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TYPОLOGY 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 *kəm* 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 *kəm* 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 *kəm* 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 *kəm* 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 *kəm* and *fliegen* in context. For the polysemantic verbs *kəm* 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 *κομ* 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 *κομ* 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 *κομ* 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 *kəm* '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 *kəm* 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 *kəm* 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 *kəm* 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 *kət* as illustrated in GADYL:

Lexical Level of the Analysis of the Polysemantic Verbs *kəm* and *fliegen*

Being semantically a verb of motion, the polysemantic verb *kəm* 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 *kəm* is represented by 10 lexical (lexico-semantic variants) and 24 phraseological units.

In the case of the polysemantic verb *көм*, 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 *көм* can be both animate and inanimate beings (*human, animal, artifacts, natural phenomena, etc.*). First, the **subject** analysis of the polysemantic verb *көм* illustrated in the GADYL:

A) Animate beings:

1. Human

Ожолор – *Children*: *Ожолор уочаратынан быланы көтөллөр.* – *The children one by one are jumping over the rope.*

Мин – I: *Бэйис кылааны көтөн, алтыс кылаас үөрэнээччитэ буоллум.* – *Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade.*

Хайынардыт – *Skier*: *Быңый тыалтан чәпчәкитик хайынардыт көтөн иңэр.* – *The skier is flying lighter as the light-footed wind.*

2. Proper name

Маныр – Mappyr: *Маныр тимир күрүөнү үрдүнэн көмтө.* – *Mappyr jumped over the iron fence.*

Тихон Терентьев – Tikhon Terentiev: *Тихон Терентьев оскуолабыт историятыгар аан бастаан кылааны көнпүт.* – *Tikhon Terentiev was the first who skipped a grade in the history of our school.*

Миитэрэй – Dmitriy: *Миитэрэй дөбөтторун булсан, дьэ көтөн эрэр.* – *Dmitriy, having met his friends, is finally flying with joy.*

Бүттүүнэн – Byuttyunov: *Кешаны Бүттүүнэн испиинеккэ көтүпнүт.* – *Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list.*

3. Animal

Түрүйә – Crane: *Толоон унуор сәттә түрүйә көмтө.* – *Seven cranes flew off that edge of the glade.*

Ам – Horse: *Ам күрүөнү намынадынан көтөр.* – *The horse jumps over the fence at a lower point.*

Аммар – Horses: *Аммар көтөн уүннаннатан, бу сүтэн кэлэн истилэр.* – *Horses are flying lightly and fast, just about to catch up with us.*

Сүөнү – Cattle: *Бөлөнүүскэй баай сәттә сүүс сүөнүтэ буруо курдук көнпүтэ.* – *700 heads of cattle of the rich Belolyubskiy flew out as smoke.*

B) Inanimate beings:

1. Artifacts

Хардағас – Log: *Халлаанна көнпүт уоттаах хардағастарттан сир барыта күттәнан кырбаста.* – *Because of burning logs flying up to the sky, the whole land was on fire.*

Тэлэгирээмэ – Телеграмма: Тэлэгирээмэлэр бывистала суюх көтүүлэр. – *Telegrams fly non-stop as a flash of lightning.*

Арыгы – Alcohol: Ити бирэмэбэ хотууга дойдуга арыгы ас көнгүтэ ырааттыйн кэмэ этэ. – *At that time alcohol had long disappeared from shops in the north.*

Саа сэбэ – Charge (gun): Гражданской сэрии кэнниттэн саа сэбэ олох көтөө сылдывыбыта. – *After the Civil War there was the time when charges disappeared at all.*

Солкуобай – Ruble: Нанайбах сүүрбэ биэс солкуобайга хаартыга биллибэккэ көтөө. – *Twenty five rubles of Nanaybakh were lost at cards in vain.*

2. Natural phenomenon

Былым – Cloud: Тыал түнэр, үрүнг былымтар өрүкүйэ көтөллөр. – *The wind is starting to blow, white clouds are flying with the wind.*

Кыым – Spark: Тыалынан күөртэнэн кыым ынъялла көтөө. – *Sparks fanned by the wind flew all over the place.*

Былым – Cloud: Былымтар көтөллөр союруу. – *Clouds are flying north.*

Туман – Fog: Туман көнпүт. – *The fog has cleared.*

Туман – Fog: Дьоннор көхсүлэримтэн буруу курдук туман көтөөр. – *Fog as smoke is clearing from people's backs.*

3. Time

Дыяллар-хонуктар – Days: Дыяллар-хонуктар ааңа көтөн иңэллэрэ түргээнин сөрүү диэн сөгөн кэбистим. – *(He) was very surprised that the days fly so fast.*

Күн-дьыл – Seasons: Күн-дьыл көтөн, күнүн кэлиэ. – *The days will fly, autumn will come.*

Күннэр – Days: Сэрии бүдүлүнан көмүллэн үгүс күннэр көтүүлэр. – *Many days flew in the gloom of war.*

4. Mental action

Санаалар – Thoughts: Санаабыт санааларым сайланан көнпөттөр. – *Having disappeared, my thoughts don't fly away of my head.*

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

Сонун – News: Онтон соютохто союмар сонун тарланан көтөө. – *Newsflash spread with lightning speed.*

Сурх – Report of news: Сурх улустары, нэньлийктэри тилийэ көнпүтэ. – *The report of news was flown all over uluses and naslegs.*

5. Chemical element

Азот – Nitrogen: Ноңуому 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

Этши – Sentence: Манна бүтүн этши көнүпт. – Here, a whole sentence has been left out.

Сурук бэлиэлэрэ – Punctuation marks: Сурук бэлиэлэрэ көнүпттэр. – Punctuation marks are left out.

The conceptual analysis of the structure of the polysemantic verb *көт* 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 *көт* represents the main components of the conceptual structure that may be related to the concept core – object.

Objects:

A) Animate beings:

1. Name

Кеша – Kesha: Кешаны Бүттүнэн испиңэккэ көтүппүт. – Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list.

B) Inanimate beings:

1. Artifacts

Быа – Rope: Оболор уочаратынан быаны көтөллөр. – The children one by one are jumping over the rope

Хаарты – Cards: Нанайбах сүүрбэ биэс солкуобайа хаартыга биллибээккэ көттө. – Twenty five rubles of Nanaybakh were lost at cards in vain.

2. Structures

Күрүө – Fence: Ам күрүөнү намындағынан көтөр. – The horse jumps over the fence at a lower point.

Тимир күрүө – Iron fence: Маппир тимир күрүөнү үрдүнэн көтөн тағыста. – Mappyr jumped over the iron fence.

3. Cardinal points

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

4. Abstract notions

Кылаас – Grade: Бэйис кылааны көтөн, алтыс кылаас үүрэнээччимэ 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 *көт* 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 сэттээ туруйга көттө. – Seven cranes flew off that edge of the glade. Дьоннор көхсүлэрттэн буруу курдук туман көтөр. – Fog as smoke is clearing from people’s backs. Манна бүтүн этийн көннүүт. – Here, a whole sentence has been left out.

2). Motion directed about the final point:

Былымтар көтөллөр соёруү. – Clouds are flying north. Халлаанна көннүүт уоттаах хардаастан сир барыта кутаа уотунан кырбаста. – Because of burning logs flying up to the sky, the whole land was on fire. Сурах утуустары, нэнилиэктэри тилийэ көннүүтэ. – The report of news was flown all over uluses and naslegs.

2. Undirected motion:

Миитэрэй дохомторун булсан, дьэ көтөн эрэр. – Dmitriy, having met his friends, is finally flying with joy. Тэлэгирээмэлэр быысталыа суюх көттүүлэр. – Telegrams fly non-stop as a flash of lightning. Туман көннүүт. – The fog has cleared.

II. Movement:

1. Directed movement:

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

Бэйис кылааны көтөн, алтыс кылаас үүрэнээччимэ буоллум. – Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade.

2). Movement directed about the final point:

Быньий тыалтан чэпчэкитик хайындардым көтөн ийэр. – The skier is flying lighter as the light-footed wind. Амтар көтөн ууннаннаман, бу симэн кэлэн истилэр. – Horses are flying lightly and fast, just about to catch up with us.

Thereby, the Yakut verb *көт* 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 *көт* 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, үрүнг балыттар өрүкүйэ көтөллөр.* – *The wind is starting to blow, white clouds are flying with the wind. Ам күрүөнү намынаңынан көтөр.* – *The horse jumps over the fence at a lower point. Оболор уочаратынан быаны көтөллөр.* – *The children one by one are jumping over the rope.*

2. Past tense: *Бәңис кылааңы көтөн, алтыс кылаас үөрәнәэччимэ буолтум.* – *Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade. Тихон Терентьев оскуолабыт историятыгар аан бастаан кылааңы көнпүт.* – *Tikhon Terentiev was the first who skipped a grade in the history of our school. Кешаны Бүттүнәп испиинәккә көтүпнүт.* – *Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list.*

3. Future tense: *Күн-дьыл көтөн, күнүн 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 көнпөттөр.* – *Having disappeared, my thoughts don't fly away of my head.*

As the illustrative examples demonstrate, the dominant tense of the verb *көт* 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: Fährst 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.

Militäermaschinen – Air force: Militäermaschinen 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.

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 *kom* 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

Үйулбата қөппүт (ыстаммыт, хамнаабыт) – feel anxious, out of one's mind, feel worried (*because of anxiety, astonishment, fright*). Сидоров оғонньор уйулбата қөтөн тэпсэннин турда. – Old Sidorov didn't know what to do because of great anxiety; Құллұүн кеттө – Disappear without a trace. Хаңан сәрии бүттәбинә, өстөөх күллүүн қөттөдүнә. – When the war is over, when the enemy disappears without a trace from the earth; Құдәнгә қөппүт – Disappeared for ever, annihilate. Өстөөххө туюх да тиксибәтин наадатыгар барытын үлтү тәптәрән құдәннә қөтүтәрәгә диэн биир санаанан бынаарыы тахсыбыта. – So that nothing would be left to the enemy it was decided to destroy everything; Дъабыныгар қөппүт миғ. – myth. According to the beliefs of the ancient Yakut the soul of a dead shaman leaves for the after-world and find rest. Аныаха диэри Сыланнъай удаған кәлән баар буолуо дуо? Дъабыныгар да қөттө ини. – Is the shaman-woman Sylaann'yai still alive? She must have already left for the after-world.

2) Partial reinterpretation of the constituents

Көрүлүү қөт – Enjoy one's life freely, carelessly, have fun. Көрүлүү қөттүм, тайдаара дайым. – (I) am enjoying life, having fun; Уута қөттө – He has lost sleep. Үолуян уңуктан, уута қөтөн, атыннык толкуйдаан көрдө. – Having been frightened, he lost sleep, tried to think differently; Көтүөн қыната эрэ суюх – 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 оғонньор қөтүөн қыната эрэ суюх 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 қөт – Fuss, bustle about someone or something, worry, be anxious; fawn over someone, ingratiate oneself. Ойоғо Балбаара эрэйдәэх эрин тула қөтөн ыарылыы сылдьар. – Poor wife Varvara is bustling about her sick husband; Тилийэ қөт – Become known quickly, widely, fly over (news); make the rounds, go all over the territory. Ыскылаат сәбиәдиссәйэ Дайбыров туңунан кәпсәтии

оройуону тилийэ көнпүтэ. – *The rumors about the storehouse manager Dajbyrov flew all over the district; Tiэрэ көт – win, knock down, throw down someone. Бэйи, энгини бағас тиэрэ көтөрүм буолуо. – You wait, I'll overcome you easily; Тоғо көт – Make, produce something to a great extent, in a big way and effectively. Мин ағам түгү да тоғо көнпөтөбө, дөйрүйдүү быныны онорботоғо. – My dad did not do anything extraordinary heroic; Төлө көт – Get out of poverty, problems, difficulties. Улахан тутууга ханна барыай ыарахамтарга кэтиллии, олору төлө көтөн, үөрүү күүрээнигэр өрө көтөхтөрүү. – At great construction sites there is now way without overcoming difficulties, without joy of overcoming them; Улүм-салым көт – Welcome someone cordially, joyful; try to do someone good, please, oblige someone. Кыайыы-хомуу қынамтанан тиийбим үөрээччитин тренер улүм-салым көтө көрсүбэтэбэ. – The coach didn't welcome the student inspired with win.*

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

Улүм-салым көт – Welcome *someone* cordially, joyful; try to do *someone* good, please, oblige *someone*. *Кыайыы-хомуу қынамтанан тиийбим үөрээччитин тренер улүм-салым көтө көрсүбэтэбэ. – The coach didn't welcome the student inspired with win;* Кута-сүрэ көнпүт – Feel dejected foreboding death, lose interest in life. *Хаптыын 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.*: Көтүөбүн халлаан ыраах (тимириэбин сир кытаанах) – Get into a dead-end situation, no place to go.

3. Phraseological combinations with the component *көт* 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 *көт* include one case of substitution of the verbal component:

Былаайга көт (былдан) – Get into trouble, accident, disappear (*in an accident*). *Былатыаммым былаайга көттө (былданна). – 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 *көт*.

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 оботтон көтүө дуо?* *Кынынны бытарбан тымныыттан сылаас дыиэбэ бүгэн олорон оонньюурбум.* – 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 тоётом буолан, эн биңкки үрдүбүтүнэн көтүөбэ.* – Having become a toyon, he is ordering us about. Көлүөнэ көпөт (хаан хаалбат) – There always be a new generation, life goes on, it’s eternal (speech formula).

3. Ellipsis of components:

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

4. Phonetic variance

Илим-салым көт (улум-салым көт) – Welcome someone cordially, joyful; try to do someone good, please, oblige someone. *Кылайы-хомуу кынамтанаң тиийбүт үөрэнээччин тренер үлүм-салым көт = то көрсүбэтэбэ.* – The coach didn’t welcome the student inspired with win.

Among PU with the component *köt* there are polysemantic PU:

Көтөн түс – 1) emerge suddenly, suddenly find oneself, fly into. [Таал-Таал эмээхсин] ханан да барар сирэ суюгуттан, 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. *Дыон санатын истээм, саныах санаа көтөн тусмэ.* – 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). *Киңим бэйэтин огустарбыттыы өрө көтө тусмэ, атын көмүскэсмэ.* – He roused himself as if being hit, protecting the horse. 2) achieve success, reach something better (compared to the previous condition). *Үсмүдьюон Нүүкуус үөрэбэр орто сыванамттан өрө көннөтөх 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 *kəm* and *fliegen* through subject showed that, quantitatively, the verb *kəm* 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 *kəm* 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 *kəm* 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 *kəm* and six concepts of the verb *fliegen*.

The Yakut verb *kəm* 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 *kəm* and the component *fliegen*. The quantitative advantage of Yakut PU with the component *kəm* 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 MIŞCARE

(LIMBILE IACUTĂ ȘI GERMANĂ)

(Rezumat)

Lucrarea realizează o analiză comparativă a verbelor de mișcare 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 compoenențială, 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 percep 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.*

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