

Lexicographic codification of phraseological units with the concept “Name” in the modern Yakut languageSvetlana Mitrofanovna Prokopieva¹ and Nikolay Nikolaevich Efremov²¹North-Eastern Federal University, Belinskogo Street., 58, Yakutsk, 677000, Russia²Institute of Humanities and Problems of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Petrovskogo Str., 1, Yakutsk, 677027, Russia

Abstract. Expressive and pragmatic potential of phraseological units is a highly complex phenomenon which is always considered as the basic source of figurative means of a language, its figurative wealth. Heterogeneity and connotative dominance of phraseological semantics allows to fill lacunas of lexical nomination and to denote individual and sets of elements of the conceptual picture of the world. Figurativeness of phraseological units is created by internal structure providing figurative and associative perception of the original frame or situation. Lexicographical codification of phraseological units with the concept “name” of the modern Yakut language is analyzed, structural and semantic characteristics of Yakut phraseological units with the prepositional component represented by the polysemantic noun *name* are considered. Variability of components of phraseological units with the concept “name” is represented by intralingual lexical, quantitative, combined, and dialectic variance. Polysemy is represented by phraseological homonymy.

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Introduction

Phraseology as a component of vocabulary studies fixed word complexes of a language. Expressive and pragmatic potential of phraseological units is a highly complex phenomenon which is always considered as the basic source of figurative means of a language, its figurative wealth. Figurativeness of semantics of phraseological units (further referred to as PU) results from non-additive combining of meanings, therefore the picture of the world is not a mechanical reflection of reality in PU. Heterogeneity and connotative dominance of phraseological semantics allows to fill lacunas of lexical nomination and to denote individual and sets of elements of the conceptual picture of the world. Figurative designation of semantics of PU components is related to the anthropocentric parameter and is relevant for producing PU. Heterogeneity of PU semantics based on the value picture of the world is determined both by figurative meaning of the core PU component and global reinterpretation of the original free word group. Figurativeness of phraseological units is created by internal structure providing figurative and associative perception of the original frame or situation. PU represent a considerable stratum of a language and provide an utterance with special figurativeness and expressiveness due to dominance of the connotative aspect of meaning.

The phenomenon of phraseological figurativeness is still little studied, therefore it is important to investigate lexicographic codification of

linguistic units of indirect nomination. Up to present, the conceptual analysis of Yakut phraseological units through the analysis of linguistic semantics to the domain of concepts has not been a subject of a special study. The purpose of the study is to analyze lexicographic codification of phraseological units with the concept “name” in the modern Yakut language. PU are linguistic units of indirect nomination. The prototypes of PU are original free word groups [1]. Since interpretation of the term phraseological unit is ambiguous in Russia and abroad [2, 5; 3, 11; 4, 11; 5, 31; 6], it makes sense to clarify our understanding of PU. We share the opinion of scholars who refer to PU as “a set word group of different structural types ..., the meaning of which results from full or partial transferred meanings of its component parts” [7, 29]. The relevant characteristics of PU are semantic transfer, separate structural arrangement and stability of constituent parts. When analyzing set of criteria for PU identification (full or partial transferred meanings of component parts, separate structural arrangement, stability of lexical components, reproducibility in a set form), the semantic criterion, i.e. fully or partially transferred meanings of component parts, is prioritized.

The paper deals with structural and semantic characteristics of Yakut PU with the prepositional component represented by the polysemantic noun *name*. It is well known, that the word order in subordinate word groups or clauses of the Yakut as well as other Turkic languages is fixed, i.e. the

subordinate word takes preposition and the main one takes the postposition [8; 9]. This word order is true for PU structure as well. Hence, in PU with *name* this component always takes preposition.

Before analyzing structure and semantics of PU, let us take a quick look at the lexical and semantic structure of the noun. *Name* is characterized by 7 lexical and semantical variants (LSV) [10, 191-193]: LSV 1 – a word, identifying things, notions, phenomena; name, title of someone or something; LSV 2 – proper noun; nickname; alias; LSV 3 – birthday; LSV 4 – name day, angel's day; LSV 5 – fame, popularity; LSV 6 – position, title; LSV 7 – class of nounal words, a noun.

Name is found as a structural component in 30 PU, including 25 verbal and 5 non-verbal PU with a postpositional component represented by particles. In this case, the component under consideration is primarily used in the meanings 'noun' (LSV 1), 'fame, popularity' (LSV 5). Let us move on to the analysis of verbal PU.

Verbal PU are used with the component *name* in the following cases: nominative, dative, accusative, ablative.

11 PU with *name* are found in the main case of the singular and possessive declension. There 2 PU with *name* in the nominative case of the possessive declension, the remaining 9 are in the nominative case of the singular declension.

PU with *name* in the nominative case of the possessive declension are formed by the verbs *will be named* (Future Tense), *broke down* (*went away*) characterized by opposite meanings. Correspondingly, these PU are used to describe positive and negative propositions. Formally, these PU identify subject – predicate (predicative) relations.

His name will be named – a man having rendered great services for his nation will be remembered with respect, his name will not be forgotten; 'even if I die for truth, I'll be remembered with respect'.

PU His name broke down (*went away*) – (he) ruined his name, became notorious (for his blameworthy or scandalous act): The school ruined its name; 'Although we are notorious (for the scandalous act of our son), still, he is our only son'.

Formally, PU with *name* in the nominative case of the singular declension represent: 3 PU predicative and 6 PU objective relations.

PU with predicative relations:

The name bound – bind, attach (of the name – usually independent of the name receiver's will: 'Due to fast speaking he was bound with the name "leaf" which he liked more than his real name Ivan'.

The name is established – the general strong opinion of someone (blaming or praising, real or imaginary) is established: 'If your child is famous, If (these) words are attached to him, If the general strong opinion of him is established, reckoning, punishment will come'.

Become so famous that the name is not enough – become widely and far famous: 'becoming widely and far famous, the well-known ysyakh (*Yakut national festival, authors' note*) resounded'.

PU with *object* relation:

Having called the name – intentionally, deliberately; applying to someone of something personally: 'Applying to you personally, I bless by the Blessing beautiful, most decorated'. 'To see the horse race (people) came from everywhere intentionally'.

Call the name, elevated style, dated – call great and menacing names of spirits (begging them); go to see a famous person: 'Glorifying, impressively saying, having called great and menacing names (of spirits), begging them, listed their services rendered'. 'The Dmitrievs, being sincerely happy, surrounded and saw to the door the guest who had come to see them intentionally from far away'.

Fight for the name – compete, rival for fame, glory (to some degree enviously): 'This family, competing for fame after old tradition, arrange a horse race'.

Establish the name – give someone a nickname (usually figuratively characteristic, a charactonym; give a name to a place: 'If one studies names of places carefully, in detail, ... one may approximately (in some cases firmly) determine what tribe, with what language lived there, what tribe gave it its name'.

Name after – name after, give a name (title): 'It was decided to name the recently grubbed up bank after the winning team (of workers)'.

Launch the name – 1) bring disgrace upon someone, discredit: 'You come all the time, old woman, keep saying merry. Never leave me alone, discredit me'; 2) have a reputation, become famous for one's good works; 'The happy young man will become a warrior of such a heroic army, (he) will become famous for his heroic military deeds, his name will also be recorded in its (the army's) victories'.

PU with name in the dative case.

Depending on semantics of the verb, postpositional component, the PU under consideration are characterized by particular lexical meanings. When this component is represented by the verb *go*, *leave*, it means *be motivated to something, start intensively and continuously doing something*.

Go to (be at) the name (to have nothing to do but something): ‘Various, the best traditional food was put (on the table), the housewife had nothing to do but serving tea’.

In the case when the component under consideration is represented by the verbs *enter* or *come out, stand up*, PU means “become famous for something (good works, bad deeds or something noteworthy – of a person or someone, something)”: *In the name came in (came out):* ‘The Stingy Konstantin’s wife, Niggard Katerina, became famous for her extreme austerity’; ‘Having Marked Crucian Carps (*lake’s name – authors’ note*) in the old days, when it was full-flowing, was famous as a lake with rich and very good fish’.

10 PU are used in the accusative case.

Take the name away – only in title, just fame: ‘As my parents named me a bad fate, (I) make the Sky dull, the Earth dirty, (I) spoil the Land, I am man just in name, because (I) walk twitting, my friends’.

His name is just mentioned / as soon as one says his name – speak of the devil: ‘Here he is. Speak of the devil, a very quick man, he is’.

Make him say the name – he will augment the good name of his parents: ‘Son-in-law will come to us and may become our son, (he) will augment our good name’.

Break his name (wash off his fame) – 1) slander, revile someone; disgrace, besmirch somebody or something (by a blameworthy deed, behavior): ‘For ever there has been no one who became a thief from this Emis district. He is a villain, having disgraced the good name of the whole district; 2) win, overcome (by defaming): ‘I will beat up, disfigure your plain face and overcome and defame you. Go away now, never appear in my presence!’

Not knowing his name (having forgotten) fool – an utter fool: ‘Like a rising after a fall and having forgotten everything utter fool’.

Be so angry, that (one) doesn’t know one’s name – (be angry) excessively, far too much, beyond all measure: ‘Well, poor things, you came far too much frozen’; ‘Old Roman, being excessively angry, gave a speech’.

Sully/smear his name – discredit, do dirt, besmirch someone/something: ‘We let in various thieves in our kolkhoz and (they) started to drag the good name of the kolkhoz through the dirt’; ‘You didn’t besmirch the clean name of Kirik, didn’t take away his love’.

His name makes play – seek fame, strive for popularity: ‘He does it on purpose, must be striving for popularity’.

Let one’s name fall – injure honour, dignity, the good name of someone or something (by one’s

bad, blameworthy behavior; usually used in the negative form and in negative utterances): ‘Some of us, who came here, unfortunately, start to injure the good name of Yakut youth’.

Take his name – 1) happen to be in a new position, new role (e.g. start a family, receive a new qualification): ‘It’s been few years since he started his family’; ‘Sargylana thought that along with the diploma of the institute she received the highest teacher’s qualification’; 2) win, overcome, disgrace: ‘Dygy Bay, having come here personally, wanted to disgrace him, kill him, having invited him on the pretext of arranging (here) Ysyakh (kumys celebration), but he had to return without attaining anything’.

PU in the ablative case.

Passed by his name – loose previous normal state, become useless, unfit; wouldn’t get better: ‘Judging from his moans, the way he breathes, he may not survive’.

Take out of his name – take someone or something out of previous normal or good state, make unfit: ‘If you are still here, master will give you a thrashing’.

Non-verbal PU are characterized by a postpositional component represented by the particles meaning ‘no / not’, ‘just / just only’, ‘black / dark’. In this case, *name* mostly appears in the nominative case of the singular case of possessive declension.

PU with the postpositional component represented by the particle ‘no / not’.

Formally, the PU of this kind are characterized by predicative and objective relations. When the postposition PU component is represented by a pair word *his name – his number*, meaning ‘countless, uncountable, numerous’: *His name – his number is not (known)* - ‘Countless number of planets like foggy dust flying up falls apart’.

Name is absent / there is no name – nothing works, it is useless (whatever you do): ‘(I) am trying to catch something, fail to do it, nothing works’; ‘To fall a tree, (they) tried to cut, it cannot be cut, doesn’t work’.

(There is) nothing left of his name – there is absolutely nothing, there has never been: ‘There have never been hares in this area’.

PU with the postpositional component represented by the particle *just, only, just only*.

His name only – only in appearance, for effect, just the title (name): ‘Lokut huts just for effect’.

PU with postpositive component represented by the adjective *black, dark* in the possessive form *unclearly looking thing, plain* [11].

The name just looking unclearly – for effect, unwillingly, with difficulty; pro forma: ‘Nikita ...

follows the sledges unwillingly, with difficulty'; 'Greeting with a not just for effect, (he, she) bent over his (her) papers again'.

Separate structural arrangement makes PU unique in terms of connotation and is the base for potential variability of PU components. Variability of PU components is a manifestation of systemacy of phraseology, which is one of the ways to enhance and develop phraseological corpus of a language in general. Let us touch on the analysis of the intralinguistic lexical, quantitative, combined, and dialect variability of Yakut verbal and non-verbal PU with the concept "name".

Lexical variants of PU with the concept "name" are formed as a result of substitution of a verbal, substantive, and auxiliary verb in the form of an adverbial participle. Some interchangeable PU components are not synonyms outside a PU, they don't possess integrative semantic relations. Substitution of the verbal antecedent: *In the name came in (came out), His name broke down, Call the name, Not knowing his name (having forgotten) fool, Sully/smear his name, His name – his number is not (known), Name is absent / there is no name.*

Substitution of the noun component: *Name after, His name only.*

The most common substitution is the replacement of an antecedent by a pair word group: *Fight for the name, Leave the name.* The combined form of variability of verbal and substantive PU components: *His name broke down (went away).*

Interposition of an interjection: *The name just looking unclearly.*

In Yakut phraseology there often are variations of the full and reduced form of PU: the full PU form partially refines, specifies, clarifies or intensifies the image embedded in the reduced PU form: *Break his name (wash off his fame), His name is just mentioned / as soon as one says his name, Go to (be at) the name (to have nothing to do but something), Let one's name fall, Be so angry, that (one) doesn't know one's name.*

Dialect variability of PU: *His name makes play.*

Polysemy is a linguistic universal. Polysemy is an inherent component of a language, its constituent characteristic. Words and phraseological units (further referred to as PU) of a language represent a universal basis for polysemy development, with virtually any language unit having enough potential for development of new meanings. PU are language units of indirect nomination. Polysemy is a semantic category most represented in lexical and phraseographic resources [12; 13; 14]. Traditionally, polysemy is referred to as presence of several meanings, lexico-semantic variants. Unlike the lexical, the phraseological level involves deeper

semantic processes due to secondary nature of PU formation. We can recognize the following types of semantic relations of polysemantic PU: 1) radial phraseological polysemy, 2) chain phraseological polysemy, 3) radial-chain phraseological polysemy, 4) phraseological homonymy [15, 87].

Yakut PU with the concept "name" are characterized by such a semantic category as phraseological homonymy. Phraseological homonymy is difference of phrase-semantic variants with identical structural arrangement of a polysemantic PU:

Launch the name – 1) bring disgrace upon someone, discredit; 2) have a reputation, become famous for one's good works.

Break his name (wash off his fame) – 1) slander, revile someone; disgrace, besmirch somebody or something (by a blameworthy deed, behavior); 2) win, overcome (by defaming):

Take his name – 1) happen to be in a new position, new role (e.g. start a family, receive a new qualification); 2) win, overcome, disgrace.

Thereby, PU of the modern Yakut language with the prepositional component represented by the noun *name* is characterized by variable structural and semantic arrangement. They are divided into verbal and non-verbal. 11 verbal PU have the component *name* in the nominative case, 2 PU have it in the dative case, 10 PU – in the accusative, and 2 PU in the ablative case. In non-verbal PU, the postpositional component is formed by the particles 'no / not' (3 PU), 'just / just only' (1 PU), 'black / dark' (1 PU). Semantics of the verbal PU under discussion is generally motivated by meanings of postpositional verbal components. Non-verbal PU express negation of something, the least extent or measure, weaker degree of an action. Variability of composition of PU with the concept "name" is represented by intralinguistic lexical, quantitative, combined, and dialect variability. Polysemy is represented by phraseological homonymy. The New Explanatory Dictionary of the Modern Yakut Language codifies PU according to all requirements imposed upon lexicographic sources.

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