

Codification of the polysemantic units in the new explanatory dictionary of the Yakut language

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For the last few years Yakut lexicographers have achieved significant success in the field of lexicography. The New Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut Language may be considered as a new direction in Yakut lexicography. This edition is a significant event in Yakut linguistics. The Dictionary contains 150.000 words and phraseological units. The practical material is represented in the fundamental 3 Mio cards index which had been started in 1972. To introduce the valuable material of the Dictionary to the wide scientific community, the definitions of words and phrases are given both in Yakut and Russian. Words in this dictionary are listed in alphabetical order under the main word which makes the dictionary very convenient for the reader. The major lexicographical principle – maximal information in the minimal space – is applied in the dictionary.

The necessity of inclusion of set phrases into the dictionary is obvious and does not require any arguments. The phraseological meaning in general makes a heterogeneous semantic language category, more complex and abstract than the lexical meaning. Phraseological units can notify not only separate elements of the reality (subjects, processes, quality, etc.) or classes, alongside with lexical units, as well as element complexes (reality fragments) and extra linguistic situations and event which are characteristic of the phraseological units with the sentence structure. Variability of Yakut phraseological units' composition is widely presented in the Dictionary.

A polysemantic verb- semantically belongs to the verbs of visual perception and is of interest from the point of view of its semantics. In the IV volume of the New Academic Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut Language [1, 317–325] the polysemantic verb *kör-* has 14 lexical meanings, 1 grammar unit, 2 homonyms, and 54 phraseological units.

The verb *kör-* means 'direct one's gaze toward someone or something'. The object-localizer can be presented by any object towards which the subject directs the gaze. The basic original meaning of the verb *kör-* in the modern Yakut language is the same 'direct one's gaze toward someone or something, look, see'.

The word *kör-* has 14 lexical-semantic variants (further LSV):

The pra-seme of the verb *kör-* is the meaning 'direct one's gaze toward someone or something, look, see': *D'ono ämiä tugu ärä käpsätän botugurahallar. Sotoru-sotoru oyonn'or diäki köröllör.* 'The relatives are talking something over again. Looking at the old man from time to time.'

LSV-2 'have or keep someone or something in view': *D'on barïta körör sirigär d'ïä ortotugar turbachtaata.* 'He was standing in the centre of the house where everyone could see him.'

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LSV-3 'open one's eyes': *Uolċaan utuktan čämäličči körön sītar*. 'Having woken up, the little boy is lying with his eyes open.'

LSV-4 'observe attentively one's actions'. *Bihigini oyuurtan körö sippittar*. 'They observed us from the forest.'

LSV-5 'examine (a matter), look through, watch': *Bu d'ialanī ulachan toyon bāyätä kördöyyünä bihaarūhi*. 'This matter will be settled by the big boss himself.'

LSV-6 'investigate a matter, discuss it': *Bugun munn'achcha ikki boppuruohu köröllör*. 'Two questions are considered at the meeting today.'

LSV-7 'meet someone regularly, meet someone by chance, see someone'. *D'onum miigin köryuöchtärin bayarallara uçugäy*. 'It's good that my relatives want to see me.'

LSV-8 'examine a patient': *Biraas miigin körön baran ämp böyötun anaata*. 'After having examined me, the doctor prescribes a lot of medicines.'

LSV-9 'take care of someone, look after someone or somebody, examine someone or somebody'. *Bu kīhi oyoyun körböt. Biä kännigār baran biha täptärän kăbistă*. 'This man doesn't take care of his wife. Having stood behind the mare, he got kicked.' // 'check and prepare hunting or fishing gear, tackle (e.g. nets, lops, break-back traps)': *Miçil ilimi köörgö, birayarga, itärgä bärkä yörämmitä*. 'Michil learnt to seine, to shoot.'

LSV-10 'experience, suffer, undergo grief, troubles etc.': *Min ädär saaspar ygys kihalyani, äräyi-munju körbytym*. 'When I was young, I was hard up, went through a lot of suffering.'

LSV-11 'judge something, evaluate something or someone': *Siräydärittän-charachtarittan kördöynä, kini tuhunan kăpsätär bihūlaachtar*. 'Judging from their faces and eyes, they were talking about him.'

LSV-12 'shine to shine, give out a bright light (of the sun)': *Oyuur uunäyilärin sarsiardattan kiähänjā diāri kun çayiliçi körör*. 'The sun lights up the forest plats from morning to night.'

LSV-13 *fig.* 'to turn one's head': *D'ialār köbus-könö kăriäskänän suburusputtar, örüs unjor körön turallar*. 'The houses built right next to each other are overlooking the opposite bank of the river.'

LSV-14 *fig.* 'give out a bright light, shine, glitter'. *Sulustar çoyuluççu körbüttär*. 'The stars are shining bright.'

Explication of Yakut phraseological units with the component *kör-* is also analyzed in the given work.

The relevant PhU characteristics are semantic re-interpretation, stability, and discrete component structure. The term PhU is referred to here as "stable word complexes of different structural types with the single cohesion of its components, with their meaning resulting from the total or partial transformation of the composition" [2, 29]. The PhU identification criteria are represented as follows: 1) total or partial transformation of the composition, 2) discrete structural composition, 3) stability of the lexical composition, 4) reproducibility in the given form. Analyzing the complex of PhU identification criteria, the semantic criterion, i.e. the total or partial re-interpretation of the composition, is prioritized.

The polysemantic word *kör-* has idioms with direct meaning of its components, e.g.: *atinnik körön tayīsta* – 'it turned out otherwise than expected': *Sanaabit sanaaa barīta atinnik körön tayīsta*. 'Everything we thought turned out otherwise.'

atın charachchinan kör- 'see something in a different way': *Min učuutalim tillarittan uhuktubut kurduk tulabın atın charachpınan köröbun.* 'It felt like having been awoken by my teacher's words, I saw everything in a different way.'

körörtön kārā učugāy 'very good-looking, well to be seen; good as pie': *Bu oyo körörtön kārā učugāy d'uhunnāäch.* 'This child is incredibly beautiful.'

kurdattü (kurdāt) kör- 'see through somebody': *Bihigi siltan sil aayi bu kurduk tārāā-hinnāächtik inniki saydar suolbut kurdāt körön ulāliächttāächpit.* 'We should work from year to year in the same way, looking through the prospects.'

tobulu kör- 'be unable to keep (one's own)': *Oyuunun tobulu körön oloror.* 'He can't help looking at the shaman.'

tāhā kör- 'piercing stare': *Oduulaan tāhā körön sitta.* 'Lying, he was looking with a piercing stare.'

The following units example idioms with motivated component meaning: *körön turuo suoya* 'not guess, not know': *Manna körön turar kīhi suoch buolar.* 'There will be no man just standing.'

mändääričči kör- 'have vacuous or empty look/glance': *Mischa oloyo suoyunan mändääričči körön kābistā.* 'Misha gave an empty look.'

miin kurdugunan kör- 'have vacuous or empty look / glance': *Tugu ātällārin öydöö-bökkö miin kurdugunan körön olordo.* 'Not understanding, what they were saying, he looked at them vacuously.'

chatūlaachtik kör- 'cast an angry, malevolent, indignant glance / look': *Toyon iald'itīn chatūlaachtik körbutā.* 'He cast an angry look at the chief's guest.'

Some PhU of the modern Yakut language have one-word equivalents in the Russian language, e.g.: *abaahī kör-* 'have (an) aversion (for), loathe': *Itirik kīhi aydaararīn abaahī körön tachsān barbītim.* 'I didn't like the riot of a drunk man and went out.'

körbutum ārā 'only child': *Kīhi buolan orto doyduga körbupput ārā kūsčāammit.* 'The only one daughter in this (middle) world.'

körörtön kārā učugāy 'good as pie': *Bu oyo körörtön kārā učugāy d'uhunnāäch.* 'This child is very beautiful.'

körörtön kārā (d'ikti) 'very good-looking, well to be seen': *Nuuččālū soyos chaanaach körüochtān kārā sacha d'achtara as astīi sild'ara.* 'A beautiful woman with Russian blood was cooking.'

kuṅṅā körbutum 'dear, hope': *Oo, kuṅṅā körbutum! Än tuskar kīayarbīn-kīaybappīn barītīn oṅoruom!* 'Oh, dearest! For you I will do everything possible and impossible!'

PhU in the composition of the polysemous word *kör-* are represented by phraseological units, expressions, and combinations. Phraseological units include stable word complexes both motivated and unmotivated semantically by the meaning of its components. The former include idioms with fully re-interpreted meaning unmotivated by the meaning of its components, e.g.: *innigin tīmtiktanan kör-* 'begin to see clearly, divine somebody's intentions, the future, events': *Bu kurduk buolulluo diān kīhi innin tīmtiktanan körüo duo?* 'Can one see that it will be this way in the future?'

tābān körbökkö barda 'kill on the spot': *Saa tiahaata. Börö, tābān körbökkö barda.* 'There was a shot. The wolf fell dead.'

tābān körbökkö utuy- 'be dead asleep': *Uhun kuṅṅā tābān körbökkö utuybut.* 'He fell asleep as dead.'

kumaardaan (kimaardaan) <da> körböt- ‘take no notice, take no heed; disregard, ignore’: *Sämänčik ochsorun sillastigas kumaardaan da körböt.* ‘He is taking no notice of Semenchik’s punches.’

kihi <siräyin-charayin> taba körböt- ‘be ashamed’: *Kühi kitta kistään körsuhärin d’on bilbitittän kibistan, N’ukuukka kihi siräyin-charayin taba körbötöyö.* ‘Being ashamed that people found out he was dating with a girl, Nikitka couldn’t look in people’s eyes.’

tuhään da battappat- (körböt-) ‘not guess, not know’: *Kini min manna äräygä-muŋŋa sild’arbin tuhään da körbötö buoluo.* ‘He doesn’t know that I’m suffering here.’

kihi suräyin-biarin körbutunän kiirär – ‘move to tears, to the bottom of the one’s heart’: *Tälgänä sitar opput minn’igäs sita kihi suräyin-biarin körbutunän kiirär.* ‘The sweet smell of the fresh mowed grass penetrates into one’s heart-liver.’

The latter include phraseological unites with the meaning motivated by the meaning of its components, e.g.: *ayü charayinan körör* ‘treat somebody kind, kindly, be nice to somebody’: *Pavel Konstantinoviči načaalann’iga ayü charayinan körör buolbut dähällärä.* ‘Pavel Konstantinovich’s boss grew kinder to people.’

charachčin muŋunan (tiärä) kör- ‘open one’s eyes wide, stone’: *Danilov sohuyan Suprugovi charayin muŋunan kördö.* ‘Danilov looked at Suprugov surprised, with his eyes wide open.’

chara buorunan kör- ‘look black ground’: *Muora kitilin chaarin tial chastaan, soroch sirinän chara buorunan körön sitar buolara.* ‘The wind blew the snow off the coast, with black ground looking out at some places.’

Phraseological expressions are units with grammatical structure represented by predicative word combinations and sentences. Examples can be provided by sayings with the component *kör-*; *kihi körböt, it urbät buol* ‘one grows older, decrepit or poor so that no one notices him/her (a man doesn’t notice, a dog doesn’t bark at him/her)’: *Ol kurduk sitan, kihi körböt, it urbät buolan, d’ud’äyi böyönu d’ud’äyän baran ölbütä.* ‘He grew thin that nobody noticed him and this way died.’

körörtön da suörgu, ätärtän da äriäkkäs ‘very good-looking, well to be seen; good as pie’: *Körörtön da suörgu, ätärtän da äriäkkäs, Kundo taahim barachsan kuntän köspüt sardaŋalaach.* ‘A very good-looking, very rare, my dearest stone shines brighter than the Sun.’

Phraseological combinations with one component having a re-interpreted meaning include, e.g. *atın charachčinan kör-* ‘look with another eye upon something’: *Min uçatalım tillarittan uhuktubutum kurduk tulabın atın charachpınan köröbun.* ‘I looked around with different eyes as if I awoke after my teacher’s words.’

abaahı kör- ‘show ill-will’: *Itirik kihi aydaararın abaahı körön barbitim.* ‘I showed ill-will towards the behavior of a drunken man.’

ayü charayinan körör ‘treat somebody kind/ly, be nice to somebody’: *Pavel Konstantinovihi načaalann’iga ayü charayinan körör buolbut dähällärä.* ‘Pavel Konstantinovich’s boss started to treat people kinder.’

batari (d’ölö) kör- ‘to give somebody a searching look’: *D’ä ol d’achtar, uun-utarı kör-sö tuhäät, saŋata suoch batari körön turbuta.* ‘That woman was standing in silence with a piercing stare when she met me.’

ötö kör- 'perspicacious': *Michail Andreevič Sacha sirin saydar käskilin ötö körön, kaa-dirdari bälännäähiniñä ulachan bolyomtoton uurbutaa.* 'Seeing the development prospect of the Land of Sakha, Mikhail Andreevich paid much attention to manpower development.'

Figurative semantic palette of PhU with the component *kör-* conduces to the formation of new meanings. I. I. Černyšova believes that there are two types of formation of new PhU meanings:

- (1) The primary metaphorical shift.
- (2) The secondary metaphorical shift [2].

Unlike the lexical level, the phraseological level involves underlying semantic processes due to discrete structural composition of PhU. The following types of semantic relations of polysemantic PhU are recognized [3, 87]:

- (1) radial phraseological polysemy,
- (2) chain phraseological polysemy,
- (3) radial-chain phraseological polysemy.

1. In the radial phraseological polysemy, all phraseosemantic variants are combined by the common phraseosemantic invariant, e.g. *körön turuo suoya* 1. 'not guess, not know, one will not be timid, afraid': *Manna körön turar kihi suoya buolar, ol käläktiip biirgä somoyolohuutugar kömölööch* 'There will be here no people just watching, this will help to unite the team.' 2. 'one will not be timid, afraid': *Uuta timnü diän körön turuom suoya.* 'I'll be not afraid of cold water.' *oroyunan (töbötünän) körbut* 1. 'frolic': *Bu uol oroyunan körön, kihi chahüitin istibät buolbut ää.* 'This boy frolics so much that he doesn't hear one's hails.' 2. 'quick; bright, smart; battle': *Bilir min, oroybunan körö sild'arim sayana, siikkä siälbit, chaarga chaampit bāyām.* 'I used to be a very mischievous child.'

siräyittän körön 1. 'depending on the attitude towards a person do something, worse or better for him/her': *Munn'ach kihini siräyittän körbökkö, literaturnay kiritikani kiäñnik tänitärgä äbäähinästäätä.* 'The meeting obliged to extend literary criticism regardless of one's position.' 2. 'it depends': *Siräyittän körön dakılaakin könnöröör.* 'Correct your presentation depending on the circumstances.'

2. The chain phraseological polysemy presupposes motivation of the following phraseosemantic variant by the previous variant as far as building a new PhU, e.g. *battü kör-* 1. 'understate dimensions': *Opput battü körön choloohuñña bias siarya buolsu.* 'Being understated on purpose, the amount of hey will be five sledges.' 2. 'in a haughty manner': *Ild'irybit sonnooch uolu battü körön, chahütaaan ordootooto.* 'Looking haughtily at the guy in rags, he shouted threateningly.'

kun sirin (sirdig'in, kunu) kör- 1. 'bring into the world': *K. Tuyaarskay bastaki kini-gätä 1952 sillaachcha kun sirin körbutä.* 'The first book by K. Tuyarsky came out in 1952.' 2. 'be born': *Min bu kitaliktaach ilin sappiyatigar kunu körbutum.* 'I saw the sun in the area Kytalyk.'

<uruñ> charayin öro körböt 1. 'everything went dark before him, everything swam before his eyes': *Sallar saastarigar charachtarin öro körbökkö uön-köyuur kurduk sanana*

sild'ibit sordoochtor. 'All their lives the poor were humiliated as animals.' 2. 'be run off one's feet, be like a squirrel in a cage': *Sayin'in ot ulätin uluskänittän uruñ charachchin örö körbökkun*. 'In summer during haymaking one runs round like a squirrel in a cage.'

charayin kirüütinan kör- (*kilap gin-*) 1. '(cast a cursory) glance (at), steal a glance (at)': *Kihi bärdä ostuolbaya sihiarillibit bilärii kumaayita turarın charayin kirüütinan kilap gin-nan ilbita*. 'A young man cast a glance at the advertisement glued on the pole.' 2. 'to steal a look': *Charayim kirüütinan körön ilbitim, kıp'd'ik dayanı ähä äbit*. 'I caught a glimpse of a bear out of the corner of my eye.' 3. 'spite, anger (to see)': *Söbuläabätäyin billärän charayin kirüütinan körön illa*. 'He gave an angry look, without hiding his hate.'

örö kör- 1. 'play, pranks, frolic, be naughty': *Örö körbut oyoloru ama touch käayar uhu*. 'What can stop frolic children.' 2. 'offer/ make resistance': *D'ärgäni bihigi örö kör-döruöchput cuoya*. 'We'll exhibit resistance to Dergen.'

kun sirin (sirdigın, kunu) kör- 1. 'bring into the world': *K. Tuyaarskay bastaki kini-gätä 1952 sillaachcha kun sirin körbutä*. 'The first book by K. Tuyarsky came out in 1952.' 2. 'be born': *Min bu kitaliktaach ilin sappiyatigar kunu körbutum*. 'I saw the sun in the area Kytalyk.'

3. Radial-chain phraseological polysemy is a combined type of the radial and chain phraseological polysemy.

This type is not represented by PhU with the component *kör-*.

PhU with the component *kör-* involves all semantic categories. There are both PhU with a synonym component and synonymic word combinations among synonymic PhU with the component *kör-*, e.g.:

tähä kör- -- *ötö kör-* 'piercing eyes': *Oyonn'or d'onun sanaatın tähä körön, touch buolouchtaayın tuta öydöötö*. 'The old man saw his relatives through and understood right away what would happen.' *Michail Andreevič Sacha sirin saydar käskilin ötö körön, kaadirdarı bälämnäähijnä ulachan bolyomtotun uurbutaa*. 'Seeing the development prospect of the Land of Sakha, Mikhail Andreevich paid much attention to manpower development.'

chatülaachtik kör- -- *tobulu kör-* -- *batarı (d'ölö) kör-* 'cast an angry, malevolent, indignant glance / look': *Toyon äld'itin chatülaachtik körbutä*. 'He cast an angry look at the chief's guest.' *Oyuunu tobulu körön oloror*. 'He can't help looking at the shaman.' *D'ä ol d'achtar, uun-utarı körsö tuhäät, sajata suoch batarı körön turbuta*. 'That woman was standing in silence with a piercing stare when she met me.'

kumaardaan (kimaardaan) <da> körböt -- *kumaar da siäbitigär (itirbitigar) choloobot* 'take no notice, take no heed; disregard, ignore': *Sämänčik ochsorun sillastigas kumaardaan da körböt*. 'He is taking no notice of Semenčik's punches.' *Töhö möchputum-äppitin ihin kumaar da siäbitigär cholooboto*. 'He didn't pay any attention to his words, swearing.'

körbutum ärä -- *tula körör kihibit* 'only child': *Kihi buolan orto doyduga körbupput ärä küscaammıt*. 'The only one daughter in this (middle) world.' *Oyolor barı tula körör kihibit iyäbit ärä ätä*. 'Folks, we have the only mother in the world.'

mändääričči kör- -- *miin kurdugunan kör-* 'have vacuous or empty look/glance': *Mischa oloyo suoyunan mändääričči körön käbistä*. 'Misha gave an empty look.' *Tugu ätällärin öydööbökkö miin kurdugunan körön olordo*. 'Not understanding, what they were saying, he looked at them vacuously.'

Antonyms are represented by PhU with antonym components, e.g.: <uruj> *charayin örö körböt-* 'everything goes dark before him, everything swims before his eyes': *Sallar saastarigar charachtarin örö körbökkö uön-köyuur kurduk sanana sild'ibit sordoochter.* 'All their lives the poor were humiliated as animals.'

uruj charayin örö kördö 'breathe again, breathe freely, take a long breath': *Kira-chara d'on, kihalyattan tachsän, uruj charachpitin örö körbupput.* 'Poor people breathed freely when they struggled out of poverty.'

There are PhU with an obsolete component along with folklore PhU:

köru körör 'begin to see the future': *Bihigi udayannaach ätibit. Kini koru kördö.* 'We had a shaman. He could see the future.'

Variability of PhU composition is also widely presented in lexical and phraseological sources. Variability of stable word complexes of a phraseological type is a characteristic of phraseology systemacy, one of the ways to refine and develop the phraseological body of a language. Usual PhU variants are a common phenomenon in the phraseological body of a language. Examples of the usual variance of the PhU composition with the component *kör-* are given in the New Academic Explanatory Dictionary of the Yakut Language. They include substitution, inversion, quantitative variance and combined variance.

1. Substitution of PhU composition with the component *kör-*.

1.1. Phonetic variants:

kumaardaan (kimaardaan) <da> körböt- 'to take no notice, take no heed; disregard, ignore': *Sällastigas uol ochsorun kumaardaan da körböt.* 'He doesn't pay attention to the punches of a plain guy.' *Bintiäpkä, bulumuöt buuld'atittän kimaardaan da körbökkun, taptayina biirdä ochtuon buoluo.* 'He doesn't pay attention to either riffle or machine gun shots. He'll fall if he gets kicked.'

1.2. Grammatical variants:

kurdattü (kurdät) kör- 'see through somebody': *Bihigi siltän sil aayi bu kurduk täräähinnäächtik inniki saydar suolbut kurdät körön uläliächttäächpit.* 'We should work from year to year in the same way, looking through the prospects.'

Min tuspunan än sanaaj atin. 'I have different opinion about you.' *Äyigin kurdattü körön turabin.* 'I can see you through.' *Äyigin kurdattü körön turabin.* 'I can see you through.'

1.3. Substitution of a PhU lexical component:

1.3.1.1. Lexical variance of a verb component resulted from interchangeability of lexemes of one thematic series, e.g.:

tuhään da battappat (körböt) 'not guess, not know': *Kini min manna äräygä-muñña sild'arbän tuhään da körbötö buoluo.* 'He doesn't even know that I'm suffering here.'

söbun kör- (kördör-) 'teach/give a good lesson': *Ämäächsin bardıyaan söppun körön oloror.* 'The old woman taught me a good lesson.'

1.3.1.2. Substitution of the original verb antecedent by two verb units, e.g.:

charayin kirütinän kördö (kilap ginna) 1. '(cast a cursory) glance (at), steal a glance (at)': *Kihi bärdä ostuolbaya sihiarillibit bilärii kumaayita turarin charayin kirütinän kilap ginnan ilbita.* 'A young man cast a glance at the advertisement glued on the pole.' 2. 'to steal a look': *Charayim kirütinän körön ilbitim, kipd'ik dayanı ähä äbit.* 'I caught a glimpse of a bear out of the corner of my eye.' 3. 'spite, anger (to see)': *Söbulääbätäyin billärän charayin kirütinän körön illa.* 'He gave an angry look, without hiding his hate.'

1.3.2. Lexical variance of a noun component with the synonymic substitution of the noun antecedent, e.g.:

kun sirin (sirdigin, kunu) kör- 1. 'bring into the world': *K. Tuyarskay bastaki kini-gätä 1952 sillaachcha kun sirin körbutä.* 'The first book by K. Tuyarsky came out in 1952.' 2. 'be born': *Min bu kitaliktaach ilin sappiyatigar kunu körbutum.* 'I saw the sun in the area Kytalyk.'

däñi (ändiäni, äñçini) körböt 'get irritated, chafe at a mere nothing': *Däñi körböt, kira da sayattan ölördüü öhurgänär buolbut.* 'He got very touchy.'

oroyunan (töbötunän) körbut 1. 'frolic': *Bu uol oroyunan körön, kichi chahütin istibät buolbut ää.* 'This boy frolics so much that he doesn't hear one's hails.' 2. 'quick; bright, smart; battle': *Bilir min, oroybunan körö sild'arim sayana siikkä siälbit, chaarga chaampit bäyäm.* 'I used to be a very mischievous child.'

1.3.3. Substitution of the original adjective antecedent by a synonymic word, e.g.: *körörtön kärä (d'ikti)* 'very good-looking, well to be seen': *Nučçalü soğus хааннаах, kö-ruöchtrtän kärä sacha d'achtara as astü sild'ara.* 'A beautiful woman with Russian blood was cooking.'

1.3.4. Substitution of an adverb component, e.g.:

batari (d'ölö) kör- 'to give somebody a searching look': *D'ä ol d'achtar, uun-utari körsö tuhäät, sağata suoch batari körön turbuta.* 'That woman was standing in silence with a piercing stare when she met me.'

charachchin muğunan (tiärä) kör- 'open one's eyes wide, stone': *Uybaan charayin muğunan körbutunän suurän källä.* 'Ivan ran in with his eyes wide opened.'

2. Inversion:

köröör da istäär (istäär da köröör) 'for sure (as sure as eggs is eggs / as sure as fate)': *Köröör da istäär öyyyn du yläni bytäriäm.* 'You'll see I'll finish the work the day after tomorrow.'

3. Quantitative PhU variance (variants of a full and reduced form), e.g.: *<kirü charayinan>* *kinčayan körbötö* – 'take no notice, take no heed; disregard, ignore': *D'tälääch kichi kinilärgä kirü charayinan kinčayan körbötö.* 'The host looked askew at them.'

kichi <suräyin-charayin> taba körböt- 'be ashamed': *Kühi kitta kistään körsuhärittän kibistan N'ukuukka biir da kichi suräyin-charayin taba körbötö.* 'Being ashamed that people found out he was dating with a girl, Nikitka couldn't look in people's eyes.'

<uruñ> charayin öro körböt 1. 'everything went dark before him, everything swam before his eyes': *Sallar saastarigar charachtarin öro körbökkö uön-köyüür kurduk sanana sild'ibit sordoochter.* 'All their lives the poor were humiliated as animals.' 2. 'be run off one's feet, be like a squirrel in a cage': *Sayinin ot ulätin uluskänittän uruñ charachchin öro körbökkun.* 'In summer during haymaking one runs round like a squirrel in a cage.'

4. Combined PhU variance:

köruöch bätärää öttunä <körön baran> čipčilyiäch bätärää öttugär (ikki ardigar) 'in the twinkling of an eye': *Ätiäch ärä käräch, köruöch bätärää öttunä oloyo ochson biäräyä.* 'There can be sudden strokes of misfortune.'

In different lexical and phraseological sources there is temporal variance of the PhU composition, e.g.:

söbun kör- (*kördör-*) 'teach/give a good lesson': *Ämäächsin bardıryaan söppun körön oloror.* 'The old woman taught me a good lesson.'

The study of PhU with the component *kör-* revealed the basic types of usual variance characteristic for PhU composition in the modern Yakut language, excluding lexical augmentation of PhU components. The Dictionary reflects a large group of words and phraseological units, i.e. the so-called folklore vocabulary referring to beliefs, mythology and ethnography of the Yakut which is extremely valuable in research into the Sakha history and language.

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