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 көт 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 көт 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 көт 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 көт 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 көт and fliegen in context. For the polysemantic verbs көт 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
above, 10 lexico-semantic variants of the polysemantic word көт 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 көт 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 көт 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
Typology of polysemy in verbs of motion

3

base for developing polysemy, with almost any language unit having sufficient
total 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 kom ‘fly’ in mo-
dern Yakut and fliegen ‘fly’ in modern German. The interest in typological studies
of languages, in particular, comparative studies of concept structure in polyseman-
tic 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 kom 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 kom 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 kom and fliegen. The investigation of lexicographic
data is integral with the research of the whole linguistic material as these are dic-
tionary 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 con-
cept’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 kom is of
interest from the semantic perspective as semantic relations within related mean-
ings of this verb are expressed by forms of one word. In the fourth volume of
GADYL (p. 375–380) the polysemantic verb kom is represented by 10 lexical
(lexico-semantic variants) and 24 phraseological units.
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

- **Орлор** – Children: Орлор уочаратынын бымины көшөлөр. – The children one by one are jumping over the rope.
- **Мин** – I: Бэһис кылаалы котош, алтыс кылаас уорхөөччүү боолуум. – Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade.
- **Хайырдым** – Skier: Былый тыйылган чөөкөгө көшөлөр котош ўләр. – The skier is flying lighter as the light-footed wind.

#### 2. Proper name

- **Маппыр** – Mappyr: Маппыр тимир күрүөнү үрдүүн көтө. – Mappyr jumped over the iron fence.
- **Тихон Терентьев** – Tikhon Terentiev: Тихон Терентьев оскуолабыт историятыгар аан бастаан кылааны көтүүгү. – Tikhon Terentiev was the first who skipped a grade in the history of our school.
- **Дмитрий** – Dmitriy: Дмитрий, доттору анын булуучу, дээ котон ээр. – Dmitriy, having met his friends, is finally flying with joy.
- **Бюттиян» – Byuttyunov: Кешаны Бюттиян» испиңөккө көтүүгү. – Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list.

#### 3. Animal

- **Туруйа** – Crane: Толоон уюор сэттэ турүй көтө. – Seven cranes flew off that edge of the glade.
- **Ат** – Horse: Ат күрүөнү нымыраанын көтөр. – The horse jumps over the fence at a lower point.
- **Аттар** – Horses: Аттар көтөн уүнна уюор, бу сиңөрө чек эстилэргү. – Horses are flying lightly and fast, just about to catch up with us.
- **Сүөлү» – Cattle: Болон уүлсүк жый сэттэ суус сунууту бүрүү күрүүн көтүүгү. – 700 heads of cattle of the rich Belolyubskiy flew out as smoke.

### B) Inanimate beings:

#### 1. Artifacts

- **Хардаас» – Log: Халлаалга көптөгү уюттаас хардазаңтарын сүр барыш кутмак уютгаан кырбаса. – Because of burning logs flying up to the sky, the whole land was on fire.
Typology of polysemy in verbs of motion

1. Natural phenomenon

Тэлэгирээмэ — Telegrams: Тэлэгирээмэ бээстала суух көптүү. — Telegrams fly non-stop as a flash of lightning.

Арыгы — Alcohol: Ити бирлөөгөн көрүүсү арыгын ас көптүү ырыантын көмө. — At that time alcohol had long disappeared from shops in the north.

Саа сэбэ — Charge (gun): Граждансай сэрии кэннүүтэ суу көп көпүү. — At that time alcohol had long disappeared from shops in the north.

Солкуобай — Ruble: Нанайбах сүүрэ биэс солкуобай араха көтсүү. — Twenty five rubles of Nanaybakh were lost at cards in vain.

2. Time

Былыт — Cloud: Тын түүр, урүү былыттар оркуу ээ көп. — The wind is starting to blow, white clouds are flying with the wind.

Кынны — Spark: Тынтын күүтүүн кынны жылды көп. — Sparks fanned by the wind flew all over the place.

Былыт — Cloud: Былыттар көптөр суур. — Clouds are flying north.

Туман — Fog: Туман көп. — The fog has cleared.

Туман — Fog: Дьюнор көкүрмөттөй бурсо күнү туман көп. — Fog as smoke is clearing from people’s backs.

3. Mental action

Санаалар — Thoughts: Санаатын санааларын камуу ээ көп. — My child, before you is sitting a man who has lost his mind.

Өй-санаа — Mind: Тооым, өй-санаа көп кызды олоробун. — My child, before you is sitting a man who has lost his mind.


Сурах — Report of news: Сурах көлүү таарык, көкүрмөттөр сурах көп. — The report of news was flown all over uluses and naslegs.

4. Chemical element

Азот — Nitrogen: Нохонуу бүрүү саба хорупакка ээ хаалларын камуу экени азот аммиак көп. — Manure must be ploughed up with soil: nitrogen turning into ammonia volatilizes.
6. Linguistic terms

Этии – Sentence: Манна бүтүн этии көптү. – Here, a whole sentence has been left out.
Сурук бэлиэлэрэ – Punctuation marks: Сурук бэлиэлэрэ көптүүтэр. – Punctuation marks are left out.

The conceptual analysis of the structure of the polysemantic verb ком 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 ком 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 Бүттүүүп иш пү эгкэ көптүүт. – Byuttyunov skipped Kesha in the list.

B) Inanimate beings:

1. Artifacts

Быа – Rope: Орхор уочаратыман быны котолор. – The children one by one are jumping over the rope.

2. Structures

Күруу – Fence: Ат күрууну ными таңына котоп. – The horse jumps over the fence at a lower point.

3. Cardinal points

Сооу – South: Былыттар көптүүт э гөлө котоо. – Clouds are flying south.
4. Abstract notions

Кылаас – Grade: Бынис кылааны котон, алтыс кылаас уорээнээччитет бооллум. – 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 котон 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 унугөр сэттэ туруйа көтөт. – Seven cranes flew off that edge of the glade. Дьонор көхсүлэриттэн буруо куруу туман көтөр. – Fog as smoke is clearing from people’s backs. Манна бутун этии көпүт. – Here, a whole sentence has been left out.

2). Motion directed about the final point:

Былыттар көтөллөр сэрыуу. – Clouds are flying north. Халлаанна көпүт уотто булсан, дьэ көпүт эрэр. – Dmitriy, having met his friends, is finally flying with joy.

2. Undirected motion:

Миитэрэй дээдтэ эрээр, дьэ котон эрээр. – Dmitriy, having met his friends, is finally flying with joy. Тэлэгирээмэлэр быыста түүн чоо көпүтүлэр. – Telegrams fly non-stop as a flash of lightning.

II. Movement:

1. Directed movement:

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

Бынис кылааны котон, алтыс кылаас уорээнээччитет бооллум. – Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade.

2). Movement directed about the final point:

Быйыы тылбал чэпче көтөн берсе, бу симэн кэлм истилээр. – The skier is flying lighter as the light-footed wind.

Амтар котон ууннанын, бу симэн кэлүү истилээр. – 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 түһэр, уруң бымыттар өрукүэ көтөлөр. – The wind is starting to blow, white clouds are flying with the wind.
   - Ат күрөөнү намыһаҕынан көтөр. – The horse jumps over the fence at a lower point.
   - Оҕолор уочаратынан быны көтөлөр. – The children one by one are jumping over the rope.

2. Past tense: 
   - Бэһис кылааҕы көтөн, алтыс кылаас уоргэнэ эч эч буоллум. – Having skipped the fifth grade, I became a pupil of the sixth grade.
   - Тихон Терентьев оскуолабыт историяты гар аан бастаан кылаалык көтөптү. – Tikhon Terentiev was the first who skipped a grade in the history of our school.
   - Кешаны Бүттүүнэп истишар көтүпкүт. – Buutyunov skipped Kesha in the list.

3. Future tense: 
   - Күн-дьыл 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 сайанан 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 Blüte zu Blüte – 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.


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


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 fliegest du? – Are you going by train or flying? Das Flugzeug flog uber 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 fliegest du? – Are you going by train or flying?


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 kommen 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 partially 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

Уйулата көпүт (ыстамыт, хамнаабыт) – feel anxious, out of one’s mind, feel worried (because of anxiety, astonishment, fright). Сидоров оронюәр уйулата көпүт төкөсүүни түрүү. – Old Sidorov didn’t know what to do because of great anxiety; Күллүү көтө – Disappear without a trace. Ханан эрө буттыраас, остындо күллүү көпөгөүө. – When the war is over, when the enemy disappears without a trace from the earth;

Күллүү көпүт – Disappeared for ever, annihilate. Осторооху сууда тыкишбөтүн ныдаатыны барынын үлүү түшүрүүн күллүү көпөгөүө дүнү бир санлаан булаарын тахсыбылима. – So that nothing would be left to the enemy it was decided to destroy everything;

Күллүү көпүт 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 дизир Сыланъйи удаа көпүт барындан туох. – Is the shaman-woman Sylaann’yi still alive? She must have already left for the after-world.

2) Partial reinterpretation of the constituents

Көрүлүү көпүт (кылымы, хамнаабыт) – Enjoy one’s life freely, carelessly, have fun. Көрүлүү көпүт, тайкыра дайым. – (I) am enjoying life, having fun; Уула көтө – He has lost sleep. Уулаан ууңкүү, уула көпүт, атындык көпөгөүө көрө. – Having been frightened, he lost sleep, tried to think differently;

Көпөк кыната эрө суу – He’s on cloud nine of joy or doesn’t feel earth under his feet (doesn’t sense). Бу суурууу Мэнэ Хапиляс ата кыйын, хатыттар оронюәр көпөк кыната эрө суу сүү булдуу түстүү. – In this round a horse of the Megino-Kangalasskiy district has won, the lean old man got suddenly on cloud nine of joy. Тыла көт – Fuss, bustle about someone or something, worry, be anxious; бүт анындай, бүт көпүт. – Poor wife Varvara is bustling about her sick husband;

Көпүт – Become known quickly, widely, fly over (news); make the rounds, go all over the territory. Ыскылат тамдыккөй Дайбыров түңүнүн көпөктии
Typology of polysemy in verbs of motion

The rumors about the storehouse manager Dajbyrov flew all over the district; Тиэрэ көт – win, knock down, throw down someone. Бэйи, эхүүнү багас тиэрэ көтөрүү буолуо. – You wait, I’ll over come you easily; То көт – Make, produce something to a great extent, in a big way and effectively. Мин аҕам тээ в а бэйи көтөрүү буолуо буо. – My dad did not do anything extraordinary heroic; Төлө көт – Get out of poverty, problems, difficulties. Улахан тутууга ханна барый та рагаттарга кэтилли, олору толо котон, үүрүү күүрүүнүү оро көтөрүүү. – At great construction sites there is now way without overcoming difficulties, without joy of overcoming them; Улым-салым көт – Welcome someone cordially, joyful; try to do someone good, please, oblige someone. Кыяйыы-хотуу кыяттаган тилдүү жырзозоччин тренер улым-салым кото кырсөбетэ. – The coach didn’t welcome the student inspired with win.

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

Улым-салым көт – Welcome someone cordially, joyful; try to do someone good, please, oblige someone. Кыяйыы-хотуу кыяттаган тилдүү жырзозоччин тренер улым-салым кото кырсөбетэ. – The coach didn’t welcome the student inspired with win.

2. Phraseological expressions. Some phraseological units have a sentence structure, e.g.: Көтүүн халлаан ыраах (тимирээн сир кытаанаах) – 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:


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:

(Ким тэн эрэ ким эрэ) котоо дуо – The speech formulas such as “men are men”, “children are children” are all the same or alike. Оро оротон котоо дуо? Кырын быйарган тынчкыттагы сыйлаас дээрий бүгээ алорон оөнүүгүүгүү.

– All children are children? We used to stay in the warm house to play in winter cold. (Ким эрэ) урдүн көтөр – Wreak one’s annoyance, disappointment on someone subordinate, order someone about, maltreat someone.

– All children are children? We used to stay in the warm house to play in winter cold. (Ким эрэ) урдүн көтөр – Wreak one’s annoyance, disappointment on someone subordinate, order someone about, maltreat someone.

– Having become a toyon, he is ordering us about. Көлүөнэ көрүү (хал халбат) – There always be a new generation, life goes on, it’s eternal (speech formula).

3. Ellipsis of components:

Куохэ кото <конгуг барда> – Gone out to green, gone free (after a long cold winter that drove into a small shed – usually about cattle). Дыяанылар да барабаттар, Куохэ котуахтээрэ, Конугэ көрүүхтээрэ. – Even the poor will be free.

4. Phonetic variance

Илим-сэлым кот (улүм-сэлым кот) – Welcome someone cordially, joyful; try to do someone good, please, oblige someone. Кыайыы хотуу кынаттанан тийбит уөрэнээ төөрэнчдин тренер улүм-сэлым кө = тө көрсүбэтэ. – The coach didn’t welcome the student inspired with win.

Among PU with the component кот there are polysemantic PU:

Котоо түс – 1) emerge suddenly, suddenly find oneself, fly into. [Тaal-Taal эмээхсэн] ханан да барар гүрэ суулуугын, калуылык котоо түүр. – 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. Дээрийн төлөөрөө, сагаа гүрэ котоо түүр. – Having heard the people’s opinion, I suddenly wanted to hide myself; Оро кот – 1) show anxiety, rouse oneself, fawn over someone, show great enthusiasm (e.g. pleasing someone). Кырын ойгоо болуура бүтүүтэргө оро котоо түстэ, атын көмүскөгө түстэ. – He roused himself as if being hit, protecting the horse. 2) achieve success, reach something better (compared to the previous condition). Устудуун Н’укус уоррир орто сыйналлантар оро котоо эрэйээ. – The poor student N’ukus 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 *көт* and *fliegen* through subject showed that, quantitatively, the verb *көт* 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 *көт* 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 *көт* 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 *көт* and six concepts of the verb *fliegen*.

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

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Typology of polysemy in verbs of motion

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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 componentială, conceptuală şi comparativă a vocabularului. Metoda generală de cercetare este cea inductiv-deductivă. Diferenţele de codificare a verbelor polisemantice în lexicografia limbii iacute moderne şi cea a limbii germane pot fi explicate de faptul că în Marele Dicţionar academic al limbii iacute, cuvintele sunt ilustrate cu exemple din folclor, din texte literare şi jurnaliste etc. Parametrizarea conceptuală a unităţilor vocabularului în limbi iacute şi rusă moderne oferă o privire asupra activităţii umane cognitive care percepe lumea într-un mod creativ şi dezvăluie valoarea funcţională a unităţilor 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.

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