Explication of semantic development of linguistic units at the lexical and phraseological level

Abstract—At present, modern linguistics shows interest in studying the lexical system and structure of lexical and phraseological meaning.

The subject of research is a productive polysemantic verb that has not been a subject of special research before.

Semantic structure of the Yakut polysemantic verb rapt is rich and diverse. It includes 25 interrelated lexicosemantic variants (LSV) united into a lexicosemantic unit forming a separate macrostructure of lexicosemantic paradigms (LSP). The analysis of the polysemantic verb rapt revealed 3 LSP: action and activity; being, state and quality; relation. The first LSP “Action and Activity” includes the following subfields: movement, movement of an object, physical effect on an object, creative activity, social activity, and physiological action. The second LSP “Being, State and Quality” demonstrated two groups: being and state of quality. The third LSP “Relation” includes only one subfield – interpersonal relations. Each lexicosemantic field has common characteristics forming their semantic basis. Within the LSP, corresponding subfields were determined that in turn fall into microfields. Special attention was given to the illustrative material taken primarily from Yakut literature.

A rich semantic potential of the Yakut verb rapt shows considerable opportunity for semantic development of the plane of content in this linguistic unit. The verb rapt can be combined with actants in phrases and sentences, be a part of linguistic units of indirect nomination with global or partial reinterpretation of components and phraseological expressions with structure of a sentence. In contrast to the lexical level, the phraseological level involves more underlying semantic processes due to separate formation of PU. Words and PU of any language represent a universal basis for developing polysemy, with practically any linguistic units having enough potential to develop new meanings. Although the process of phraseologization is a universal linguistic phenomenon, it has explicative specific features in the Yakut language. The reason is that PU, being structurally separately formed and semantically reinterpreted formations, are units of secondary nomination in contrast to the linguistic units of direct nomination such as phoneme, morpheme, and word.

All analyzed PU with the component rapt of the modern Yakut language have figurative meaning. Linguistic units of indirect nomination are formed as a result of semantic transformation of the original prototypic free word combination. All categories of stable word complexes according to structural-semantic classification are represented in PU with the component rapt of the modern Yakut language: PU, phraseological expressions, and phraseological combinations. PU are as a rule mono-semantic since they form based on reinterpretation of the original free word combination. However, formation of polysemantic PU must not be ruled out. Semantic categories of PU with the component rapt include polysemy, with homonymy being not present. Variability of PU is represented by lexical substitution as a noun and verb component and interposition of an adversative component. Studying figurative layer of the Yakut language may contribute to reconstruction of general and national specific characteristics, ethno-genetic conclusions and inference on features of mental worldview of man.

Keywords—polysemy, concept, lexicosemantic field, micro-field, phraseological unit, figurativeness
I. INTRODUCTION

Polysemy is a language universal. It is an integral feature of languages, their constituent. Words and PUs of any language form a universal basis for developing polysemy, with almost any language unit having sufficient potential to develop new meanings. Polysemy has been actively studied within the cognitive approach (Psina S., Latsushkina O. [1], Prokopieva S.M. [2], Prokopieva S.M., Shestakova P.P. [3], Ruiz de Mendoza F., Luzondo-Oyon A. [4], Machhindra Govind Varpe [5], Zlatev I. [6]).

The problem of phraseological meaning has been investigated in Russia and elsewhere (Cernyseva I.I. [7], Prokopieva S.M. [8], Prokopieva S.M., Monastyrev V.D., Ammosova I.V. [9]).

L.N. Kharitonov in “Types of Verbal Stem” [10] provides an extensive analysis of semantic, structural and phonetic-morphological characteristics of various types of Yakut verbal stems. Polysemantic verbal vocabulary has been the subject of linguistic research E.P. Kopyrina [11]. Polysemantic verbs are a result of a long historical process and are of great interest in terms of communicative significance, usage, combination, etc.

Modern linguistics has demonstrated aroused interest in studying the lexical system and structure of lexical and phraseological meaning. The subject of the study is a productive polysemantic verb тарт that has an extensive range of systemic structural arrangement. LSV of this verb were first classified into semantic groups.

The purpose of the study is to carry out a conceptual analysis of the polysemantic verb тарт in the modern Yakut language in terms of the lexical and phraseological levels.

II. METHODS

The general research method is induction. The componental analysis is used to find minimal word components with meaning. The contextual analysis is used to actualize the meaning of a word in text, the method of phraseological identification of PU is utilized to compare a PU with the original free word combination.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Semantically, the polysemantic тарт verb belongs to the group of verbs of actions that is of interest in terms of semantics. In the 10th volume of the Great Academic Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut Language the polysemantic verb тарт is represented by 25 lexical and 2 grammatical meanings.

The archiseme, i.e. the major source meaning of the verb тарт is: Тугу эмэ илгиғин (эбэтэрг атынык) бэйэҥ джыки сырыртаа, аяла сатаа, бэйэҥ оттүүр кэлэринии хамсат ‘exert force on some object to cause movement towards oneself by grasping (or another way), e.g.: Бэйэҥка кылнин күүстээхкэлээ тартуу (Н. Заболоцкий). ’Ilya, having put his arms around the girl, pulled her to himself’.

The following meanings of the verbs are represented by its derivatives:

Semantic structure of the polysemantic verb тарт is represented by 25 LSV connected in the radial-chain type, with derived meanings being motivated by the center definition excluding three that develop other derived meanings. The analysis of semantics of the verb тарт leads us to the domain of concepts. In modern linguistics, concept is defined as a cognitive image behind a linguistic sign, the signified of a linguistic sign. The notion of concept originating from cognitive science proved to be important and necessary for linguistic studies and formed the basis of cognitive linguistics.

Based on the classification of Russian verbs by E.V. Kuznetsova (2008) and her followers (L.G. Babenko, etc.) we revealed the following concepts in the semantic potential of the verb тарт:

A. Action and activity

Movement

1.1.1. Non-forward subject’s movement. The verb тарт means “move irregularly and involuntarily (of body parts)”. Тугурт тут (кины энди, иян гери түктүүн) ‘give or cause to give a jerking or convulsive movement (of muscle cramped)’, e.g.: Ускак икии атыга уйбакка наакы эгийар, икий иин иий эмүнкэриэ тардат. ‘Oluk’s legs trembled under the heavy weight, the muscles of his back cramped’ (I. Bochkarev).

Movement of an object

Directed movement

1) LSV of unidirectional movement oriented about the starting and final point.

Тугу эмэ илгиғин (эбэтэрг атынык) бэйэҥ джыки сырыртат, аяла сатаа, бэйэҥ оттүүр кэлэринин хамсат ‘exert force on some object to cause movement towards oneself’ by grasping (or another way), e.g.: Бэйэҥка кылнин күүстээхкэлээ тартуу (Н. Заболоцкий). ’Ilya, having put his arms around the girl, pulled her to himself’.

Туух эмэ илгиғин (эбэтэрг атынык) 'cause movement of something heavy', e.g.: Ат күүстээхкэ кылыкты тардат дунуккуту жыр (Дөөгө Илипрый). ’The horse is pulling as hard as it can, resting against the ground with its legs’.

2) Verbs of unidirectional movement oriented about the starting point: allow, make something move, flowing out of something. Салтыны обор, ис оттүүр эрийир (кол, бийтэлэсийин элек) ‘allow air to flow in freely (e.g. of ventilation), e.g.: Табак хойуу бүрүүт, камыккүү охон тардат, долгонунун устары (М. Дөөдурүүр). ’Theheavy tobacco smoke was swirling, drawn by the fireplace’.

3) Verbs of unidirectional movement oriented about the final point: move something in a specified direction using something. Тугу эмэ бэйэҥ оттүүр эбэтэрг күүстээхкэлээ дуу ‘draw something
towards oneself or from the center to the side’, e.g.: Былдаяна сыпсыынычыл, оңдохтон чох тардар (Чообой). ‘Ulyana, having taken the fire tongs, is drawing together charcoal in the fire’.

Non-directed movement

1) Verbs of circular and rotational movement: cause an object or its part to move in oscillatory or irregular multi-directional motion. Илинген таравйан, хамсатан тут эмэ эллэйт, тынатах ‘Cause something to work, sound by striking or moving it (e.g. a musical instrument), e.g.: Сыкына, холуунуу бар сую. Был, март эрэ (Суорун Омхоолоон). ‘Sykyna, did you bring a Jew’s harp with you? Take it and play’.

Physical effect on an object

A negative effect on an object

1) Verbs that mean causing the death of a living thing.Тут, тутанөлөр (айырка кылыны эмээл) ‘catch, pursue and kill (a wild animal)’, e.g.: Кыыс оҥор, суруйан туулны аян эйт эмээт. ‘Today, fishermen are going to pull a net in Ytyk-Kuyel Lake, having high expectations for it’.

Verbs of counter-action. Когда-нибудь тут, тую эмэ буюларын, огноолуларыны бытаар, улат-кыгыт ‘hinder, impede, or delay the movement or progress of something or someone’, e.g.: Кынчы тардан кыйыстыгыт, сүүнүн иш-тартбыгын бу ханаан хумунаан булуу кээбэбн? (Н. Заболоцкий) ‘[you] Hindered the man [me], when will I come back from searching for the lost cows now?’

Physiological action

Verbs of physiological action (eat, drink, breathe, etc.).Табах бурдунн элррий, табахраа ‘inhale while smoking, smoke (a pipe, cigarette, or cigar)’, e.g.: БүүтUlusананыс хамсыаатабах уурган тарта (Н. Бышышев). ‘Pad Ivanovich filled his pipe and drew on’.

B. Being, state, quality

The initial phase of being

Come into being (of event, action).Тууг эмэ төрүттөө, саалала ‘start, initiate something’, e.g.: Якутсэ сопхуос кын боолотлор бишэн туруубүэ бооин тарта (В. Протодьяконов). ‘Egor, having arrived at the sovkhoz central village, aroused a lot of agitation’.

State of a quality

Manifestation of a feature

1) Verbs manifesting a feature.Тоо эмэ йылатыннаа буул ‘have a specified weight’, e.g.: [Сеня:] Ины улааны сөмөмүнүү күнүнү хас бууу тардабай? ‘[Senya] How many pooids [a unit of weight equal to 16.3 kg] will this big pig weigh in the fall?’

2) Changing quantitative characteristics, become smaller or fewer in size, amount, duration, degree, etc. Суоллан, аччаа, айылдая, уоын ‘become smaller in volume, fall (e.g. of swelling, water level), shrink (of clothes), e.g.: Суодар сирээн искен эллэ жыл улам тардан барар (Н. Якутская). ‘The swelling on Fedor’s face is getting smaller’. Кыыс хумуунун тарптой (Н. Антонов). ‘The water left after flood fell’.

Emotional state

1) Give rise to an emotional state. Тугунаан эмэ кыын санаатын көүүлүүн уук, ылай эмэ отуулун кыын, дъон санаатын тут, көүү ‘draw one’s interest to something, attract the strong attention of someone’, e.g.: [Даарыйы эмескээ] күрөөк кызыкта кынчылар ишкений, дъон ишкений дъон боолоттому бардыгы бойойтлогу тардап (Амма Ачыгыяа). ‘[Old Darya], telling stories beautifully, draws attention of everyone in the house to herself’.

Social activity

Verbs of occupation. Дылы. Мунхалалал, мунханан балыктаа ‘fish using fish net’, e.g.: Бүүгэ мунханычыл барар суу орг эрээр эдэлээр – Ытык күлүү тардан эрээр (Кымын). ‘Today, fishermen are going to pull a net in Ytyk-Kuyel Lake, having high expectations for it’.
C. Relation

Interpersonal relations

External manifestation of attitude, show attitude towards someone through movement or other actions. Kими эмэ онорбүтүн инингэр эпэлэг сүүр, эпэлттиниргэн ‘make someone accountable for their actions, take responsibility’, e.g.: ‘Ye, тух да дил кырлүүү, син бир бүгүлүү тардабыт дикр (М. Попов). ‘Well, whatever one says to fool everyone, he says we will call [them] to account anyway’.

At the phraseological level all analyzed PU with the component тарп of the modern Yakut language demonstrate figurative meaning. Linguistic units of indirect nomination are formed as a result of semantic transformation of the original prototypic free word combination. Following I.I. Čermýeva (1970), phraseological units are referred to here as “stable word complexes of various structural types with unique component cohesion, meaning of which results from full or partial reinterpretation of components”. When analyzing the set of criteria to identify PU, the priority is given to the semantic criterion, i.e. a full or partial reinterpretation of components. The relevant PU characteristics are full or partial semantic reinterpretation of components, separate formation, fixed structure, and reproducibility.

PU with the component тарп of the modern Yakut language show all categories of set word complexes according to the structural-semantic classification:

1. Phrase combination of words with unmotivated or motivated semantics, e.g.: Былта тардар көс – тух эмэ бүлүү байыңа, дылыча такыныр дик эми. ‘It is said, keeping in mind that everything happens as it meant to be (lit. pulled by a string)’. Сүндөр экитары субу күнү гиз эзир байлга олороох былта тардың бүлүү, барыча булуу аткараындын күккүү таскан эркин (В. Гаврильева). ‘The life together with Fedor until today seems to be pulled by the string, everything going on as if predetermined’. Тылпын тарп – олордууду кырбага, олор ‘lit. pull breath out of someone, take someone’s life, kill’, e.g.: Тышкын сүүл да, моңуорорун хайыдан, тыйымсыз тардың турган таарылым (Эримик Еркистин). ‘If you don’t come outside, I’ll pull your breath out, correcting your behavior’. Хана тардар – кими эмэ хан урууга бүлүүлөр сэрздүү чыгастык саныр ‘lit. blood draws, be attracted to someone’, e.g.: Тыйылыры гыйгына баран, бишкүү торойдук хайым тардун, тымлы тыхкышта (Н. Яктукай). ‘I was going to give him away but my tongue couldn’t say it because my blood relation drew’.

2. Phraseological expressions are set word complexes with structure of a sentence, e.g.: Ат тарп, олүү тарп анылы-буруй ‘lit. guilt (so heavy, great) that a horse cannot pull, a bull cannot pull’, e.g. Дыо, Катя, мин эни нысыр олүү кыйын тарп – аянтыны-буруй огуорон сүүлдүбүү (С. Никифоров). ‘Well, Katya, I did a misdeed towards you that a bull cannot pull’. Киын тылын бына (ууну) тардар – олуу минийгүү, уунун аматка “lit. cut off [pull and cut] one’s tongue, delicious, having a good taste’, e.g.: Эээр өйбөн биюл эрэ бибр орторунун аматкыны тынчасан, кийин тыйын бывла тардар ыны нысыр астыгыр (С. Кырил). ‘His young wife, using spices only known to her, cooks ‘cut off the tongue’ good’.

Тураа (кырымарабат, тигээй) уйатын тоо тарп – туту эмэ сангынар, оғорон, кийин айдаана танаар ‘lit. why pull crow’s (botfly) ant, nest’, etc., cause an uproar by saying or doing something’, e.g.: Наывыр [сир аа] кырымдара бергүүн тардың таарыш курул бесы (Амма Аччыгич). ‘Why in Nagyl [place name] it looks like someone pulled botfly’s nest’.

3. Phraseological combinations with only one component having a figurative meaning, e.g.: Тоо тарп ‘lit. pull upward, clean up a room, an apartment’, e.g.: Оо, чынычаатарым, комолоо, оро тарда кылыккытвин дик (Н. Антонов). ‘Oh, my little birds, you came to help me pull up ward [clean up]’. Саралы тарп – уруу билиб кымдүүк сүүлдүбүү кыракан арбынын арбынар кылын кыртык кыртоо (Н. Абдулсех). ‘I was going to reveal Kylybanovskiy’s work, dismantle everything he’s got in front of people’s eyes at the meeting’.

In one PU, semantics of the whole complex is equivalent to a word: Синин уоңуу бына тарп – олор (бирүүн кырларын тынышкыштын ичин хайыдан, синин уоңуу бына тарпын олордуудорун ойдон этпет) ‘lit. pull and cut [off the aorta], kill (based on ancient method of killing horses by cutting off the aorta)’, e.g.: Кийин сия-сыйлыкты синин уоңуу бына тардың шыккын урүйдүбүктүгүн илэн уоказат кийин булоому ээбиз! (Ныргын Бөтүр). ‘I will not stop until I cut off his aorta right now’.

A semantic category present is polysemy: Тыл тардар көс – 1) сагарбыт бүлүүлөр, сагарбык, этиэн барбар (упоо эң эң эң түрүлүп-түрүлүп), ‘colloquial, lit. pull one’s tongue, 1) become silent, refuse to speak, say something (used as an expletive)’, e.g.: [Байбал:] Новоо, кыңышкын дик, иштөөк дик, бииш ууң хайы джик бардо, тылы тырнып дук? (А. Софронов). ‘[Vasily] Pal, I’m asking you, don’t you hear, where did this guy go, have you pulled your tongue [equiv. has the cat got your tongue]?’. 2) туту эмэ этиэн тылы барбаг, көрсүз, туттуну (хол., сүүрөдүү) ‘refrain from saying something, hold one’s tongue (e.g. something improper)’, e.g.: Кинин хайда бүлүүлөр эпэлэг тылын тардар (Р. Кулаковский). ‘I hold my tongue to say what happens later’. Эээр тардару – 1) куттаанар, сооңыр ‘lit. flesh pulls, 1) get scared, shudder of fear’, e.g.: Оонор, кийин эң тардарын, им балай бүлүү (Амма Аччыгич). ‘Well, it became scary [flesh pulling] pitch dark’. 2)
In the second LSP, the verb *тарт* occupies the subfields “being” and “state of quality” that includes LSV of this verb meaning the initial phase of being, manifestation of characteristics, emotional state. The third LSP “Relation” includes only one subfield “interpersonal relations”.

Thus, the polysemantic verb *тарт* is a rich linguistic and communicative resource due to developing a wide range of meanings in its semantic structure. The amount and composition of its semantic information proved to be very extensive. In other Turkic languages as Siberia, such as Khakass, Altai, Tuva, Shor, the verb *тарт* is also polysemantic. The analysis shows that with 25 LSV the polysemantic verb *тарт* is richer and semantically more diverse in Yakut.

Phraseology reflects national peculiarity of a language. In this process, serving as an inexhaustible source for research not only in Yakut philology, but in cognitive-typological studies of various families of languages.

In connection with publication of all volumes of the Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut Language, investigation of issues related to polysemey has become a promising direction of Yakut lexicology and lexicography since semantic structure of word is the major specific feature of the lexico-semantic system of a language.

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