



Typological Analysis of the Yakut and German Polysemantic Verbs *KEL* and *KOMMEN*

Svetlana Mitrofanovna Prokopieva (Corresponding author)

North-Eastern Federal University, Belinski Street 58, 677000, Yakutsk, Russia

E-mail: svetlana.m.prokopieva@mail.ru

Vladimir Dmitrijevich Monastirev

Institute for Humanitarian Research and North, Indigenous Peoples Problems of the Siberian, Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Petrovski Street 1, 677007, Yakutsk, Russia

Received: 05-06-2016

Accepted: 15-08-2016

Advance Access Published: September 2016

Published: 01-11-2016

doi:10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.5n.6p.174

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.5n.6p.174>

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 dictionary 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 – I: Сөмөлүөтүнэн кэллим. – *Came by plane.* The subject is not represented verbally but expressed by the first Person Singular ending of the predicate.

Сэмэн Уйбаанабыс – Semen Ivanovich: Сэмэн Уйбаанабыс туран остуолга кэллэ. – *Having risen, Semen Ivanovich comes to the table.*

Таанкалар – Tanks: Биһиги таанкаларбыт лүһүгүрэхэн кэллилэр. – Our tanks are coming with the thunder.

Аба – Father: Түүн үөһүн сабана абалара кэллэ. – Late at night father comes.

Кини – He: Кини Монголияба кэлбитэ ыраатта. – He long ago came to Mongolia.

Көтөр-сүүрэр – Migrant birds: Ол саас көтөр-сүүрэр хойуутук кэлбитэ. – That spring a lot of migrant birds came.

Саас – Spring: Саас кэлэн, хаар уулан, чалбахтар тахсаллар. – Spring comes, snow melts, pools appear.

Хаар – Snow: Хаар кэлээрү гыммыт: сир никсийбит, от-мас нальыйбит, көтөр-сүүрэр чычаарбыт. – It seems snow is coming: ground is wet, vegetation drooped, birds are quiet.

Эбиэт – Lunch: Кинилэргэ билигин эбиэт кэмэ кэллэ. – Now the lunch time is coming for them.

Мэтээл – Medal: Браахтаабыттан киһиэхэ эрэ мэтээл кэлбэт. – A medal does not just come to a man from the tsar.

Сурук – Letter: Аармыйаба сьлдбар кыра уолуттан киниэхэ сурук кэлэн тоһуйбут. – A letter from his youngest son serving in army is coming to him.

Биллэри – Message: Соһумар биллэри кэлбитэ. – An unexpected message came.

Көмө – Help: Көмө күүппэтэх сирбиттэн кэлбитэ. – Help came from unexpected side.

Сир – Ground: Олурдаах-боллурдаах киэн сир кэллэ. – Broad hilly ground is coming out.

Сир – Land: Уол тийиэхтээх сирэ кэлбэт. – The land expected by the lad is not coming.

Муоста – Bridge: Иннигэр сотору соһус үрэх көнүһүн муостата кэлиэхтээх. – Soon there must come a bridge.

Сьт (мутукча) – Smell (of larch): Мутукча сьта биһиэхэ кэлэр. – Smell of larch is coming to us.

Сьт (буруо) – Smell (of smoke): Буруо сьта кэлэр. – Smell of smoke is coming.

Сьт (ас) – Smell (of food): Дьэ иһиттэн ас минньигэс сьта кэлэр. – Sweet smell of food is coming from the house.

Тьас (муусука) – Sound (of music): Бу хантан муусука тьаһа кэлэрий? – Where is music coming from?

Тьас (тэлиэгэ) – Grinding sound (of a cart): Тэлиэгэ тьаһа улам чугаһаан, кинилэр диэки кэлэн иһэр. – The grinding sound of a cart is gradually coming to them.

Тьас – Noise: Тьас субу кэллэ. – Here the noise is coming.

Сьрдык (күн) – Light (of the Sun): Үрүг күн сьрдыга биһиэхэ тьыкпатаба, оттор уоппут сьлаһа биһиэхэ кэлбэтэбэ. – Sunlight didn't come to us, warmth of the fire didn't reach us.

Сьрдык – Light: Бу ьас хараһаба аһаардас сулустартан эрэ сьрдык кэлэр диу санаама. – Don't think that the light in darkness comes from the stars only.

Кэм – Times: Ол кэмнэр, ахтыллан, мин өйбөр кэллилэр. – Those times when thinking back are coming to my head.

Сьлаа – Tiredness: Сень бүгүннү күннээби эрэдэммит сьлаата кэлэн эмискэ саба түспүттүү, иһитэ-атаба сэниэтэ суох буоллурар. – Tiredness of this day is suddenly coming over Senya, he's lost his strength completely.

Санаа – Thought: Николай Гаврилович ону-маны сэхэрэхтиэх санаата кэлбитэ. – A thought to talk about this and that has come to Nikolay Gavrilovich's head.

Балык – Fish: Бырама диэн күөлтэн бэрт элбэх собо балык кэлбитэ. – A lot of fish came (caught) from Lake Byrama.

Бугул – Haycock: Бу дойдуттан саһыгар аһыс уон бугултан ордук кэлбэтэбэ. – As much as I remember, more than eighty haycocks have never come from this ground.

Ас – Food: Оһонньорго сьл тахсар аһа кэллэ. – A year's stock of foo comes to the old man.

Уу – Water: Өрүскэ бөлүүн уу кэлбит. – Yesterday water in the river came (rose).

Халаан уута – Flood: Лонкуудаба үс сьл субуруччу халаан уута кэллэ. – Flood comes to Lonkuuda three years in succession.

Норуот – People: Саха норуота маньык аакка бэйэтин тулуурдаах сьратын түмүгэр кэлбитэ. – The people of Sakha came to that glory as a result of their tenacity and endurance.

Кини – He: Кини маньык түмүккэ кэллэ. – He comes to such conclusion.

Кинилэр – They: Кинилэр өр кэпсэттилэр да, ханнык да быһаарыга кэлбэттилэр. – They had been talking for a long time but didn't come to any conclusion.

Харах уута – Tears: Бурхалей хараһын уута халыйан кэлэр. – Tears are coming from Burkhalay's eyes.

Сьын – Sniffles: Муннуттан сьынга кэлбитэ. – Sniffles came from the nose.

Түөх да – *Nothing*: [*Бнах эмиийумтэн*] *түөх да кэлбэт*. – *Nothing is coming [from the cow's udder]*.

Кыыс – *Girl*: *Кыыс мэхэ кэлиэх* буолбута. – *The girl promised to marry me (come to marriage with me)*.

Кыыс – *Girl*: *Ол кыыс сөбүлээбэт буолабына мэхэ кэлиэ суоҕа*. – *If the girl doesn't love, she will not marry me (come to marriage with me)*.

Анфиса – *Anfisa*: *Анфиса хайдах баарынан мэхэ кэлбитэ*. – *Anfisa came to me as she was*.

Сүөһү – *Livestock*: *Аҕам аах сүөһүлэрэ кэлбэккэ дьадайдан иснимтэрэ*. – *My father's livestock didn't increase (come) and he started growing poorer*.

Бал – *Family*: "*Кэлбэт ыал, – диир норуот номоҕо, – Иирсээннээх буолааччы өрүүтүн*". – *Family will not come out, they say about people always quarrelling with each other*.

Кини – *He*: *Быһатын эттэххэ, кини кэлбит* ийэ ууһун кунутэ эбит. – *In short, he came from a large maternal kin*.

The verb *kel* as an auxiliary verb:

Уот – *Light*: *Хайалар чабырбайдарыгар уоттар умайан кэллилэр*. – *The light is coming from both sides of the cliffs*.

Уолчаан – *Boy*: *Уолчаан уһуктан чэмэличчи көрөн кэлэр*. – *The boy, having woken up, is opening his eyes wide*.

Куттал – *Threat*: *Эмиэ куттал улаатан кэллэ*. – *The threat is coming to rise again*.

Уңуох – *Bones*: *Бириэмэ-бириэмэнэн уңуоҕа кыйыттан кэлэр*. – *From time to time bones are starting to ache*.

Микиитэ – *Nikita*: *Микиитэ уһуктан кэлбитэ, харанга буолбут*. – *Nikita woke up, it grew dark*.

Блдьаана – *Ul'yana*: *Блдьаана иэдэстэрэ итийэн кэлбиттэриң биллэ*. – *Ul'yana felt her cheeks getting (coming to) red*.

Чыычаах – *Chuychaakh*: *Чыычаах өйдөнөн кэллэ, иңсэлээхтик өрө мэнгийэн уһуутаата*. – *Chuychaakh is coming to consciousness, screaming heart-rending*.

Күлүү – *Laughter*: *Ганята күлэрэ эби бэргээн кэллэ*. – *Ganya's laughter is growing louder*.

Мин – *I*: *Блтыы туран эмиэ күлэн кэлдим*. – *While crying, I suddenly burst out laughing*.

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), *кени* (he), *кенилэр* (they), *аҕа* (father), *уол* (boy), *кыыс* (girl), *ыал* (family), *норуот* (people); the concept 'proper name' *Анфиса* (Anfisa), *Микиитэ* (Nikita), *Сэмэн Уйбаанабыс* (Semen Ivanovich), *Блдьаана* (Ul'yana), *Чыычаах* (Chuychaakh); the concept 'animal' – *сүөһү* (Livestock), *балык* (Fish), *көтөр-сүүрэр* (migrant birds); the concept 'time' *кэм* (times), *эбиэт* (lunch), *саас* (spring); the concept 'natural phenomenon' *сырдык* (light), *күн сырдыга* (sunlight), *хаар* (snow), *уу* (water), *халаан уута* (flood); the concept 'artifact' *ас* (food), *бугул* (hausocks), *мэтээл* (medal), *мүоста* (bridge), *сүрук* (letter), *тааңкалар* (tanks); the concept 'smell' *буруо сыта* (smell of smoke), *ас сыта* (smell of food), *мутукча сыта* (smell of larch); the concept 'sound' *муусука тыаһа* (sound of music), *тэлигээ тыаһа* (grinding sound of a cart), *тыас* (noise); the concept 'knowledge' *санаа* (thought), *биллэри* (message); the concept 'physiological state' *сыын* (sniffles); the concept 'physical state' *уңуох* (bones), *сылаа* (tiredness); the concept 'emotional state' *күлүү* (laughter), *харах уута* (tears); the concept 'abstract phenomenon' *түөх да* (nothing), *көмө* (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:

Остуолга – *Table*: *Сэмэн Уйбаанабыс туран остуолга кэллэ*. – *Having risen, Semen Ivanovich comes to the table*.

Монголияҕа – *to Mongolia*: *Кени Монголияҕа кэлбитэ ыраатта*. – *He long ago came to Mongolia*.

Кинилэргэ – *They*: *Кинилэргэ билигин эбиэт кэмэ кэллэ*. – *Now the lunch time is coming for them*.

Кунуэхэ – *Man*: *Браахтаабыттан кунуэхэ эрэ мэтээл кэлбэт*. – *A medal does not just come to a man from the tsar*.

Киниэхэ – *to him*: *Аармыйаҕа сылдыар кыра уолуттан киниэхэ сүрук кэлэн тоһуйбут*. – *A letter from his youngest son serving in army is coming to him*.

Бунуэхэ – *to us*: *Мутукча сыта бунуэхэ кэлэр*. – *Smell of larch is coming to us*.

Кинилэр диэки – to them: Тэлиэгэ тыаһа улам чугаһаан, кинилэр диэки кэлэн уһэр. – The grinding sound of a cart is gradually coming to them.

Биһиэхэ – us: Оттор уоннун сылааһа биһиэхэ кэлбэтэ. – Warmth of the fire didn't reach us.

Мин өйбөр – to my head: Ол кэмнэр ахтыллан, мин өйбөр кэллилэр. – Those time when thinking back are coming to my head.

Ньукулай Уйбаанабыс – to Nicolay Ivanovich: Ньукулай Уйбаанабыс ону-маны сһэрэгһиэх санаата кэлбитэ. – A thought to talk about this and that has come to Nikolay Ivanovich's head.

Обонньорго – to the old man: Обонньорго сыл тахсар аһа кэллэ. – A year's stock of foo comes to the old man.

Өрүскэ – in the river: Өрүскэ бөлүүн уу кэлбитэ. – Yesterday water in the river came (rose).

Лонкууда – Lonkuuda: Лонкуудаҕа үс сыл субуруччу уу кэллэ. – Flood comes to Lonkuuda three years in succession.

Аакка – to that glory: Саха норуота манньк аакка бэйэтин тулуурдаах сыратын түмүгэр кэлбитэ. – The people of Sakha came to that glory as a result of their tenacity and endurance.

Түмүккэ – to conclusion: Кини манньк түмүккэ кэллэ. – He comes to such conclusion.

Быһаарыыга – Conclusion: Кинилэр өр кэпсэтиилэр да ханнык да быһаарыыга кэлбэтиилэр. – They had been talking for a long time but didn't come to any conclusion.

Миэхэ – me: Кыыс миэхэ кэлиэх буолбута. – The girl promised to marry me.

Миэхэ – me: Ол кыыс сөбүлээбэт буоллабына миэхэ кэлиэ суоҕа. – If the girl doesn't love, she will not marry me (come to marriage with me).

Миэхэ – to me: Анфиса хайдах баарынан миэхэ кэлбитэ. – Anfisa came to me as she was.

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: *миэхэ (me)*, *киһиэхэ (he)*, *киһилэр диэки (to them)*, *биһиэхэ (us)*, *обонньорго (to the old man)*; the concept 'proper name' *Ньукулай Уйбаанабыс (to Nicolay Ivanovich)*, *Лонкууда (Lonkuuda)*; the concept 'artifact' *остуолга (table)*; the concept 'natural phenomenon' *өрүскэ (in the river)*; the concept 'toponym' *Монголияҕа (to Mongolia)*, the concept 'mental action' *мин өйбөр (to my head)*, the concept 'abstract notion' *түмүккэ (to conclusion)*, *аакка (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: *Ыраахтааһыттан киһиэхэ эрэ мэтээл кэлбэт. – A medal does not just come to a man from the tsar. Аармыйаҕа сылдьар кыра уолуттан сурук кэлэн тоһуйбут. – A letter from his youngest son serving in army is coming to him.*

2) Motion directed about the terminal point: *Көмө күүппэтэх сирбиттэн кэлбитэ. – Help came from unexpected side.*

B. Character of motion (speed, object location, way of motion, etc.): *Сөмөлүөтүнэн кэллим. – Came by plane.*

II. Movement:

A. Directed movement:

1) Movement directed about the starting and terminal point: *Сэмэн Уйбаанабыс туран остуолга кэллэ. – Having risen, Semen Ivanovich comes to the table.*

2) Movement directed about the terminal point: *Түүн үөһүн саҕана аҕалара кэллэ. – Late at night father comes. Ол саас көтөр-сүүрэр хойуутук кэлбитэ. – That spring a lot of migrant birds came.*

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

1. Present Tense:

Сөмөлүөтүнэн кэллим. – Came by plane. Саас кэлэн, хаар уулан, чалбахтар тахсаллар. – Spring comes, snow melts, pools appear. Мүтүкчэ сыта биһиэхэ кэлэр. – Smell of larch is coming to us.

The verb *kel* as an auxiliary verb:

Хайалар чабырбайдарыгар уоттар умайан кэллилэр. – The light is coming from both sides of the cliffs. Уолчаан уһуктан чэмэличчи көрөн кэлэр. – The boy, having woken up, is opening his eyes wide. Эмиэ куттал улаатан кэллэ. – The threat is coming to rise again. Биримэ-биримэнэн уңуоҕа кыйыттан кэлэр. – From time to time bones come to ache. Чыычаах өйдөнөн кэллэ, ингсэлээхтик өрө мэнгийэн уһуутаата. – Чуучаахк is coming to consciousness, screaming heart-rending. Ганята күлэрэ – эбии бэргээн кэллэ. – Ganya's laughter is growing louder. Ытыы туран эмиэ күлэн кэллим. – While crying, I suddenly burst out laughing.

2. 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 саас көтөр-сүүрэр хойуутук кэлбитэ. – That spring a lot of migrant birds came. Бырама дин күүлтэн бэрт элбэх собо балык кэлбитэ. – A lot of fish came (caught) from Lake Вурата. Кини Монголияба кэлбитэ ыраатта. – He long ago came to Mongolia. Ол саас көтөр-сүүрэр хойуутук кэлбитэ. – That spring a lot of migrant birds came. Соһумар биллэрши кэлбитэ. – An unexpected message came. Көмө күүппэтэх сирбиттэн кэлбитэ. – Help came from unexpected side. Ньжулай Уйбаанабыс ону-маны сээрэгэниэх санаата кэлбитэ. – A thought to talk about this and that has come to Nicolay Ivanovich's head. Бырама дин күүлтэн бэрт элбэх собо балык кэлбитэ. – A lot of fish came (caught) from Lake Вурата. [Өрүскэ] бөлүүн уу кэлбитэ. – Yesterday water in the river came (rose). Саха норуота манньк аакка бэйэтин тулуурдаах сыратын түмүгэр кэлбитэ. – The people of Sakha came to that glory as a result of their tenacity and endurance. Муннуттан сыына кэлбитэ. – Sniffles came from the nose. Анфуса хайдах баарынан миэхэ кэлбитэ. – Anfisa came to me as she was. Быһатын эттэххэ, кини кэлбит ийэ ууһун килитэ эбит. – In short, he came from a large maternal kin.

The verb *kel* as an auxiliary verb:

Микиитэ уһуктан кэлбитэ, хараҥа буолбут. – Nikita woke up, it grew dark. Ылдьаана иэдэстэрэ итийэн кэлбиттэрин биллэ. – Ul'iana felt her cheeks getting (coming to) red.

3. Future tense: *Хаар кэлээри гыммыт: сир никсийбит, от-мас налыйбыт, көтөр-сүүрэр чычаарбыт. – It seems snow is coming: ground is wet, vegetation drooped, birds are quiet. Иннигэр сотору собуһ үрэх көнгүһүн муостата кэлиэхтээх. – Soon the remust come abridge. Кыыс миэхэ кэлиэх буолбута. – The girl promised to marry me (come to marriage with me). Ол кыыс сөбүлээбэт буолабына миэхэ кэлиэ суоҕа. – If the girl doesn't love, she will not marry me (come to marriage with me).*

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

Үрүҥ күн сырдыга биһиэхэ тыкпатаҕа, оттор уоттут сылааһа биһиэхэ кэлбэтэҕэ. – Sunlight didn't come to us, warmth of the fire didn't reach us. Бу дойдуттан сааһыгар абыс уон бугултан ордук кэлбэтэҕэ. – As much as I remember, more that eighty haycocks have never come from this ground. Кинилэр өр кэпсэттилэр да, ханнык да быһаарыыга кэлбэттилэр. – They had been talking for a long time but didn't come to any conclusion. [Ынах эмийиттэн] туох да кэлбэт. – Nothing is coming [from the cow's udder]. Аҕам аах сүөһүлэрэ кэлбэккэ дьадайдан испиттэрэ. – My father's livestock didn't increase (come) and he started growing poorer. "Кэлбэт ыал, – диир норуот номоҕо, – Иирсээннээх буолааччы өрүүтүн". – Family will not come out, they say about people always quarrelling with each other.

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 proceed to the concept analysis of the motion verb *kommen* in the modern German language. The subject analysis of the polysemantic 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 kommt nicht. – The letter has not come yet.

Die Zeitungen – Newspapers: Die Zeitungen kommen regelmaessig. – 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.

Ich – I: Ich komme gerade von ihm. – I've just come from him.

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

Unglueck – Misfortune: Ein Unglueck kam ueber 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 nachste Nummer der Zeitschrift. – The article is to come to 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 subject of the polysemantic 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 Stundlein (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 Traenen (tears)*; 'abstract notion' *die Klage (complaint), das Unglueck (misfortune), dieser (this)*; 'toponym' *Moskau (Moscow)*.

Let us consider in detail the analysis of 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 Unglueck kam ueber ihn. – Misfortune has come to him.

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

Der Schrank – Bookcase: Dieses Buch kommt in den Schrank. – This book comes to the bookcase.

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:

Wie komme ich von hier aus nach Potsdam? – How can I come to Potsdam from here? Ich komme gerade von ihm. – I've just come from him.

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 ueber 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 unexpected to me. Das kommt mir sehr gelegen. – It is (comes) very opportunely for me. Ein Unglueck kam ueber 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 regelmaessig. – The newspapers come regularly. Wann kommen wir an die Reihe? – When our turn comes? Der Artikel kommt in die nachste 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:

Die Zeitungen kommen regelmaessig. – The newspapers come regularly. Ich komme gerade von ihm. – I've just come from him. Wie komme ich dahin? – How can I come there? Wie komme ich von hier aus nach Potsdam? – How can I come to Potsdam from here? Der Ball kommt ins Spiel. – The ball comes into the game (football). Jetzt kommt ein Beispiel. – Now an example comes. Moskau kommt auf Langwelle. – Moscow comes on low-frequency waves. Der Winter kommt. – Winter is coming. Das letzte Stuecklein kommt. – The last hour (death) is coming. Das kommt mir sehr gelegen. – It is (comes) very opportunely for me. Ich komme nicht dazu. – I cannot come to it. Dieses Buch kommt in den Schrank. – This book comes to the bookcase. Da kommt er gegangen. – Here he comes. Er kommt wieder mit alten Geschichten. – He is coming to the old again. So muesst du mir nicht kommen. – You cannot come this way with me! Kommst du mir so? – How do you come with me? Es kommt auf jeden hundert Mark. – A hundred Mark comes for each. Wie kommen Sie darauf? – How did you come to this? Jetzt komme ich darauf. – Now I come, now I remember. Ich kann nicht auf den Namen kommen. – I cannot come (remember) to the name. Kommt Zeit, kommt Rat. – Comes time, comes advice.

Past Tense:

Bedenken kamen ihm. – He came to doubts. Keine Klage kam ueber 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 ueber seine Lippen. – He never came to a complaint. Das sah ich schon lange. – I've seen it coming for a long time. Ein Unglueck kam ueber 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 nachste 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 *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 *kommen* 'man', 'artifact', 'time', 'knowledge', 'emotional state', 'abstract notion', 'toponym'. Through object the verb *kel* showed the concepts 'man', 'proper name', 'artifact', 'natural phenomenon', 'toponym', 'mental action', 'abstract notion' and the verb *kommen* 'man', 'artifact', 'abstract notion'. The polysemantic verbs *kel* and *kommen* share the following concepts through subject 'man', 'animal', 'time', 'artifact', 'emotional-physical state', and 'abstract notion'. Idioethnic concepts of the polysemantic verb *kel* through subject are 'smell', 'sound', 'knowledge', and 'physiological state', the verb *kommen* 'knowledge' and 'toponym'. The analysis of the concept structure of the polysemantic verbs *kel* and *kommen* through object showed that most concepts are the same excluding the concept 'natural phenomenon' of the verb *kel* in the modern Yakut language.

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

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. 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

- Boyarskaja, E.L. (2007). Cognitive Approach on Research of Conceptual Structure of Polysemantic Word. *Herald of Baltic Federal University*, 2, 54-61.
- Boyarskaja, E.L. (2015). Study of methodology of cognitive analysis of polysemantic word. *Methods of cognitive analysis of polysemantic word semantic*. Zabolotkina, V.M. Moscow: Languages of Slav culture. (84-118).
- Great Academic Dictionary of the Yakut Language*. (1th ed.). (2008). Ed. by P.A. Sleptsov. Novosibirsk: Science.
- Demjankov, V.Z. (1994). Cognitive Linguistic as a Variety Interpretation Method. *Issue of Language*, 4: 17-33.
- Great German-Russian Dictionary*. (2000). Moscow: Russian Language.
- Furaschova, N.V. (2009). Cognitive Mechanisms of Polysemantic Word. *Horizons of Modern Linguistic: Tradition and Innovation*. M.: Language of Slav Culture. (568-577).
- Golubcova, E.E. (2002). Conceptual Structure of Verbal Action in the Modern English. *With Love to Language*. Voronezh: Voronezh State University. (327-332).
- Gyori, G. (2002). Semantic change and cognition. *Cognitive Linguistics*, 13(2), 123-166.
- Kobozeva, I.M. (2009). *Linguistic semantic*. Moscow: Book house "LIBROCOM", (352).
- Kovaljeva, L.M., & Kulgavova, L.V. (2014). *Cognitive Analysis of Word*. Moscow: LENAND. (216).
- Kubryakova, E.S. (2001). About Cognitive Linguistic and Semantic of the Term "Cognitive". *Herald of Voronezh State University. Series: Linguistic and Cultural Communication*. Voronezh: 4-10.
- Kubryakova, E.S. (2003). Verbal Action through their Cognitive Characteristics. *Logical Analysis of Language*. Moscow: Indric. (439-446).
- Nerlich, B., & Todd, Z. (2003). *Trends in modern linguistics. Polysemy*. Berlin.
- Novikov, L.A. (2005). Selected work. V. 1. *Problems of linguistic semantic*. Moscow: RUDN, (676).
- Olchovskaja, A.I. (2015). Polysemy as problem of general and dictionary lexicology. Moscow: Flinta. (456).
- Pesina, S.A. (2005). *Polysemy in cognitive aspect*. Sankt-Petersburg: Russian State Pedagogical University. (350).
- Popova, Z.D., & Sternin, I.A. (2007). *Cognitive linguistic*. Moscow: AST: East – West. (314).
- Popova, Z.D., & Sternin, I.A. (2009). *Lexical System of Language*. Moscow: LIBROCOM. (172).
- Popova, N.V. (2011). Conceptual Presentation of Semantic Space of Polysemantic Words. *Herald of Čeljabinsk University*, 10, 114-117.
- Tuggy, D. (1993). Ambiguity, polysemy, and vagueness. *Cognitive Linguistics*, 4(3), 273–290.
- Vaneva, M. (2003). Homonymy, Polysemy and Zero Derivation in the English-Macedonian Context. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(3), 77-84.
- Vassiljev, L.M. (2009). *Contemporary linguistic semantic*. Moscow: Book house "LIBROCOM", (192).
- Verspoor, M., & Lowie, W. (2003). Making sense of polysemous words. *Language Learning*, 53(3). 547–586.
- Wierzbicka, A. (1985). Lexicographic and conceptual Analysis. Ann Arbor: Karoma. (390).