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

Svetlana Prokopieva
Professor, Doctor of Sciences, Typology of Languages and Intercultural Communication, Center for Research and Education North-Eastern Federal University
Yakutsk, Russia
dsmplana@mail.ru

Vladimir Monastyrev
Candidate of Philological Sciences, Department of the Yakut Language Institute for Humanitarian Research and North, Indigenous Peoples Problems of the Siberian, Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences
Yakutsk, Russia
dimamon92@mail.ru

Iya Ammosova
Junior researcher, Department of the Yakut Language Institute for Humanitarian Research and North, Indigenous Peoples Problems of the Siberian, Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences
Yakutsk, Russia
amosija@mail.ru

Nadezhda Vasilieva
Candidate of Philological Sciences, Principal Researcher, Department of the Yakut Language Institute for Humanitarian Research and North, Indigenous Peoples Problems of the Siberian, Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences
Yakutsk, Russia
vaserel@mail.ru

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 тарт is rich and diverse. It includes 25 interrelated lexico-semantic variants (LSV) united into a lexico-semantic unit forming a separate macrostructure of lexico-semantic paradigms (LSP). The analysis of the polysemantic verb тарт 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 lexico-semantic field has common characteristics forming their semantic basis. Within the LSP, corresponding subfields were determined that in turn fall into micro-fields. Special attention was given to the illustrative material taken primarily from Yakut literature.

A rich semantic potential of the Yakut verb тарт shows considerable opportunity for semantic development of the plane of content in this linguistic unit. The verb тарт 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 тарт 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 тарт of the modern Yakut language: PU, phraseological expressions, and phraseological combinations. PUare as a rule mono-semantic since they form based on reinterpretation of the original free word combination. However, formation of polysemantic PUmust not be ruled out. Semantic categories of PU with the component тарт 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 adverbial 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, lexico-semantic field, micro-field, phraseological unit, figurativeness*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Polysemy is a language universal. It is an integral feature of languages, their constituent. Words and PUof 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 (Pesina S., Latushkina 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 J. [6]).

The problem of phraseological meaning has been investigated in Russia and elsewhere (Černyševa 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 componential 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 илиигинэн (эбэтэр атыннык) бэйэҥ диэки сыҕарыта, аҕаласатаа, бэйэҥ өттүгэр кэлэринии хамсат 'exert force on some object to cause movement towards oneself by grasping (or another way). e.g.: *Ылдьаа кыыһы куһан ылан бэйэтин диэки тарта* (Н. Заболоцкай). '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)". Түүрүтэ тут (*киһи этин, иҥиирин туһунан*) 'give or cause to give a jerking or convulsive movement (*of muscle cramp*)', e.g.: *Уолака икки атаҕа уйбакка накыс ғынар, иэнин иҥиирэ мунньары тардар.* 'Uolak'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 илиигинэн (эбэтэр атыннык) бэйэҥ диэки сыҕарыта, аҕала сатаа, бэйэҥ өттүгэр кэлэринии хамсат 'exert force on some object to cause movement towards oneself by grasping (or another way)', e.g.: *Ылдьаа кыыһы куһан ылан бэйэтин диэки тарта* (Н. Заболоцкай). 'Ilya, having put his arms around the girl, pulled her to himself'.

Туох эмэ ыараханы сыҕарыт 'cause movement of something heavy', e.g.: *Ат күүстээхтик тирэнэ-тирэнэ тардан дьүккүөтүүр* (Дьүөгэ Ааныстыырап). '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. Салгыны обор, ис өттүгэр эҕирий (*хол., бэнтилээссийэни этэргэ*) 'allow air to flow in freely (e.g. of ventilation), e.g.: *Табах хойуу буруота, көмүлүөк оhох тардан, долгуҥнаан устар* (М. Доҕордуурап). 'Thehe avy 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 өттүгэр эбэтэр үөстэн кытыы диэки хаһый 'draw something

towards oneself or from the center to the side', e.g.: *Ылдьаана сыпсыныылан, оһохтон чох тардар* (Чолбон). '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. Илиигинэн таарыйан, хамсатан тугу эмэ үлэлэт, тыаһатаах 'Cause something to work, sound by striking or moving it (e.g. a musical instrument), e.g.: *Сыкынаа, хомуһуҥ баар дуо? Ыл, тарт эрэ* (Суорун Омоллоон). '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, тутан өлөр (*адьырҕа кыылы этэргэ*) 'catch, pursue and kill (a wild animal)', e.g.: *Бөрө бэлиэтэ эбит сүөһүтүн тардар.* 'Wolf kills livestock it has been watching' (folklore).

Dividing something whole into pieces, constituents. Бурдугу мэлий (*бурдук тардар тааска*) 'grind grain (using millstone)', e.g.: *Оһох кэннигэр ким эрэ бурдук тардан аалыҥна тартыаһа иһиллэр* (Ф. Захаров). One can hear that somebody behind the fireplace was making a grinding sound by milling grain'.

Verbs of binding: fasten somebody with something, something with something, be bound with someone, something. Кытаатыннаран баай, кэлгий 'fasten tight, tie up', e.g.: *Күүскэ тарпыт быалары Зоя илиитин – ыарытыннараллар* (Н.Габышев). 'Zoya's hands hurt by the sting pulled hard '.

Creative activity

Creating something as a result of work

1) Creating an object as a result of physical work, make, produce something using some instruments and physical work. Таптайан чараахат, тэнит (*тимири*) 'make or shape by heating and hammering it (a metal object)', e.g.: *Биһиги саха ууһа тардыбыт алтан солуурчаҕар күөстэнэр этибит* (Н. Якутскай). 'We're cooking in a copper pot forged by a Yakut blacksmith'.

Verbs of transmitting information using written symbols, communicate something to somebody in writing or print. Илиигинэн суруйан сураһынна оҥор 'produce lines and marks with hands', e.g.: *Кыыс оҕо содьоҥноон тиийэн, түннүгүн кырыатыгар биир сураһыны эбии тардыбыта* (Ф. Софронов). 'The little girl toddled to the window and drew another line on it'. *кэпс.* Тохтоон көрбөккө, элбэх бириэмэҕин ыыппакка суһаллык суруй '*colloquial*, write something without taking a long time, without thinking', e.g.: *Андрей Николаевич ыраас лиис ылан түргэнник сурук быраайыагын тардыбыта* (Далан). 'Andrey Nikolaevich took a blank piece of paper and quickly wrote a draft letter'.

Social activity

Verbs of occupation. *булт.* Муҥхалаа, муҥханан балыктаа 'fish using fish net', e.g.: *Бүгүн муҥхаһыттар баар суох эрэнэр эбэлэрин – Ытык күөлү тардан эрэллэр* (Кыым). 'Today, fishermen are going to pull a net in Ytyk-Kyuel Lake, having high expectations for it'.

Verbs of counter-action. Кими-тугуэмэ тут, туох эмэ буоларын, оҥоһулларын бытаарт, уһат-кэнэт 'hinder, impede, or delay the movement or progress of something or someone', e.g.: *Кихини тардан кэбистигит, сүппүт ынахтарбын бу хаһан хомуйан булан кэлэбин?* (Н. Заболоцкай) '[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 буруотун эҕирий, табахтаа 'inhale while smoking, smoke (a pipe, cigarette, or cigar)', e.g.: *Буут Уйбаанабыс хамсаҕа табах уурунан тарта* (Н. Габышев). 'Pud Ivanovich filled his pipe and drew on'.

B. *Being, state, quality*

The initial phase of being

Come into being (of event, action). Тугу эмэ төрүттээ, саҕалаа 'start, initiate something', e.g.: *Дьөгүөссэ сопхуос киин бөһүөлэгэр тиийэн түрүбүөгэ бөҕөнү 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. Төһө эмэ ыйааһыннаах буол 'have a specified weight', e.g.: [*Сеня:*] *Ити улахан сибинньэҕит күһүн хас буту тардыаҕай?* '[Senya] How many poods [*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, аҕыйаа, уоһун 'become smaller in volume, fall (e.g. of swelling, water level), shrink (of clothes), e.g.: *Сүөдэр сирэйин искэнэ улам тардан барар* (Н. Якутскай). 'The swelling on Fedor's face is getting smaller'. *Киэҥ хонуууута тарпыт* (Н. Антонов). 'The water left after flood fell'.

Emotional state

1) Give rise to an emotional state. Тугунан эмэ кини санаатын көҕүлээн угуй, хайа эмэ өттүнэн кини, дьон санаатын тут, көҕүт 'draw one's interest to something, attract the strong attention of someone', e.g.: [*Даарыйа эмээхсин*] *кэрэтик кэпсээн унаарыйар, дьиэ иһинэҕи дьон болҕомтотун барытын бэйэтигэр тардар* (Амма Аччыгыйа). '[Old Darya], telling stories beautifully, draws attention of everyone in the house to herself'.

C. Relation

Interpersonal relations

External manifestation of attitude, show attitude towards someone through movement or other actions. Кими эмэ оҥорбутун иннигэр эппиэти сүгэр, эппиэттииргын 'make someone accountable for their actions, take responsibility', e.g.: *Чэ, туох да диэн кубулдьут, син биир буруйга* <u>*тардабыт*</u> *диир* (М. Попов). 'Well, whatever one says to fool everyone, he says we will <u>call</u> [them] to account anyway'.

At the phraseological level all analyzed PU with the component **тарт** 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. Černyševa (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 **тарт** of the modern Yakut language show all categories of set word complexes according to the structural-semantic classification:

1. PUare combination of words with unmotivated or motivated semantics, e.g.: **Быата тардар** *кэпс.*–туох эмэ буолар ыйааҕа, дьылҕа табаһыйар диэн этии. 'It is said, keeping in mind that everything happens as it meant to be (lit. pulled by a string)'. *Сүөдэри кытары субу күҥҥэ диэри бииргэ олоруох* <u>*быата тарпыта*</u> *буолуо, барыта буолуохтаах буолуохтааҕын курдук таһан испитэ* (В. Гаврильева). 'The life together with Fedor until today seems to <u>be pulled by the string</u>, everything going on as if predetermined'.**Тыынын тарт**– өлөрөрдүү кырбаа, өлөр 'lit. pull breath out of someone, take someone's life, kill', e.g.:*Тахсыаҥ суоҕа да, моһуораҕын көннөрөн,* <u>*тыыҥҥын тардан*</u> *туран таһаарыам* (Эрилик Эристиин). 'If you don't come outside, I'll <u>pull your breath out</u>, correcting your behavior'. **Хаана тардар** – кими эмэ хаан уруута буоларын сэрэйэн чугастык саныыр 'lit. blood draws, be attracted to someone, feeling blood relation', e.g.: *Тыллаары ҕынан баран, бииргэ төрөөбүт* <u>*хааным тардан*</u>*, тылым тахсыбата* (Н. Якутскай). 'I was going to give him away but my tongue couldn't say it because my <u>blood relation drew</u>'.

2. Phraseological expressions are set word complexes with structure of a sentence, e.g.: **Ат тарпат, оҕус тарпат аньыы-буруй** 'lit. guilt (so heavy, great) that a horse cannot pull, a bull cannot pull', e.g. *Дьэ, Катя, мин эн иннигэр* <u>*оҕус кыайан тарпат*</u> *айыытын-буруйун оҥорон сылдьабын*(С. Никифоров). 'Well, Katya, I did a misdeed towards you that <u>a bull cannot pull</u>'. **Кини тылын быһа (уһулу) тардар** – олус миннньигэс, үчүгэй амтаннаах 'lit. cut off [pull and cut] one's tongue, delicious, having a good taste', e.g.: *Эдэр ойоҕо бэйэтэ эрэ билэр отторунан амтанын тупсаран,* <u>*кини тылын быһа тардар*</u> *ҕына миннньигэстик астыыра* (С. Курилов). 'His young wife, using spices only known to her, cooks '<u>cut off the tongue</u>' good'.**Тураах (кымырдаҕас, тигээйи) уйатын тоҕо тарт**– тугу эмэ саҥаран, оҥорон, киэн айдааны таһаап 'lit. why pull crow's (botfly, ant) nest, cause an uproar by saying or doing something', e.g.: *Наҕыл [сир аата]* <u>*кымырдаҕас уйатын тоҕо тарпыт*</u> *курдук буолбут* (АммаАччыгыйа). 'Why in Nagyl [place name] it looks like someone <u>pulled botfly's nest</u>'.

3. Phraseological combinations with only one component having a figurative meaning, e.g.: **Өрө тарт**'lit. pull upward, clean up a room, an apartment', e.g.: *Оо, чыычаахтарым, көмөлөһө,* <u>*өрө тарда*</u> *кэлбиккит дии* (Н. Антонов). 'Oh, my little birds, you came to help me <u>pull up ward</u> [clean up]'. **Саралыы тарт**– урут биллибэккэ сылдьыбыт куһаҕан быһыытын арыйан көрдөр, дакаастаа 'lit. withdraw, reveal, prove previously unknown evil nature of someone', e.g.: *Болот Борисович муннньахха Кылбановскай үлэтин-хамнаһын ырытан көрөргө, кинини туох баарынан дьон хараҕар* <u>*саралыы тардарга*</u> *соруммута* (В. Яковлев). Bolot Borisovich was going to reveal Kylbanovskiy's work, <u>dismantle everything he's got</u> in front of people's eyes at the meeting'.

In one PU, semantics of the whole complex is equivalent to a word: **Сиһин үөһүн быһа тарт** – өлөр (*былыр сылгыны тыыннаахтыы иһин хайытан, сиһин үөһүн быһа тардан өлөрөллөрүнэн өйдөөн этии*) 'lit. pull and cut [cut off] the aorta, kill (based on ancient method of killing horses by cutting off the aorta)', e.g.: *Кинини сип-сибилигин* <u>*сиһиҥ үөһүн быһа тарда*</u> *иликпинэ уурайбат кини буолуом эбээт!* (Ньургун Боотур) 'I will not stop until I <u>cut off his aorta</u> right now'.

A semantic category present is polysemy: **Тыла тардар** *кэпс.–* 1) саҥарбат буолар, саҥарыан баҕарбат (*үөхсэн этэргэ тут-лар*). '*colloquial*, lit. pull one's tongue, 1) become silent, refuse to speak, say something (used as an expletive)', e.g.: [*Байбал:*] *Нохоо, ыйытабын дии, истэҕин дуо, били уол хайа диэки барда,* <u>*тылыҥ тарпыт дуу?*</u> (А. Софронов) '[Vasiliy] 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) тугу эмэ этиэн тыла барбат, кэрэйэр, туттунар (*хол., сүрүргээн*) 'refrain from saying something, hold one's tongue (e.g. something improper)', e.g.: *Кэннэ хайдах буоларын этиэхпин* <u>*тылым тардар*</u> (Р. Кулаковскай). 'I <u>hold my tongue</u> to say what happens later'. **Этэ**

тардар– 1) куттанар, соһуйар 'lit. flesh pulls, 1) get scared, shudder of fear', e.g.: *Онтон, кини* <u>*этэ тардыах*</u>*, им балай буолла* (Амма Аччыгыйа). 'Well, it became scary [<u>flesh pulling</u>] pitch dark'. 2)

туох эмэ суоһуурун этинэн-хаанынан таайар, битинэн билэр 'have a gut feeling of something terrible', e.g.: *Роман хайдах эрэ этэ тардан, хантас ҕынан көрбүтэ* (Ф. Софронов). 'Roman, having a bad feeling [felt his flesh pulling], looked up'.

Lexical substitution as a noun component predominates from PU variability types: **Илиитэ тардар** 'lit. his arm pulls, not dare to do something'. *Мин тоҕо кинини өлөрүөхпүнүй? Илиим тарта эбээт* (тылб.Л. Толстой). 'Why shoul I kill him? I don't dare [my arm pulls]'. **Силис (силис-мутук) тардар** 'lit. pull roots, take root', e.g.: *А. Кулаковскай поэзията саха мифологиятыттан силистардан муҥутаабыта* (ХС). 'A. Kulakovskiy's poetry takes roots in Sakha mythology'. **Тураах (кымырдаҕас, тигээйи) уйатын тоҕо тарт–** тугу эмэ саҥаран, оҥорон, киэҥ айдааны таһаар'lit. why pull crow's (botfly, ant) nest, cause an uproar by saying or doing something', e.g.: *Тураах уйатын тоҕо тарпыттыы, эмискэ аймалҕан бөҕө өрө оргуйа түстэ* (Күндэ). 'Why did [someone] pull crow's nest, suddenly a great scandal aroused'.

From types of lexical substitution, there is one example of variation of the verbal component: **Иэнин тарт (хастаа)** 'lit. pull one's back, beat someone with a bundle of birch twigs as a punishment', e.g.: *Иэҥҥин тарда иликпинэ этэ тарт!* (Н. Неустроев) 'Speak before I birch you [pull your back]!'

There is an example of interposing a component: **Киһи тылын быһа (үһүлү) тардар–**олус минньигэс, үчүгэй амтаннаах 'lit. cut off [pull and cut] one's tongue, delicious, having a good taste', e.g.: *Макарону туохха эрэ холбоон-илбээн киһи тылын үһүлү тарда сыһар минньигэстик астаабыт* (ХС). 'Having mixed pasta with something else, [she] cooked something delicious'.

The following PU have dated words as components: **Сата баһын тарт** 'lit. pull a tempest, cause an uproar', e.g.: *Тарабыыкын Харыалабыкытта кэпсэппитин кэмсиннэ: "Сатана оҕонньоро сата баһын тартым буолбат дуо?!"* (Л. Попов) 'Tarabukin regretted his conversation with Gorelov: "Will damned old man cause an uproar? **Уодьуганын тарт–**буой, тохтот, иннин ыл 'lit. pull a curb, stop, subdue, curb someone', e.g.: *Утары көрбүт үүмсары көрдөрөрүм, Улуу бэртэри уодьуганнарын тардарым* (П. Ойуунускай). 'The one who opposes [looks directly] I will make submit [look face down], the greatest I will curb [pull their curb]'.

IV.   CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis of this verb revealed meanings relating to all three main LSP: 1. action and activity; 2. being, state and quality; 3. relation. The first LSP "Action and Activity" in semantics of the verb **тарт** includes the following subfields: movement, movement of an object, physical effect on an object, creative activity, social activity, and physiological action.

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 os 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.PU are units of indirect nomination, with their relative feature being dominance of the connotative component in semantic structure of PU. As stable word complexes, PU perform both a nominative and axiological function as well as the function of keeping, recording, and passing on the body of knowledge of a language community about the world.

Dictionaries play a great role 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 polysemy 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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