of its expression. Informative contents of a concept is similar to a dictionary entry of the concept's key word as it only includes features differentiating the concept's denotation and excludes incidental, unnecessary, and evaluative ones.

Both animate and inanimate beings (human, animal, mechanical means, etc.) can be the subject of motion in these verbs. First, the analysis of the polysemantic verb *kot* as illustrated in GADYL:

Lexical Level of the Analysis of the Polysemantic Verbs kom and fliegen

Being semantically a verb of motion, the polysemantic verb κom is of interest from the semantic perspective as semantic relations within related meanings of this verb are expressed by forms of one word. In the fourth volume of GADYL (p. 375–380) the polysemantic verb κom is represented by 10 lexical (lexico-semantic variants) and 24 phraseological units.

In the case of the polysemantic verb $\kappa \omega m$, the parties of motion expressed by subject are of greatest interest for research as the paradigmatic meaning of this verb reflects the basic structure components through subject.

Therefore, the subject of motion of the verb $\kappa \theta m$ can be both animate and inanimate beings (*human*, *animal*, *artifacts*, *natural phenomena*, etc.). First, the **subject** analysis of the polysemantic verb $\kappa \theta m$ illustrated in the GADYL:

A) Animate beings:

1. Human

 O_{5000} — Children: O_{5000} уочаратынан быаны көтөллөр. — The children one by one are jumping over the rope.

Muh - I: Бэнис кылааны көтөн, алтыс кылаас үөрэнээччитэ буоллум. — Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade.

Хайынардым — Skier: Быный тыалтан чэпчэкитик хайынардыт көтөн инэр. — The skier is flying lighter as the light-footed wind.

2. Proper name

Mannыp - Mappyr: Mannыp тимир күрүөнү үрдүнэн көттө. — <math>Mappyr jumped over the iron fence.

Tuxoн Tepeнтьев — Tikhon Terentiev: Tuxoн Tepeнтьев оскуолабыт историятыгар аан бастаан кылааны көппүт. — Tikhon Terentiev was the first who skipped a grade in the history of our school.

Миитэрэй — Dmitriy: Миитэрэй до котторун булсан, дьэ көтөн эрэр. — Dmitriy, having met his friends, is finally flying with joy.

Бүттүүнэп — Byuttyunov: Кешаны Бүттүүнэп испиинэккэ көтүппүт. — Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list.

3. Animal

Туруйа — Crane: Толоон унуор сэттэ туруйа көттө. — Seven cranes flew off that edge of the glade.

Am – Horse: Am күрүөнү намыкадынан көтөр. – The horse jumps over the fence at a lower point.

Ammap — Horses: Ammap көтөн ууннаннатан, бу ситэн кэлэн истилэр. — Horses are flying lightly and fast, just about to catch up with us.

 $C\gamma\theta h\gamma - Cattle$: Бөлөнүүскэй баай сэттэ сүүс сүөнүтэ буруо курдук көппүтэ. – 700 heads of cattle of the rich Belolyubskiy flew out as smoke.

B) Inanimate beings:

1. Artifacts

Xарда $_{\it F}$ ас — Log: Xаллаа $_{\it H}$ на көппүт yommaax харда $_{\it F}$ астартан сир барыта кутаа yomyнан кырбаста. — Because of burning logs flying up to the sky, the whole land was on fire.

Тэлэгирээмэ — Телеграмма: Тэлэгирээмэлэр быыстала суох көттүлэр. — Telegrams fly non-stop as a flash of lightning.

Aрыгы — Alcohol: Ити бириэмэfэ хотугу дойдуга арыгы ас көппүтэ ырааппыт кэмэ этэ. — At that time alcohol had long disappeared from shops in the north.

Саа сэбэ — Charge (gun): Гражданскай сэрии кэнниттэн саа сэбэ олох көтө сылдыбыта. — After the Civil War there was the time when charges disappeared at all.

Солкуобай — Ruble: Нанайбах сүүрбэ биэс солкуобайа хаартыга биллибэккэ көттө. — Twenty five rubles of Nanaybakh were lost at cards in vain.

2. Natural phenomenon

Былыт — Cloud: Тыал түнэр, үрүн былыттар өрүкүйэ көтөллөр. — The wind is starting to blow, white clouds are flying with the wind.

Кыым — Spark: Тыалынан күөртэнэн кыым ыкылла көттө. — Sparks fanned by the wind flew all over the place.

Былыт – Cloud: Былыттар көтөллөр сођуруу. – Clouds are flying north.

Туман – Fog: Туман көппүт. – The fog has cleared.

Tуман - Fog: Дьоннор көхсүлэриттэн буруо курдук туман көтөр. - Fog as smoke is clearing from people's backs.

3. Time

 $\mathit{Kyh-дьыл}$ — Seasons: $\mathit{Kyh-дьыл}$ көтөн, куһун кэлиэ. — The days will fly, autumn will come.

Kүннэр — Days: Сэрии будулунан көмүллэн үгүс күннэр көттүлэр. — Many days flew in the gloom of war.

4. Mental action

Санаалар — Thoughts: Санаабыт санааларым сай \square анан көппөттөр. — Having disappeared, my thoughts don't fly away of my head.

Өй-санаа – Mind: Тоойуом, өй-санаа көппүт кинитэ олоробун. –My child, before you is sitting a man who has lost his mind.

Cонун — News: Онтон со \wp отохто со \wp умар сонун тар \wp ана к \wp тев. — News \wp lash spread with lightning speed.

Cypax — Report of news: Cypax улуустары, нэьилиэктэри тилийэ көппүтэ. — The report of news was flown all over uluses and naslegs.

5. Chemical element

Aзот — Nitrogen: Нонуому буорга саба хоруппакка эрэ хаалларар сатаммат: азота аммиак буолан көтөн хаалар. — Manure must be ploughed up with soil: nitrogen turning into ammonia volatilizes.

6. Linguistic terms

Этии — Sentence: Манна бүтүн этии көппүт. — Here, a whole sentence has been left out.

Сурук бэлиэлэрэ — Punctuation marks: Сурук бэлиэлэрэ көппүттэр. — Punctuation marks are left out.

The conceptual analysis of the structure of the polysemantic verb κθm through subject revealed the following relevant concepts: human, proper name, animal, artifact, natural phenomenon, time, mental action, chemical element, linguistic terms. The concept "human" involves the following subjects: *I, children, skier*; the concept "proper name" – *Mappyr, Dmitriy, Byuttyunov, Tikhon Terentiev*; the concept "animal" – *crane, horse, cattle*; the concept "artifact" – *log, charge, alcohol, telegram, ruble*; the concept "natural phenomenon" – *cloud, sparkle, fog*; the concept "time" – *seasons, days*; the concept "mental action" – *thought, mind, news, news report*; the concept "chemical element" – *nitrogen*; the concept "linguistic terms" – *punctuation marks, sentence*.

To decipher functional actualizations it is necessary to return to the structure of knowledge behind a linguistic unit. The direct nominative meaning of the verb κom represents the main components of the conceptual structure that may be related to the concept core – object.

Objects:

A) Animate beings:

1. Name

Kewa – Kesha: Кешаны Бүттүүнэп испииьэккэ көтүппүт. – Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list.

B) Inanimate beings:

1. Artifacts

Быа — Rope: О \mathfrak{g} олор уочаратынан быаны көтөллөр. — The children one by one are jumping over the rope

Xaapmы — Cards: Нанайбах сүүрбэ биэс солкуобайа хаартыга биллибэккэ көттө. — Twenty five rubles of Nanaybakh were lost at cards in vain.

2. Structures

 $\mathit{Куру} - \mathit{Fence}$: $\mathit{Am}\ \kappa \mathit{уру} \mathit{өну}\ \mathit{намы} \mathit{hag} \mathit{ы} \mathit{нан}\ \kappa \mathit{өm} \mathit{өp}$. – $\mathit{The}\ \mathit{horse}\ \mathit{jumps}\ \mathit{over}$ the fence at a lower point.

Тимир күрүө – Iron fence: Маппыр тимир күрүөнү үрдүнэн көтөн та ыста. – Марруг jumped over the iron fence.

3. Cardinal points

Собуруу – South: Былыттар көтөллөр собуруу. – Clouds are flying south.

4. Abstract notions

Кылаас – Grade: Бэнис кылааны көтөн, алтыс кылаас үөрэнээччитэ буоллум. – Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade.

Hence, the following components function as objects: proper name, artifacts, structures, cardinal points, abstract notions.

The concept "artifacts" includes the following objects: *rope*, *playing cards*; the concept "proper name" – *Kesha*; the concept "structures" – *fence*, *iron fence*; the concept "cardinal points" – *south*; the concept "abstract notions" – *grade*.

The operational analysis of the concept $\kappa \theta m$ showed that the analysis of a particular physical action reveals the following types:

I. Motion

1. Directed motion:

1). Motion directed about the starting point:

Толоон унуор сэттэ туруйа көттө. — Seven cranes flew off that edge of the glade. Дьоннор көхсүлэриттэн буруо курдук туман көтөр. — Fog as smoke is clearing from people's backs. Манна бүтүн этии көппүт. — Here, a whole sentence has been left out.

2). Motion directed about the final point:

Былыттар көтөллөр солуруу. — Clouds are flying north. Халлаанна көппүт уоттаах хардаластартан сир барыта кутаа уотунан кырбаста. — Because of burning logs flying up to the sky, the whole land was on fire. Сурах улуустары, нэьилиэктэри тилийэ көппүтэ. — The report of news was flown all over uluses and naslegs.

2. Undirected motion:

Миитэрэй доботторун булсан, дьэ көтөн эрэр. — Dmitriy, having met his friends, is finally flying with joy. Тэлэгирээмэлэр быыстала суох көттүлэр. — Telegrams fly non-stop as a flash of lightning. Туман көппүт. — The fog has cleared.

II. Movement:

1. Directed movement:

1). Movement directed about the starting and final points:

Бэнис кылааны көтөн, алтыс кылаас үөрэнээччитэ буоллум. — Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade.

2). Movement directed about the final point:

Быный тыалтан чэпчэкитик хайынардыт көтөн инэр. – The skier is flying lighter as the light-footed wind. Аттар көтөн ууннаннатан, бу ситэн кэлэн истилэр. – Horses are flying lightly and fast, just about to catch up with us.

Thereby, the Yakut verb $\kappa \omega m$ is characterized by directed motion (motion directed about the starting point, motion directed about the final point), undirected motion; movement (movement about the starting and final points).

The polysemantic verb κ*θm* lacks the following types of motion and movement:

- 1. Motion directed about the starting and final points.
- 2. Motion directed about the intermediate point.
- 3. Movement directed about the starting point.
- 4. Undirected movement.
- 5. Circular and rotary movements.

From the time perspective, the core of the concept "operation" is expressed by verbs in present and past tenses.

- 1. Present tense: Тыал түнэр, үрүн былыттар өрүкүйэ көтөллөр. The wind is starting to blow, white clouds are flying with the wind. Ат күрүөнү намынадынан көтөр. The horse jumps over the fence at a lower point. Одолор уочаратынан быаны көтөллөр. The children one by one are jumping over the rope.
- 2. Past tense: Бэьис кылааны көтөн, алтыс кылаас үөрэнээччитэ буоллум. Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade. Тихон Терентьев оскуолабыт историятыгар аан бастаан кылааны көппүт. Tikhon Terentiev was the first who skipped a grade in the history of our school. Кешаны Бүттүүнэп испиинэккэ көтүппүт. Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list.
- 3. Future tense: Kyh-дыл көтөн, күңүн кэлиэ. The days will fly, autumn will come.

It should be noted that the actualization analysis of the polysemantic verb көт revealed one case of using the verb with the negative meaning along with the given above examples with the positive semantics, e.g.: Санаабыт санааларым сайданан көппөттөр. – Having disappeared, my thoughts don't fly away of my head.

As the illustrative examples demonstrate, the dominant tense of the verb $\kappa \omega m$ is the past tense. Along with the past tense, there are examples with the present tense expressing an action proceeding at the time of speaking. One example is recorded with the future tense.

In regard to the conceptual analysis of the verb of motion *fliegen* in GGRD codifies 8 meanings of the verb *fliegen*.

The subject analysis of the polysemantic verb *fliegen* illustrated in GGRD revealed the following animate and inanimate beings as subject:

A) Animate beings:

1. Insect

Biene – Bee: Die Biene fliegt von Bluete zu Bluete – A bee is flying from flower to flower.

Kaefer – Bug: Ein Kaefer ist gegen die Lampe geflogen. – A bug flew against the lamp.

2. Human

Er – He: Er ist in den Urlaub geflogen. – He flew to vacation.

Du – You: Faehrst du mit der Bahn oder fliegst du? – Are you going by train or flying?

B) Inanimate beings:

1. Artifact

Flugzeug – Airplane: Das Flugzeug flog ueber den Wolken – The airplane was flying over clouds.

Fahnen – Flags: Die Fahnen fliegen im Wind – The flags are flying in the wind.

Stein – Stone: Ein Stein flog ins Fenster – A stone flew into the window.

Maschine (Flugzeug) – Vehicle (airplane): Eine Maschine zum ersten Mal fliegen – To fly an airplane for the first time.

Medikamente – Medicine: Medikamente in das Katastrophengebiet fliegen – To deliver medicine to the disaster area.

Militaermaschinen – Air force: Militaermaschinen der sudanesischen Regierung haben einen Bombenangriff geflogen – The air force of the Sudanese government troops carried out an air strike.

2. Emotional-psychological condition

Laecheln – Smile: Ein Laecheln flog ueber ihr Gesicht –For a minute a smile lit up her face.

3. Somatisms

Hand – Hand: Die Hand flog ueber das Papier – The hand was flying on the paper.

The conceptual analysis of the structure of the polysemantic verb *fliegen* through subject revealed the following relevant concepts: human, insect, artifact, emotional-psychological condition, somatisms.

The concept "human" includes the following subjects: *he*, *you*; the concept "insect" – *bee*, *bug*; the concept "artifact" – *airplane*, *flags*, *stone*, *vehicle*, *medicine*, *air force*; the concept "emotional-psychological condition" – *smile*; the concept "somatisms" – *hand*.

To decipher functional actualizations it is necessary to return to structure of knowledge behind a linguistic unit. The direct nominative meaning of the verb *fliegen* represents the main components of the conceptual structure that may be related to the concept core: object, operation, result.

Objects:

A) Inanimate beings:

1. Artifacts

Lampe - Lamp: Ein Kaefer ist gegen die Lampe geflogen – A bug flew against the lamp.

Fenster – Window: Ein Stein flog ins Fenster – A stone flew into the window. Papier – Paper: Die Hand flog ueber das Papier – The hand was flying on the paper.

Gefaengnis – Jail: ins Gefaengnis fliegen – informal, wind up in jail.

2. Natural phenomenon

Wolken – Clouds: Das Flugzeug flog ueber den Wolken – The airplane was flying over clouds.

3. Abstract notion

Urlaub – Vacation: Er ist in den Urlaub geflogen – He flew to vacation. Katastrophengebiet – Disaster area: *Medikamente in das Katastrophengebiet fliegen – deliver medicine to the disaster area.*

4. Somatisms

Hals – Neck: jmdm. um den Hals fliegen – fall (throw) oneself on one's neck Gesicht – Face: Ein Laecheln flog ueber ihr Gesicht – For a minute a smile lit up her face

5. Physical action

Bombenangriff – Air strike: Militaermaschinen der sudanesischen Regierung haben einen Bombenangriff geflogen – The air force of the Sudanese government troops carried out an air strike.

 ${\it Umweg-Roundabout\ way: einen\ Umweg\ fliegen-fly\ roundabout}$

6. Mental action

Examen – Exam: durchs Examen [durch die Pruefung] fliegen – fail an exam.

The investigation a key component of the object's concept structure revealed the following concepts: artifact, natural phenomenon, abstract notion, somatisms, physical action, mental action.

The concept "artifact" includes the following objects: *lamp*, *window*, *paper*, *jail*; the concept "natural phenomenon" – *clouds*; the concept "abstract notion" – *vacation*, *disaster area*; the concept "somatisms" – *neck*, *face*; the concept "physical action" – *air strike*, *roundabout*; the concept "mental action" – *exam*.

The operational analysis of the concept *fliegen* demonstrated that the analysis of a particular physical activity reveals the following types:

I. Motion

1. Directed motion:

- 1). Motion directed about the starting point: von der Schule fliegen be expelled from school
- 2). Motion directed about the final point: ein Kaefer ist gegen die Lampe geflogen A bug flew against the lamp. ein Stein flog ins Fenster A stone flew into the window.
 - 3). Nature of motion (object location, way of motion, etc.):

Er ist in den Urlaub geflogen – He flew to vacation. Faehrst du mit der Bahn oder fliegst du? – Are you going by train or flying? Das Flugzeug flog ueber den Wolken – The airplane was flying over clouds.

It should be noted that the analysis of actualization of the polysemantic verb *fliegen* revealed examples with positive semantics, there are no cases of using the verb *fliegen* with the negative meaning.

The operational analysis of the concept of the verb of motion *fliegen* showed that the analysis of a particular physical activity reveals the following types: directed motion, motion directed about the starting point, motion directed about the final point, nature of motion (object location, way of motion, etc.).

From the time perspective, the core of the concept "operation" is expressed by verbs in present, past, and future tenses.

- **1. Present tense:** die Biene fliegt von Bluete zu Bluete A bee is flying from flower to flower. Faehrst du mit der Bahn oder fliegst du? Are you going by train or flying?
- **2. Past tense:** Ein Kaefer ist gegen die Lampe geflogen A bug flew against the lamp. Er ist in den Urlaub geflogen He flew to vacation. Ein Stein flog ins Fenster A stone flew into the window.

The examples demonstrate that the dominant tense of the verb *fliegen* is the past tense followed by the present tense. There are no examples with the future tense.

Phraseological level of the analysis of phraseological units with the component κοm and fliegen

Phraseology is concerned with all types of set expressions. Since the interpretation of the term phraseological unit is ambiguous in Russia and abroad (Teliya, Bragina, Sandomirskaya 2001; Baranov, Dobrovolskij 2016; Shanskiy 2015; Prokopieva 2012, 2015), it makes sense to clarify our understanding of phraseological units (PU). The relevant characteristics of PU are semantic transfer, separate structural arrangement and stability of constituent parts. When analyzing

the set of criteria for PU identification (full or partial transferred meanings of component parts, separate structural arrangement, stability of lexical components, reproducibility in a set form), the semantic criterion, *i.e.* fully or partially transferred meanings of component parts, is prioritized.

Set expressions are divided into three classes according to the structure and semantics by I. I. Černyseva (1970):

- 1) phraseological units (idioms),
- 2) phraseological sentences,
- 3) phraseological collocations.
- 1. Phraseological units can be fully or partially reinterpreted according to semantics of the constituent linguistics units and have structure of a word combination.

1) Full reinterpretation of the constituents

Уйулбата көппүт (ыстаммыт, хамнаабыт) — feel anxious, out of one's mind, feel worried (because of anxiety, astonishment, fright). Сидоров обонньор уйулбата көтөн тэпсэннии турда. — Old Sidorov didn't know what to do because of great anxiety; Күллүүн көттө — Disappear without a trace. Халан сэрии бүттэбинэ, өстөөх күллүүн көттөбүүнэ. — When the war is over, when the enemy disappears without a trace from the earth; Күдэнгэ көппүт — Disappeared for ever, annihilate. Өстөөххө туох да тиксибэтин наадатыгар барытын үлтү тэптэрэн күдэнгэ көтүтэргэ диэн биир санаанан былаарыы тахсыбыта. — So that nothing would be left to the enemy it was decided to destroy everything; Дьабыныгар көппүт миф. — тут. According to the beliefs of the ancient Yakut the soul of a dead shaman leaves for the after-world and find rest. Аныаха диэри Сыланньай удабан кэлэн баар буолуо дуо? Дьабыныгар да көттө ини. — Is the shaman-woman Sylaann'yi still alive? She must have already left for the after-world.

2) Partial reinterpretation of the constituents

Көрүлүү көт – Enjoy one's life freely, carelessly, have fun. Көрүлүү көттүм, тайаара дайдым. – (I) ат епjoying life, having fun; Уута көттө – He has lost sleep. Уолуйан унуктан, уута көтөн, атыннык толкуйдаан көрдө. – Having been frightened, he lost sleep, tried to think differently; Көтүөн кыната эрэ суох – He's on cloud nine of joy or doesn't feel earth under his feet (doesn't sense). Бу сүүрүүгэ Мэнэ Ханалас ата кыайан, хатыныр обонньор көтүөн кыната эрэ суох буола түстэ. – In this round a horse of the Megino-Kangalasskiy district has won, the lean old man got suddenly on cloud nine of joy. Тула көт – Fuss, bustle about someone or something, worry, be anxious; fawn over someone, ingratiate oneself. Ойобо Балбаара эрэйдээх эрин тула көтөн ыарыылыы сылдыар. – Poor wife Varvara is bustling about her sick husband; Тилийэ көт – Become known quickly, widely, fly over (news); make the rounds, go all over the territory. Ыскылаат сэбиэдиссэйэ Дайбыров тунунан кэпсэтии

оройуону тилийэ көппүтэ. — The rumors about the storehouse manager Dajbyrov flew all over the district; Тиэрэ көт — win, knock down, throw down someone. Бэйи, энигини бадас тиэрэ көтөрүм буолуо. — You wait, I'll overcome you easily; Тодо көт — Make, produce something to a great extent, in a big way and effectively. Мин адам тугу да тодо көппөтөдө, дьоруойдуу быныыны онорботодо. — My dad did not do anything extraordinary heroic; Төлө көт — Get out of poverty, problems, difficulties. Улахан тутууга ханна барыай ыарахаттарга кэтиллии, олору төлө көтөн, үөрүү күүрээнигэр өрө көтөхтөрүү. — At great construction sites there is now way without overcoming difficulties, without joy of overcoming them; Үлүм-салым көт — Welcome someone cordially, joyful; try to do someone good, please, oblige someone. Кыайыы-хотуу кынаттана тийбит үөрэнээччитин тренер үлүм-салым көтө көрсүбэтэдэ. — The coach didn't welcome the student inspired with win.

Among phraseological units with apparent structural characteristics there are pairs of words.

Үлүм-салым көт — Welcome someone cordially, joyful; try to do someone good, please, oblige someone. Кыайыы-хотуу кынаттанан тиийбит үөрэнээччитин тренер үлүм-салым көтө көрсүбэтэ;э. — The coach didn't welcome the student inspired with win; Кута-сүрэ көппүт — Feel dejected foreboding death, lose interest in life. Хаппытыан кута-сүрэ көтөн, бэйэтэ да билбэт сиригэр баар буолбукка дылы. — Foreboding death Kapiton felt like he was in an unknown place.

- **2.** Phraseological expressions. Some phraseological units have a sentence structure, *e.g.*: Көтүөҕүн халлаан ыраах (тимириэҕин сир кытаанах) Get into a dead-end situation, no place to go.
- **3.** Phraseological combinations with the component $\kappa \Theta m$ are not found in the Yakut language.

Yakut phraseological units are characterized by variance of constituents: substitution, intrusion, ellipsis, and phonetic variance.

1. Phraseological units with the component $\kappa \theta m$ include one case of substitution of the verbal component:

Былаҕайга көт (былдьан) — Get into trouble, accident, disappear (in an accident). Былатыаммыт былаҕайга көттө (былдьанна). — Our Platon got into trouble.

Other types of variance of constituents, *i.e.* substitution of the noun, adjective, and adverb component or substitution of two components are not found among the analyzed PU with the component $\kappa \theta m$.

2. Intrusion:

(Кимтэн эрэ ким эрэ) көтүө дуо – The speech formulas such as "men are men", "children are children" are all the same or alike. Одо одоттон көтүө дуо? Кынынты бытардан тымныыттан сылаас дьиэдэ бүгэн олорон оонньуурбут. – All children are children? We used to stay in the warm house to play in winter cold. (Ким эмэ) үрдүнэн көтөр – Wreak one's annoyance, disappointment on someone subordinate, order someone about, maltreat someone. Кини тойот буолан, эн биники үрдүбүтүнэн көтүөдэ. – Having become a toyon, he is ordering us about. Көлүөнэ көппөт (хаан хаалбат) – There always be a new generation, life goes on, it's eternal (speech formula).

3. Ellipsis of components:

Күөххэ көттө <көнүл барда> — Gone out to green, gone free (after a long cold winter that drove into a small shed — usually about cattle). Дьаданылар да барахсаттар, Күөххэ көтүөхтэрэ, Көнүлгэ көрүлүөхтэрэ. — Even the poor will be free.

4. Phonetic variance

Илим-салым көт (үлүм-салым көт) — Welcome someone cordially, joyful; try to do someone good, please, oblige someone. Кыайыы-хотуу кынаттанан тийбит үөрэнээччитин тренер үлүм-салым кө= тө көрсүбэтэ \mathfrak{g} э. — The coach didn't welcome the student inspired with win.

Among PU with the component $\kappa \theta m$ there are polysemantic PU:

Көтөн түс – 1) emerge suddenly, suddenly find oneself, fly into. [Таал-Таал эмээхсин] ханан да барар сирэ суолуттан, көлүйэтигэр көтөн түнэр. – Old woman Taal-Taal, not knowing where to go, suddenly found herself in her lake. 2) suddenly come to one's mind, dawn on someone (thought, decision); suddenly be on one's tongue. Дьон санатын истээт, саныах санаа көтөн түстэ. – Having heard the people's opinion, I suddenly wanted to hide myself; Өрө көт – 1) show anxiety, rouse oneself, fawn over someone, show great enthusiasm (e.g. pleasing someone). Киним бэйэтин олустарбыттын өрө көтө түстэ, атын көмүскэстэ. – He roused himself as if being hit, protecting the horse. 2) achieve success, reach something better (compared to the previous condition). Устудьуон Ньукуус уөрэлэр орто сыанаттан өрө көппөтөх эрэйдээх. – The poor student N'ukuus didn't reach a mark higher than average in his studies.

German phraseological units with the component *fliegen* are represented only by phraseological combinations and have motivated semantics:

jmdm. um den Hals fliegen – fall (throw) oneself on someone's neck; ins Gefaengnis fliegen – informal wind up in jail; von der Schule fliegen – be expelled from school; durchs Examen [durch die Pruefung] fliegen – fail at the exam; einen Umweg fliegen – fly roundabout.

Phraseological unities and expressions with the component *fliegen* are not represented in GGRD.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the conceptual analysis of the polysemantic verbs of motion $\kappa \theta m$ and fliegen through subject showed that, quantitatively, the verb $\kappa \theta m$ has a wider range of reflection of the world view than the verb fliegen favored by wide codification of the rich illustrative material from Yakut literature in comparison to the material in German. The conceptual analysis of structure of the Yakut verb $\kappa \theta m$ through subject revealed nine relevant components: human, proper name, animal, artifact, natural phenomenon, time, mental action, chemical element, linguistic terms; the analysis of structure of the German polysemantic verb fliegen showed five: insect, artifact, emotional-psychological condition, somatisms.

The objects of the Yakut verb κom are the following components: proper name, artifacts, structures, cardinal points, abstract notions, whereas the objects of the German verb fliegen are: artifact, natural phenomenon, abstract phenomenon, somatisms, physical action, mental action.

Thus, the investigation of one of the main components of the conceptual structure of object revealed five concepts of the verb $\kappa \Theta m$ and six concepts of the verb fliegen.

The Yakut verb $\kappa \omega m$ is characterized by directed motion (motion directed about the starting point, motion directed about the final point), undirected motion; movement (movement about the starting and final points). The operational concept analysis of the verb of motion *fliegen* showed that the analysis of a particular physical activity reveals the following types: directed motion, motion directed about the starting point, motion directed about the final point, nature of motion (object location, way of motion, etc.).

The analysis of phraseological corpora of the Yakut and German languages revealed a great difference in codification of PU with the component $\kappa \theta m$ and the component *fliegen*. The quantitative advantage of Yakut PU with the component $\kappa \theta m$ is determined by diversity and richness of reflection of the conceptual picture of the world by Yakut speakers.

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TIPOLOGIA POLISEMIEI VERBELOR DE MIȘCARE (LIMBILE IACUTĂ ȘI GERMANĂ)

(Rezumat)

Lucrarea realizează o analiză comparativă a verbelor de mişcare polisemantice cu sensuri identice sau apropiate din iacută și germană. Scopul lucrării este analiza comparativă a codificării lexicografice a fenomenului polisemiei în diferite limbi din familiile turcice și germanice. Pentru aceasta s-a realizat o analiză componențială, conceptuală și comparativă a vocabularului. Metoda generală de cercetare este cea inductiv-deductivă. Diferențele de codificare a verbelor polisemantice în lexicografia limbii iacute moderne și cea a limbii germane pot fi explicate de faptul că în Marele dicționar academic al limbii iacute, cuvintele sunt ilustrate cu exemple din folclor, din texte literare și jurnalistice etc. Parametrizarea conceptuală a unităților vocabularului în limbile iacută și rusă moderne oferă o privire asupra activității umane cognitive care percepe lumea într-un mod creativ și dezvăluie valoarea funcțională a unităților lingvistice în comunicarea interculturală.

Cuvinte-cheie: verb polisemantic, lexicografie, subiect, obiect, nominalizare directă și indirectă, universal, limbile iacută și germană.

Keywords: polysemantic verb, concept, lexicography, subject, object, direct and indirect nomination, universal, Yakut and German languages.

North-Eastern Federal University 58, Belinskogo Street Yakutsk, Russia Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Humanities and Problems of Indigenous Peoples of the North Siberian Branch 1, Petrovskogo Street Yakutsk, Russia