Abstract

The analysis of language semantics of the polysemantic verbs *kel* and *kommen* of the modern Yakut and German languages brings us to the domain of concepts. Interest in typological studies of languages, in particular, in comparative studies of concept structure of polysemantic verbs has increased thanks to cognitive linguistics which is currently the most intensively developing field of linguistics. The direct nominative meaning of the Yakut verb *kel* and the German *kommen* reflects the main components of the concept structure that can be assigned to the concept core: object, operation, result. The purpose of this paper is the typological analysis of lexicographic codification of the phenomenon of polysemy in various languages of the Turkic and German language families. The study is of complex character; to reveal universal and specific ethnic-cultural features of compared Yakut and German linguistic units we used the inductive-deductive method, i.e. theoretical conclusions result from the analysis of practical material. Using the component analysis, lexical units were separated into smallest meaningful parts. Distributive method was used to analyze actualization of meanings of the Yakut and German polysemantic verbs ‘kel’ and ‘kommen’ in context. The typological analysis was invoked to reveal ethnic specifics of compared Yakut and German polysemantic verbs. The polysemantic verbs *kel* and *kommen* share the following concepts through subject: ‘man’, ‘animal’, ‘time’, ‘artifact’, ‘emotional-physical state’, and ‘abstract notion’. All concepts given above, 15 lexico-semantic variants, 2 grammatical meanings of the polysemantic word *kel* and 18 meanings of the verb *kommen* are represented and codified according to all lexicographic rules and requirements in the Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language and the Great German-Russian Dictionary that are an inexhaustible source for further research into comparative and typological linguistics. Illustration material was taken from the 5th volume of the bilingual (Yakut-Russian) Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language (2008) and the Great German-Russian Dictionary (2000). The present paper is devoted to typological research of the Yakut and German polysemantic verbs ‘kel’ and ‘kommen’ as the analysis of not only related but non-related languages as well reveals both ethnic specific and universal features. The problem of interaction between language and culture is of particular interest at a period of extending international contacts, intense interchange between different ethnic groups, combining focus on ethno-cultural values, tolerance, and capacity for inter-cultural communication.

Keywords: typological, polysemantic verb, concept, subject, object

1. Introduction

Interest in typological studies of languages, in particular, in comparative studies of concept structure of polysemantic verbs has increased due to the currently most intensively developing field of cognitive linguistics. The analysis of language semantics of the polysemantic verbs *kel* and *kommen* of the modern Yakut and German languages brings us to the domain of concepts.

The purpose of this paper is the typological analysis of 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 *kel* of the Yakut language, is compared to the polysemantic verb *kommen* 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 5th volume of the bilingual (Yakut-Russian) Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language (2008) and the Great German-Russian Dictionary (2000). The present paper is devoted to typological research of the Yakut and German polysemantic verbs ‘kel’ and ‘kommen’ as the analysis of not only related but non-related 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 *kel* and *kommen* reflects the main components of the concept structure that may be attributed to the concept core: object, operation, result. Distributive method was used to analyze actualization of meanings of the Yakut and German polysemantic verbs ‘kel’ and ‘kommen’ in context. For the polysemantic verbs *kel* and *kommen*, participants of the situation of 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 one of the main components of the concept structure of object revealed the following concepts: man, proper name, artifact, natural phenomenon, toponym, mental action, abstract notion.

All concepts given above, 15 lexico-semantic variants, 2 grammatical meanings of the polysemantic word *kel* and 18 meanings of the verb *kommen* are represented and codified according to all lexicographic rules and requirements in the Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language and the Great German-Russian Dictionary that are an inexhaustible source for further research into comparative and typological linguistics.

2. 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 we used the inductive-deductive method, i.e. theoretical conclusions result from the analysis of practical material. Using the component analysis, lexical units were separated into smallest meaningful parts.

The polysemantic verbs ‘kel’ and ‘kommen’ were analyzed using dictionaly definitions recorded in 5th Volume of the Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language and the Great German-Russian Dictionary. Distributive method was used to analyze actualization of meanings of the Yakut and German polysemantic verbs ‘kel’ and ‘kommen’ in context. The typological analysis was invoked to reveal ethnic specifics of compared Yakut and German polysemantic verbs.

3. Results and Discussion

Polysemy is the most extensively represented semantic category in lexicography. Polysemy is a language universal (Wierzbicka, 1985; Leech,1974; Nerlich & Todd, 2003; Verspoor & Lowie, 2003; Kobozeva, 2009; Nikitin, 2009; Popova & Sternin, 2007, 2009). 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; Golubcova, 2002; Gyori, 2002; Kubrjakova, 2003; Vaneva, 2003; Vassiljev, 2009; Popova, 2011; Glebkin, 2014; Olchovskaja, 2015). 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 *kel* ‘come’ in modern Yakut and *kommen* ‘come’ in modern German.

Interest in typological studies of languages, in particular, in comparative studies of concept structure of polysemantic verbs has increased due to the currently most intensively developing field of cognitive linguistics (Demjankov, 1994; Kubrjakova, 2001; Pesina, 2005; Boyarskaja, 2007, 2015; Furaschova, 2009; Kovaljeva & Kulgavova, 2014).

The purpose of this paper is the typological analysis of 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 *kel* of the Yakut language, is compared to the polysemantic verb *kommen* of the German language for the first time based on the analysis of concept structure of the verbs under consideration.

The verbs *kel* and *kommen* are grouped into the verbs of motion according to their semantics and they are semantically productive. Difference in codification of polysemantic verbs in lexicography of the modern Yakut language and polysemantic verbs of the modern German language can be explained by the fact that words in the Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language (2008) are illustrated by examples from folklore, literary, and journalistic texts, etc., whereas the Great German-Russian Dictionary (2000) provides only expressions and analytical patterns. As a consequence, examples to the polysemantic verb *kel* are given in the Yakut language almost unabridged.

The polysemantic verb *kel* is represented in the fifth volume of the Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language (further, GADYL) by 15 lexical and 2 grammatical meanings. The verb of motion *kommen* is represented in the Great German-Russian Dictionary (further, GGRD) by 18 meanings. The present paper provides concept analysis of the illustrative material of all meanings of the verbs *kel* and *kommen*.

For the polysemantic verbs *kel* and *kommen*, participants of the situation of 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. Both animate and inanimate beings (human, animal, mechanical means, etc.) can be subject of motion in these verbs. First, let us analyze in detail the subject of the polysemantic verb *kel* illustrated in GADYL:

Мин – 1: Сомөхүүчүүгө көлөмөм. – Came by plane. The subject is not represented verbally but expressed by the first Person Singular ending of the predicate.

Тanks: Our tanks are coming with the thunder.

Ага – Father: Tuun уолон саанаа а amatara кэлэр. – Late at night father comes.

Кини – He: Кини Монголияа кэлбитэ мраамта. – He long ago came to Mongolia.

Комор-суурар – Migrant birds: Ол саас комор-суурар хойгуутук кэлбитэ. – That spring a lot of migrant birds came.


Хаар – Snow: Хаар кэлэрэн гымлык: сир ниисийбыт, ом-наас назгийбыт, комор-суурар чычаарбыт. – It seems snow is coming; ground is wet, vegetation drooped, birds are quiet.

Эбэлт – Lunch: Киниэнэс билишэн эбэлт кэлэр кэлэн. – Now the lunch time is coming for them.

Мятээл – Medal: Ыррахьааҕытын киниэнэс эрэ мятээл кэлбир. – A medal does not just come to a man from the tsar.

Суруу – Letter: Аарныйааҕы сылдёр кыры уолунтам киниэнэ сыркур кэлэн тогууттб. – A letter from his youngest son serving in army is coming to him.

Биляэри – Message: Сонумаар биляэри кэлбитэ. – An unexpected message came.

Кымо – Help: Кымо куунэн эх сирбитэн кэлбитэ. – Help came from unexpected side.

Суң – Ground: Олгурддаа-бэлгүрддаа кэл сир кэлэн. – Broad hilly ground is coming out.

Суң – Land: Ол суун эхээхээ эрэ кэлэргэ. – The land expected by the lad is not coming.

Муоста – Bridge: Иннисэп бөторуу соуус ур хүүбүн мусстама кэлэн. – Soon there must come a bridge.

Сыт (мутукчы) – Smell (of larch): Мутукчы сыта бинйэх кэлэр. – Smell of larch is coming to us.

Сыт (буруо) – Smell (of smoke): Буруо сыта кэлэр. – Smell of smoke is coming.

Сыт (acs) – Smell (of food): Дыэ ийгээн ис мунйыэс сыта кэлэр. – Sweet smell of food is coming from the house.

Туас (муусука) – Sound (of music): Бу хантын муусука тусаа кэлэн? – Where is music coming from?

Туас (пыяжээ) – Grinding sound (of a cart): Пыяжээ тусаа уулу чыгаанан, киниэн энэ кэлэр чьыр. – The grinding sound of a cart is gradually coming to them.

Туас – Noise: Туас суу кэлэр. – Here the noise is coming.

Сээдэө (санаа) – Light (of the Sun): Ур гун сээдэө бинйэхэ тунпатаа, оттор унлутт сылаа бинйэхэ кэлэн. – Sunlight didn’t come to us, warmth of the fire didn’t reach us.

Сээдэө – Light: Бу мус коргасаа агаардын сулустартан эрэ сээдэө кэлэр дис санаамаа. – Don’t think that the light in darkness comes from the stars only.

Кым – Times: Ол кэээр, ахыллан, мин ойбор кэээр. – Those times when thinking back are coming to my head.

Сылээ – Tiredness: Сээя буугууну киниэнэ эрэйдэммит сылээ кэлэн энээс саба түлүмттүүг, ийгээн ээраа сүүр ээ бүүлдэл. – Tiredness of this day is suddenly coming over Senya, he’s lost his strength completely.

Сылээ – Thought: Николай Гаврилович он-манны сээргээний санаагаа кэлбитэ. – A thought to talk about this and that has come to Nikolay Gavrilovich’s head.

Буён – Fish: Быранмаа дыэн кэлэтэн бээр элэнгө сооб балык кэлбир. – A lot of fish came (caught) from Lake Byrama.

Буң – Now: Буң угы кэлэр бээр элэнгө сооб балык кэлбир. – As much as I remember, more that eighty haycocks have never come from this ground.

Ас – Food: Оыонороро сыл ташар аха кэлэр. – A year’s stock of foo comes to the old man.

Уу – Water: Уу кэлэр. – Yesterday water in the river came (rose).

Халкун уута – Flood: Лонкуудага ус сыл суубуртуу халкун уута кэлэр. – Flood comes to Lonkuda three years in succession.

Норют – People: Саха норютта манын аакка бийээний түлүрддаах сыратын түлүур кэлбир. – The people of Sakha came to that glory as a result of their tenacity and endurance.

Кини – He: Кини манын мүнүүк кэлэр. – He comes to such conclusion.

Киниژээр – They: Киниژээр ор кэээртээхэр да, ханык да биыярдыгыа кэээртээхэр. – They had been talking for a long time but didn’t come to any conclusion.

Хырын уута – Tears: Бурхалай хырын уута халмган кэлэр. – Tears are coming from Burkhalley’s eyes.

Сынр – Sniffles: Муннуттан сынрыга кэлбитэ. – Sniffles came from the nose.
To interpret functional actualization it is necessary to return to the structure of knowledge behind a language unit. The concept ‘natural phenomenon’ (fish), (family), (time), (message) reflects the main components of the concept structure that may be attributed, as an auxiliary verb: The verb kel as an auxiliary verb:

The concept analysis of the structure of the polysemantic verb kel through the subject revealed the following relevant concepts: man, animal, time, natural phenomenon, artifact, smell, sound, knowledge, physical state, physiological state, mental state, emotional state, abstract notion.

The concept ‘man’ involves the following subjects: мин (I), кыя (he), киинэ (they), ага (father), уоо (boy), кыгыс (girl), мага (family), сорут (people); the concept ‘proper name’ Анфиса (Anfisa), Микитэ (Nikita), Семен Уйбаанабыс (Semen Ivanovich), Былдьыны (IL’yna), Чыычаах (Chyychaakh); the concept ‘animal’ – суюй (Livestock), балык (Fish), көмөр (migrant birds); the concept ‘time’ кыл (times), эбист (lunch), саас (spring); the concept ‘natural phenomenon’ сырык (light), күн сырык (sunlight), ыкк (snow), уу (water), басак уу (flood); the concept ‘artifact’ ас (food), булус (haycocks), жана (medal), муста (bridge), сүүг (letter), махаалар (tanks); the concept ‘smell’ бороо сута (smell) дик (smell of smoke), ас сута (smell of food), мүүчө суты (smell of larch); the concept ‘sound’ мүүчө тыва (sound of music), тьычкэ тыва (grinding sound of a cart), тьыч (noise); the concept ‘knowledge’ санаа (thought), жагыр (message); the concept ‘physiological state’ сымк (sniffles); the concept ‘physical state’ сүүgx (bones), сыла (tiredness); the concept ‘emotional state’ күлэрэ (laughing), харах уйма (tears); the concept ‘abstract phenomenon’ тую дэ (nothing), комо (help), кутал (threat).

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 kel reflects the main components of the concept structure that may be attributed to the concept core: object, operation, result.

Objects:

Остуга – Table: Семен Уйбаанабыс турган остуга кылбэт. – Having risen, Semen Ivanovich comes to the table.

Монголияга – to Mongolia: Кын эмдүү участа кылбэт ырдайт. – He long ago came to Mongolia.

Уйбаанабыс – They: Кын эмдүү участа эбист гыл кылбэт. – Now the lunch time is coming for them.

Мин – Man: Былдьыны ачыктан кыны кылбэт эрө мүүчө кылбэт. – A medal does not just come to a man from the tsar.

Кынэ – to him: Аармыйа кыны кылбэт ырдайт кыны сүүк кылбэт мөлүүбүт. – A letter from his youngest son serving in army is coming to him.

Былдьыны – to us: Мүүчө сута былдьыны кылбэт. – Smell of larch is coming to us.
1) Motion directed about the starting and terminal point:

A. Directed motion:

I. Motion.

The operational analysis of the concept 'abstract notion' evidenced:

- The threat is coming to rise again.
- The verb melts, pools appear.

2) Movement directed about the terminal point:

1) Movement directed about the starting and terminal point:

A. Directed movement:

II. Movement:

B. Character of motion (speed, object location, way of motion, etc.).

The concept 'man' involves the following objects:

- the concept 'proper name' (to the old man);
- the concept 'arti fact' (table);
- the concept 'natural phenomenon' (smell of larch);
- the concept 'mental action' (he);
- the concept 'abstract notion' (to that glory).

The study of one of the main components of the concept structure of object revealed the following concepts: man, proper name, artifact, natural phenomenon, toponym, mental action, abstract notion.

The concept 'man' involves the following objects:

- the concept 'proper name' (to the old man);
- the concept 'arti fact' (table);
- the concept 'natural phenomenon' (smell of larch);
- the concept 'mental action' (he);
- the concept 'abstract notion' (to that glory).

The operational analysis of the concept kel revealed the following types of physical activity:

I. Motion.

A. Directed motion:

1) Motion directed about the starting and terminal point: A medal does not just come to a man from the tsar. A year's stock of foo comes to the old man.

2) Motion directed about the terminal point: Help came from unexpected side.

B. Character of motion (speed, object location, way of motion, etc.):

II. Movement:

A. Directed movement:

1) Movement directed about the starting and terminal point: Having risen, Semen Ivanovich comes to the table.

2) Movement directed about the terminal point: Father comes late at night.

The core of the concept 'operation' is expressed in relation to tense by verbs in the present, past, and future tense.

I. Present Tense:

- The light is coming from both sides of the cliffs. The boy, having woken up, is opening his eyes wide.
- The threat is coming to rise again. The boy, having woken up, is opening his eyes wide. Ganya's laughter is growing louder.

The verb kel as an auxiliary verb:

- The light is coming from both sides of the cliffs. The boy, having woken up, is opening his eyes wide. Ganya's laughter is growing louder.
The main components of the concept structure of the polysemantic verb *kel* result from actualization of functional action that is illustrated in the use of verb in the past tense:

Ол сасу көпүү жооптуу үлбүт. - That spring a lot of migrant birds came. Бырдама дыйан үлбүт бөрт өлбөө сөбө ылбүт үлбүт. - A lot of fish came (caught) from Lake Byrama. Кыны Монголдагы үлбүт кырымгы. - He long ago came to Mongolia. Ол сасу көпүү жооптуу үлбүт. - That spring a lot of migrant birds came. Сөңүмүр билярири үлбүт. - An unexpected message came. Комо күйүүлүүлөр ырбүүрүүлөр үлбүт. - Help came from unexpected side. Мундуу майычкысы сүүрсүкчүк сөңүм үлбүт. - A thought to talk about this and that has come to Nicolay Ivanovich’s head. Бырдама дийан үлбүт бөрт өлбөө сөбө ылбүт үлбүт. - A lot of fish came (caught) from Lake Byrama. [Фаига] бүүтүү жүү үлбүт. - Yesterday water in the river came (rose). Саха наруун маанык айкык бийтүүн түлүрүлүүлөр сүрүүлүүн түмүүр үлбүт. - The people of Sakha came to that glory as a result of their tenacity and endurance. Мундуу майычкысы сүүрсүкчүк сөңүм үлбүт. - Help came from unexpected side. Мундуу майычкысы сүүрсүкчүк сөңүм үлбүт. - Help came from unexpected side. Мундуу майычкысы сүүрсүкчүк сөңүм үлбүт. - Help came from unexpected side. Мундуу майычкысы сүүрсүкчүк сөңүм үлбүт. - Help came from unexpected side. Мундуу майычкысы сүүрсүкчүк сөңүм үлбүт. - Help came from unexpected side. Мундуу майычкысы сүүрсүкчүк сөңүм үлбүт. - Help came from unexpected side. Мундуу майычкысы сүүрсүкчүк сөңүм үлбүт. - Help came from unexpected side.

The verb *kel* as an auxiliary verb:

Микитэ уүчүн төрүү үлбүт, тарың булбүт. – Nikita woke up, it grew dark. Быдылаана элдөө эл тирии үлбүт. – Ul’yana felt her cheeks getting (coming to) red. Инниг эр сөбүлөөби көтөр. – Nothing is coming (from the cow’s udder). Уйбагы обаны сүүрсүкчүк үлбүт. – An unexpected message came. Киникэ абды кысык үлбүт. – A lot of fish came (caught) from Lake Byrama. Киникэ абды кысык үлбүт. – A lot of fish came (caught) from Lake Byrama. Киникэ абды кысык үлбүт. – A lot of fish came (caught) from Lake Byrama.

It should be noted that analysis of actualization of the polysemic verbs *kel* demonstrated the use of the verb *kel* with negative meaning along with the given examples with positive semantics, e.g.:

Ууруу үүн сүрдөрү бууухуу төшөптөрү, алты тазылган төшөптөрү сүүрсүкчүк үлбүт. – Sunlight didn’t come to us, warmth of the fire didn’t reach us. Бүү эйдөүүтүө сөңүмүр арбүү эөкө ылбүт үлбүт. – As much as I remember, more than eighty haycocks have never come from this ground. Кынын эр көзөтүүүлөр да, маанык кызылык үлбүт. – They had been talking for a long time but didn’tcome to any conclusion. [Бынын эңиийлүү] тааудо кызылык үлбүт. – Nothing is coming (from the cow’s udder). Анын алуу сунүүлөрү үлбүт. – A lot of fish came (caught) from Lake Byrama. Кынын эр көзөтүүүлөр да, маанык кызылык үлбүт. – They had been talking for a long time but didn’t come to any conclusion. Кынын эр көзөтүүүлөр да, маанык кызылык үлбүт. – They had been talking for a long time but didn’t come to any conclusion. Кынын эр көзөтүүүлөр да, маанык кызылык үлбүт. – They had been talking for a long time but didn’t come to any conclusion. Кынын эр көзөтүүүлөр да, маанык кызылык үлбүт. – They had been talking for a long time but didn’t come to any conclusion. Кынын эр көзөтүүүлөр да, маанык кызылык үлбүт. – They had been talking for a long time but didn’t come to any conclusion. Кынын эр көзөтүүүлөр да, маанык кызылык үлбүт. – They had been talking for a long time but didn’t come to any conclusion. Кынын эр көзөтүүүлөр да, маанык кызылык үлбүт. – They had been talking for a long time but didn’t come to any conclusion. Кынын эр көзөтүүүлөр да, маанык кызылык үлбүт. – They had been talking for a long time but didn’t come to any conclusion.

Examples show that the major tense of the verb *kel* is the present tense expressing an action occurring at the time of speaking. Along with the present tense there are examples with the past and future tense.

Let us include to the concept analysis of the motion verb *kommen* in the modern German language. The subject analysis of the polysemic verb *kommen* revealed the following animate and inanimate beings as subject:

*Er* – *He*: Er kommt wie gerufen. – He came right on time.
*Der Brief* – *Letter*: Der Brief kommt und bleibt nicht. – The letter has not come yet.
*Die Zeitungen* – *Newspapers*: Die Zeitungen kommen regelmäßig. – The newspapers come regularly.
*Ich* – *I*: Wie komme ich dahin? – How can I come there?
*Ich* – *I*: Wie komme ich von hier aus nach Potsdam? – How can I come to Potsdam from here?
*Der Ball* – *Ball*: Der Ball kommt ins Spiel. – The ball comes into the game (football).
*Er* – *He*: Er kam beim Lesen an diese Stelle. – He came to this place while reading.
*Wir* – *We*: Wann kommen wir an die Reihe? – When will our turn come?
*Das Beispiel* – *Example*: Jetzt kommt ein Beispiel. – Now an example comes.
*Moskau* – *Moscow*: Moskau kommt auf Langwelle. – Moscow can be picked up on low-frequency waves.
*Die Knospen* – *Buds*: Bald kommen die Knospen. – Soon (on trees) buds will come.
*Der Gedanke* – *Thought*: Ein Gedanke kam ihm. – A thought came to him.
*Die Bedenken* – *Doubts*: Die Bedenken kamen ihm. – He came to doubts.
*Die Klage* – *Complaint*: Keine Klage kam weber seine Lippen. – He never came to a complaint.
*Die Traenen* – *tears*: Die Traenen kamen ihr. – The tears came to her.
*Der Winter* – *Winter*: Der Winter kommt. – Winter is coming.
*Der Tag* – *Day*: Der Tag wird kommen. – That day will come.
*Das Stundlein* – *Hour*: Das letzte Stundlein kommt. – The last hour (death) is coming.
*Ich* – *I*: Das sah ich schon lange. – I’ve seen it coming for a long time.
Das – It: Das kommt mir unerwartet. – It is a surprise for me.

Das – It: Das kommt mir sehr gelegen. – It is very opportune for me.

Unglück – Misfortune: Ein Unglück kam über ihn. – Misfortune has come to him.

Es – It: Es kam zu Streitigkeiten. – It has come to the quarrel.

Ich – I: Ich komme nicht dazu. – I cannot come to it.

Das Buch – Book: Dieses Buch kommt in den Schrank. – This book comes to the bookcase.

Der Artikel – Article: Der Artikel kommt in die nächste Nummer der Zeitschrift. – The article is to come out in the next issue of the magazine.

Die Sachen – Belongings: Die Sachen kamen oben zu liegen. – The belongings came to be on top.

Er – He: Da kommt er gegangen. – Here he comes.

Er – He: Er kommt wieder mit alten Geschichten. – He is coming to the old again.

Du – You: Du: So muesst du mir nicht kommen. – You cannot come this way with me!

Du – You: Kommst du mir so? – How do you come with me?

Ich – I: So lasse ich mir nicht kommen. – I’ll not let anybody come this way with me!

hundert Mark – a hundred Mark: es kommt auf jeden hundert Mark. – A hundred Mark comes for each.

Sie – You: Wie kommen Sie darauf? – How did you come to this?

Ich – I: Jetzt komme ich darauf. – Now I come, now I remember.

Ich – I: Ich kann nicht auf den Namen kommen. – I cannot come (remember) to the name.

Du – You: Damit kommst du nicht weit bei mir. – This way you’ll come to nothing with me.

Die Verehrer – Admirers: Die Verehrer der leichten Muse kamen auch auf ihre Kosten. – The admirers of light entertainment came to satisfaction as well.

Die Zeit, der Rat – Time, advice: Kommt Zeit, kommt Rat. – Comes time, comes advice.

The relevant concepts of the polysemic verb kommen are: ‘man’ er (he), ich (I), wir (we), du (you), die Verehrer (admirers); ‘artifact’ der Brief (letter), die Zeitungen (newspapers), der Ball (ball), die Knospen (buds), die Sachen (belongings), das (it), Mark (Mark); ‘time’ der Winter (winter), der Tag (day), die Stunde (hour), die Zeit (time); ‘knowledge’ der Rat (advice), der Gedanke (thought), die Bedenken (doubts), das Beispiel (example), das Buch (book), der Artikel (article); ‘emotional-mental state’ die Tränen (tears); ‘abstract notion’ die Klage (complaint), das Unglück (misfortune), dieser (this); ‘toponym’ Moskau (Moscow).

Let us consider in detail the analysis of the object of the motion verb kommen as one of the main components of the concept structure of the verb under consideration:

Das – It: Das sah ich schon lange. – I’ve seen it coming for a long time.

Er – He: Ein Unglück kam über ihn. – Misfortune has come to him.

Die Streitigkeiten – Quarrel: Es kam zu Streitigkeiten. – It has come to the quarrel.


Die naechste Nummer der Zeitschrift – Issue of the magazine: Der Artikel kommt in die nachste Nummer der Zeitschrift. – The article is to come out in the next issue of the magazine.

The concept analysis of the structure of the motion verb kommen through object revealed the following concepts: ‘man’ er (he); ‘artifact’ der Schrank (bookcase), die naechste Nummer der Zeitschrift (issue of the magazine); ‘abstract notion’ die Streitigkeit (quarrel), das (it).

The operational analysis of the concept of the motion verb kommen showed that when analyzing particular physical activity the following types are identified:

I. Motion.

A. Directed motion:

1) Motion directed about the starting and terminal points:


2) Motion directed about the terminal point:

Er kommt wie gerufen. – He came right on time. Wie komme ich dahin? – How can I come there? Der Ball kommt ins Spiel. – The ball comes into the game (football). Er kam beim Lesen an diese Stelle. – He came to this place while reading. Moskau kommt auf Langwelle. – Moscow comes on low-frequency waves. Ein Gedanke kam ihm. – A thought came to him. Die Bedenken kamen ihm. – Doubts came to him. Die Traenen kamen ihr. – Tears have come to her eyes. Der Winter kommt. – Winter is coming. Der Tag wird kommen. – That day will come. Das letzte Stundlein kommt. –
The last hour (death) is coming. Dieses Buch kommt in den Schrank. – This book comes to the bookcase. Da kommt er gegangen. – Here he comes.

B. Undirected motion:

Keine Klage kam über seine Lippen. – He has never come to a complaint. Das sah ich schon lange kommen. – I’ve seen it coming for a long time. Ich kann nicht auf den Namen kommen. – I cannot come (remember) to the name. Das kommt mir unerwartet. – This comes unexpectedly to me. Das kommt mir sehr gelegen. – It is (comes) very opportunely for me. Ein Unglück kam über ihn. – Misfortune came over him. Wie kommen Sie darauf? – How did you come to this? Jetzt komme ich darauf. – Now I come, now I remember.

II. Movement:

A. Directed movement:

1) Movement directed about the terminal point:

Die Zeitungen kommen regelmäßig. – The newspapers come regularly. Wann kommen wir an die Reihe? – When our turn comes? Der Artikel kommt in die nächste Nummer der Zeitschrift. – The article is to come to the next issue of the magazine. Die Sachen kamen oben zu liegen. – The belongings came to be on top.

The following types of motion and movement are lacking in the polysemantic verb kommen:

1. Motion directed about the starting point.
2. Motion directed about the intermediate point.
3. Movement directed about the starting point.
4. Undirected movement.
5. Circular and rotatory movements.

The core of the concept ‘operation’ is expressed in terms of tense by verbs of the present, past, and future tense:

Present tense:


Past Tense:

Bedenken kamen ihm. – He came to doubts. Keine Klage kam über seine Lippen. – He never came to a complaint. Er kam beim Lesen an diese Stelle. – He came to this place while reading. Ein Gedanke kam ihm. – A thought came to him. Keine Klage kam über seine Lippen. – He never came to a complaint. Das sah ich schon lange. – I’ve seen it coming for a long time. Ein Unglück kam über ihn. – Misfortune came to him. Es kam zu Streitigkeiten. – It has come to the quarrel. Die Sachen kamen oben zu liegen. – The belongings came to be on top. Die Verehrer der leichten Muse kamen auch auf ihre Kosten. – The admirers of light entertainment came to satisfaction as well.

Future Tense:

Wann kommen wir an die Reihe? – When will our turn come? Der Tag wird kommen. – That day will come. Bald kommen die Knospen. – Soon (on trees) buds will come. Der Tag wird kommen. – That day will come. Der Artikel kommt in die nächste Nummer der Zeitschrift. – The article is to come to the next issue of the magazine. So lasse ich mir nicht kommen. – I’ll not let anybody come this way with me! Damit kommst du nicht weit bei mir. – This way you’ll come to nothing with me.

The examples demonstrate that the dominant tense of the verb kommen is also the present tense followed by the past and the future tense.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, polysemy is considered in the light of concept processes found in semantic structure of the polysemantic verbs kel ‘come’ in modern Yakut and kommen ‘come’ in modern German. Illustration material was taken from the 5th volume of the bilingual (Yakut-Russian) Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language (2008) and the Great German-Russian Dictionary (2000). The present paper is devoted to typological research of the Yakut and German polysemantic verbs ‘kel’ and ‘kommen’ as the analysis of not only related but non-related languages as well reveals both ethnic specific and universal features.
As a result of the concept analysis of the polysemantic verb \textit{kel} through subject the following concepts have been revealed: 'man', 'animal', 'time', 'natural phenomenon', 'artifact', 'smell', 'sound', 'knowledge', 'physical state', 'physiological state', 'emotional state', 'abstract notion'.

The verb \textit{komen} 'man', 'artifact', 'time', 'knowledge', 'emotional state', 'abstract notion', 'toponym'. Through object the verb \textit{kel} showed the concepts 'man', 'proper name', 'artifact', 'natural phenomenon', 'toponym', 'mental action', 'abstract notion' and the verb \textit{komen} 'man', 'artifact', 'abstract notion'. The polysemantic verbs \textit{kel} and \textit{komen} share the following concepts through subject 'man', 'animal', 'time', 'artifact', 'emotional-physical state', and 'abstract notion. Idioethnic concepts of the polysemantic verb \textit{kel} through subject are 'smell', 'sound', 'knowledge', and 'physiological state', the verb \textit{komen} 'knowledge' and 'toponym'. The analysis of the concept structure of the polysemantic verbs \textit{kel} and \textit{komen} through object showed that most concepts are the same excluding the concept 'natural phenomenon' of the verb \textit{kel} in the modern Yakut language.

Thus, the concept analysis of the polysemantic verbs of motion \textit{kel} and \textit{komen} through subject demonstrated that quantitatively the verb \textit{kel} possesses a more extensive palette of reflection of the picture of the world by man in comparison to the verb \textit{komen}, where as the study of one of the main components of the concept structure of object revealed 5 concepts of the verb \textit{kel} and 3 of the verb \textit{komen}.

All concepts given above, 15 lexico-semantic variants, 2 grammatical meanings of the polysemantic word \textit{kel} and 18 meanings of the verb \textit{komen} are represented and codified according to all lexicographic rules and requirements in the Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language and the Great German-Russian Dictionary that are an inexhaustible source for further research into comparative and typological linguistics. The problem of interaction between language and culture is of particular interest at a period of extending international contacts, intense interchange between different ethnic groups, combining focus on ethno-cultural values, tolerance, and capacity for inter-cultural communication.

References


