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 *көм* 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 *көм* 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 *көм* 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 *көм* 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 *көм* and *fliegen* in context. For the polysemantic verbs *көм* 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

*DACOROMANIA, serie nouă, XXII, 2017, nr. 2, Cluj-Napoca, p. 167–183*

**BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei**
**Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)**

above, 10 lexico-semantic variants of the polysemantic word *көм* 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 *көм* and *fliegen* were analyzed using dictionary definitions recorded in 4$^{th}$ volume of GADYL and GGRD. The distributive method was used to analyze actualization of meanings of the Yakut and German polysemantic verbs *көм* 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

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

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 *көм* '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 *көм* 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 *көм* 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 *көм* 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 *көт* as illustrated in GADYL:

## Lexical Level of the Analysis of the Polysemantic Verbs *көм* and *fliegen*

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

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

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

**A) Animate beings:**

**1. Human**

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

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

*Хайыһардьыт – Skier*: *Быһый тыалтан чэпчэкитик хайыһардьыт көтөн иһэр. – The skier is flying lighter as the light-footed wind*.

**2. Proper name**

*Маппыр – Mappyr*: *Маппыр тимир күрүөнү үрдүнэн көттө. – Mappyr jumped over the iron fence*.

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

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

*Бүттүүнэп – Byuttyunov*: *Кешаны Бүттүүнэп испиһэккэ көтүппүт. – Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list*.

**3. Animal**

*Туруйа – Crane*: *Толоон уҥуор сэттэ туруйа көттө. – Seven cranes flew off that edge of the glade*.

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

*Аттар – Horses*: *Аттар көтөн уунналҥатан, бу ситэн кэлэн истилэр. – Horses are flying lightly and fast, just about to catch up with us*.

*Сүөһү – Cattle*: *Бөлөнүүскэй баай сэттэ сүүс сүөһүтэ буруо курдук көппүтэ. – 700 heads of cattle of the rich Belolyubskiy flew out as smoke.*

**B) Inanimate beings:**

**1. Artifacts**

*Хардаҕас – Log*: *Халлааҥҥа көппүт уоттаах хардаҕастартан сир барыта кутаа уотунан кырбаста. – Because of burning logs flying up to the sky, the whole land was on fire*.

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

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

*Арыгы – Alcohol*: *Ити бириэмэҕэ хотугу дойдуга арыгы ас көппүтэ ыраппыт 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 сылдьыбыта. – 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 тыҥэр, үрүҥ былыттар өрүкүйэ көтөллөр. – The wind is starting to blow, white clouds are flying with the wind*.

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

*Былыт – Cloud*: *Былыттар көтөллөр соҕуруу. – Clouds are flying north*.

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

*Туман – Fog*: *Дьоннор көхсүлэриттэн буруо курдук туман көтөр. – Fog as smoke is clearing from people's backs*.

## 3. Time

*Дьыллар-хонуктар – Days*: *Дьыллар-хонуктар ааҥа көтөн иҥэллэрэ түргэнин сөрү диэн сөҕөн кэбистим. – (He) was very surprised that the days fly so fast*.

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

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

## 4. Mental action

*Санаалар – Thoughts*: *Санаабыт санааларым сай□анан көппөттөр. – Having disappeared, my thoughts don't fly away of my head*.

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

*Сонун – News*: *Онтон соҕотохто соҥумар сонун тар□ана көттө. – Newsflash spread with lightning speed*.

*Сурах – Report of news*: *Сурах улуустары, нэһилиэктэри тилийэ көппүтэ. – The report of news was flown all over uluses and naslegs*.

## 5. Chemical element

*Азот – Nitrogen*: *Ноҥуому буорга саба хоруппакка эрэ хаалларар сатаммат: азота аммиак буолан көтөн хаалар. – Manure must be ploughed up with soil: nitrogen turning into ammonia volatilizes*.

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

**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 *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 Бүттүүнэп испиһэккэ көтүппүт. – Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list*.

**B) Inanimate beings:**

**1. Artifacts**

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

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

**2. Structures**

*Күрүө – Fence*: *Ат күрүөнү намыһаҕынан көтөр. – The horse jumps over the fence at a lower point.*

*Тимир күрүө – Iron fence*: *Маппыр тимир күрүөнү үрдүнэн көтөн таҕыста. – Mappyr jumped over the iron fence*.

**3. Cardinal points**

*Соҕуруу – South*: *Былыттар көтөллөр соҕуруу. – Clouds are flying south*.

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

**4. Abstract notions**

*Кылаас – Grade*: *Бэһис кылааһы 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 *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 уҥуор 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 соҕуруу. – Clouds are flying north*. *Халлааҥҥа көппүт уоттаах хардаҕастартан сир барыта кутаа уотунан кырбаста. – Because of burning logs flying up to the sky, the whole land was on fire*. *Сурах улуустары, нэһилиэктэри тилийэ көппүтэ. – The report of news was flown all over uluses and naslegs*.

**2. Undirected motion:**

*Миитэрэй доҕотторун 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:

*Бэһис кылааһы 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:

*Быһый тыалтан чэпчэкитик хайыһардьыт көтөн иһэр. – The skier is flying lighter as the light-footed wind*. *Аттар көтөн уунналлаттан, бу ситэн кэлэн истилэр. – Horses are flying lightly and fast, just about to catch up with us*.

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

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 түһэр, үрүҥ былыттар өрүкүйэ көтөллөр. – The wind is starting to blow, white clouds are flying with the wind. Ат күрүөнү намыһаҕынан көтөр. – The horse jumps over the fence at a lower point. Оҕолор уочаратынан быаны көтөллөр. – The children one by one are jumping over the rope.*

2. Past tense: *Бэһис кылааһы көтөн, алтыс кылаас үөрэнээччитэ буоллум. – Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade. Тихон Терентьев оскуолабыт историятыгар аан бастаан кылааһы көппүт. – Tikhon Terentiev was the first who skipped a grade in the history of our school. Кешаны Бүттүүнэп испиһэккэ көтүппүт. – Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list.*

3. Future tense: *Күн-дьыл көтөн, күһүн 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 сайҕанан көппөттөр. – 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.*

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

**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.

**BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei**
**Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)**

**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:

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

**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 *кот* 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

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

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

Уйулҕата көппүт (ыстаммыт, хамнаабыт) – feel anxious, out of one's mind, feel worried (*because of anxiety, astonishment, fright*). *Сидоров оҕонньор уйулҕата көтөн тэпсэҥнии турда. – Old Sidorov didn't know what to do because of great anxiety*; Күллүүн көттө – Disappear without a trace. *Хаһан сэриі бүттэҕинэ, өстөөх күллүүн көттөҕүнэ. – When the war is over, when the enemy disappears without a trace from the earth*; Күдэҥҥэ көппүт – Disappeared for ever, annihilate. *Өстөөххө туох да тиксибэтин наадатыгар барытын үлтү тэптэрэн күдэҥҥэ көтүтэргэ диэн биир санаанан быһаарыы тахсыбыта. – So that nothing would be left to the enemy it was decided to destroy everything*; Дьабыныгар көппүт *миф. – 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 Сыланньай удаҕан 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, майаара дайдым. – (I) am enjoying life, having fun*; Уута көттө – He has lost sleep. *Уолуйан уһуктан, уута көтөн, атынньык 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 Мэҥэ Хаҥалас ата кыайан, хатыҥыр оҕонньор 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. *Ойоҕо Балбаара эрэйдээх эрин тула көтөн ыарыылыы сылдьар. – 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 туһунан кэпсэтии*

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

*оройуону тилийэ көппүтэ. – The rumors about the storehouse manager Dajbyrov flew all over the district*; Тиэрэ көт – win, knock down, throw down *someone*. *Бэйи, эһигини баҕас тиэрэ көтөрүм буолуо. – You wait, I'll overcome you easily*; Тоҕо көт – Make, produce something to a great extent, in a big way and effectively. *Мин аҕам тугу да тоҕо көппөтөҕө, дьоруойдуу быһыыны оҥорботоҕо. – 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 кынаттанан тиийбит үөрэнээччитин тренер үлүм-салым көтө көрсүбэтэҕэ. – 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 көрсүбэтэҕэ. – 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 *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:

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 *көт*.

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

**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. *Оҕо оҕоттон көтүө дуо? Кыһынҥы бытарҕан тымныыттан сылаас дьиэҕэ 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 биһикки үрдүбүтүнэн көтүөҕэ. – 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 <көҥүл барда> – Gone out to green, gone free (after a long cold winter that drove into a small shed – *usually about cattle*). *Дьаданҥылар да барахсаттар, Күөххэ көтүөхтэрэ, Көҥүлгэ 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 тиийбит үөрэнээччитин тренер үлүм-салым кө= тө көрсүбэтэҕэ. – The coach didn’t welcome the student inspired with win*.

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

Көтөн түс – 1) emerge suddenly, suddenly find oneself, fly into. [*Таал-Таал эмээхсин*] *ханан да барар сирэ суоҕуттан, көлүйэтигэр көтөн түҥэр. – 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 саҥатын истээт, саһыах 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*). *Киһим бэйэтин оҕустарбыттыы 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 үөрэҕэр 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.

BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei
Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)

## CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the conceptual analysis of the polysemantic verbs of motion *көм* and *fliegen* through subject showed that, quantitatively, the verb *көм* 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 *көм* 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 *көм* 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 *көм* and six concepts of the verb *fliegen*.

The Yakut verb *көм* 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 *көм* and the component *fliegen*. The quantitative advantage of Yakut PU with the component *көм* is determined by diversity and richness of reflection of the conceptual picture of the world by Yakut speakers.

## REFERENCES

Achmatova 2015 = F. H. Achmatova, *Senses of the Polysemantic Word in the Lexicographic Article*, in "Philological Sciences", Tambov, Gramota, 2015, p. 13–15.

Arnold 2016 = I. V. Arnold, *Fundamentals of the Scientific Research in Linguistic*, Moscow, LIBROCOM, 2016.

Barabash 2015 = O. V. Barabash, *Approach to understanding of phenomenon of polysemy*, in "Herald of Penza State University", IX, 2015, nr. 1, p. 88–91.

Baranov, Dobrovolskij 2016 N. Baranov, D. O. Dobrovolskij, *Fundamentals of Phraseology*, Moscow, Flinta – Nauka, 2016.

Belyavskaya 2014 = E. G. Belyavskaya, *Methods of the Analysis of Lexical Semantic in Cognitive Linguistic*, in "Herald of Moscow State Linguistic University", DCCVI, 2014, volume 20, p. 9–21.

**BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei**
**Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)**

Boldyrev 2016 = N. N. Boldyrev, *Cognitive Schemas of Linguistic Interpretation*, in "Cognitive Linguistic", IV, 2016, p. 10–20.
Boyarskaja E. L. 2015 = E. L. Boyarskaja, *Study of methodology of cognitive analysis of polysemantic word*, in V. M. Zabotkina (ed.), *Methods of cognitive analysis of polysemantic word semantic*, Moscow, Languages of Slavculture, 2015, p. 84–118.
Boyarskaja M. M. 2015 = M. M. Boyarskaja, *Problems of polysemy and methods of its determination in Modern English*, in "Herald of Leningrad State University", VII, 2015, nr. 1, p. 17–23.
Černyševa 1970 = I. I. Černyševa, *Phraseology of Modern German*, Moscow, Higher School, 1970.
Cruse 1986 = D. Alan Cruse, *Lexical Semantic*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1986. (Cambridge textbooks in linguistics).
GADYL = P. A. Sleptsov (ed.), *Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language*, Novosibirsk, Nauka, 2004–2016, p. 10–13.
Geeraerts 2006 = D. Geeraerts, *Theories of Lexical Semantic*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2006.
GGRD 2008 = D. O. Dobrovolskij (ed.), *New Great Germany–Russian Dictionary*, Moscow, AST, Astrel, 2008, p. 1023.
Glebkin 2014 = V. V. Glebkin, *Changing of the Paradigms in Linguistic Semantic*, Moscow, Centre of the Humanitarian Initiatives, 2014.
Gyori 2002 = G. Gyori, *Semantic change and cognition*, in "Cognitive Linguistics", XIII, 2002, nr. 2, p. 123–166.
Kovaljeva, Kulgavova 2014 = L. M. Kovaljeva, L. V. Kulgavova, *Cognitive Analysis of Word*, Moscow, LENAND, 2014.
Kubrjakova 2003 = E. S. Kubrjakova, *Verbal Action through their Cognitive Characteristics*, in *Logical Analysis of Language*, Moscow, Indric, 2003.
Kurbakova 2015 = S. Kurbakova, *Cognitive Aspect of intercultural Communication*, in "Journal of Language and Education", III, 2015, nr. 1, p. 52–62.
Leech 1974 = G. Leech, *Semantics: The Study of Meaning*, London, Penguin Group, 1974.
Lesheva 2014 = L. M. Lesheva, *Lexical Polysemy in Cognitive Aspect*, Moscow, Languages of Slavculture, 2014.
Monastyrev 2006 = W. Monastyrev, *Kleines erklaerendes Woerterbuch (Sachs-Deutsch)*, Wiesbaden, Harrasowitz Verlag, 2006 (Turcologica 68).
Nerlich, Todd 2003 = B. Nerlich, Z. Todd, *Trends in modern linguistics*, Berlin, Mouton de Gruyter, 2003.
Novikov 2005 = L. A. Novikov, *Selected work*, vol. V/1. *Problems of linguistic semantic*, Moscow, RUDN, 2005.
Olchovskaja 2015 = A. I. Olchovskaja, *Polysemy as problem of general and dictionary lexicology*, Moscow, Flinta, 2015.
Pesina 2015 = S. A. Pesina, *Invariant of Polysemantic Word in Phenomenology*, in "Cognitive Linguistic", II, 2015, p. 120–127.
Pesina, Latushkina 2014 = S. A. Pesina, O. L. Latushkina, *Lexical Invariant as Content Kernel of Polysemy*, in "Cognitive Linguistic", I, 2014, p. 105–108.
Popova 2011 = N. V. Popova, *Conceptual Presentation of Semantic Space of Polysemantic Words*, in "Herald of Čeljabinsk University", 2012, nr. 10, p. 114–117.
Prokopieva 2012 = S. M. Prokopieva, *Codification of the Polysemantic Units in the New Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut Language*, in "Journal Studia uralo-altaica", XLIX, 2012, Szeged, p. 437–445.
Prokopieva, Monastyrev 2015 = S. M. Prokopieva, V. D. Monastyrev, *Explanatory Power of lexicographic Codification of Polysemy in the modern Yakut Language*, in "European Journal of Science and Theology", I, 2015, nr. 1, p. 75–84.
Robins 1987 = R. H. Robins, *Polysemy and the Lexicographer*, in Robert Buschfeld (ed.), *Studies in Lexicography*, Oxford, Clarendon, 1987, p. 52–73.
Rosch 1975 = E. Rosch, *Cognitive Representation of Semantic Categories*, in "Journal of Experimental Psychology: General", CIV, 1975, p. 192–233.

**BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei**
**Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)**

Ryshkina 2014 = A. A. Ryshkina, *About the Methods of the Conceptual Analysis*, in "Herald of Orenburg State University", CLXXII, 2014, nr. 11, p. 117–120.
Shanskiy 2015 = N. M. Shanskiy, *Phraseology of the Modern Russian Language*, Moscow, LENAND, 2015.
Shershneva 2014 = A. N. Shershneva, *Category of concept in Cognitive Linguistic*, in *Philology and Linguistic in Modern Society. Materials of 2th. International Scientific Conference*, Moscow, Buci-Vedi, 2014, p. 124–126.
Taylor 1999 = John R. Taylor, *Cognitive Semantic and Structural Semantics*, in Andreas Blank, Peter Koch (eds), *Historical Semantics and Cognition*, Berlin–New York, Mouton–de Gruyter, 1999 (Cognitive Linguistics Research 13), p. 17–48.
Teliya, Bragina, Sandomirskaya 2001 = V. N. Teliya, E. Bragina, I. Sandomirskaya, *Phraseology as A Language of Culture: Its Role in the Representation of a Collective Mentality*, in Anthony Paul Cowie (ed.), *Phraseology – Theory, Analysis and Applications*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2001, p. 55–75.
Tuggy 1993 = D. Tuggy, *Ambiguity, polysemy, and vagueness*, in "Cognitive Linguistic", IV, 1993, nr. 3, p. 273–290.
Verspoor, Lowie 2003 = M. Verspoor, W. Lowie, *Making sense of polysemous words*, in "Language Learning", LIII, 2003, nr. 3, p. 547–586.
Vinogradova 2014 = S. A. Vinogradova, *Cognitive Linguistic about semantic and concept*, in "Cognitive Linguistic", II, 2014, p. 50–55.
Wierzbicka 1985 = A. Wierzbicka, *Lexicographic and Conceptual Analysis*, Ann Arbor, Karoma, 1985.

## TIPOLOGIA POLISEMIEI VERBELOR DE MIŞCARE (LIMBILE IACUTĂ ŞI GERMANĂ)

(*Rezumat*)

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

**Cuvinte-cheie:** *verb polisemantic*, *lexicografie*, *subiect*, *obiect*, *nominalizare directă şi indirectă*, *universal*, *limbile iacută şi 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*

**BDD-A27779 © 2017 Editura Academiei**
**Provided by Diacronia.ro for IP 216.73.217.31 (2026-11-27 06:04:48 UTC)**