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

Svetlana Prokopieva*

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 seme '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'onō ämiä tugu āra 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 barīta körō sirīgår d'iä ortotugar turbachtaata. 'He was standing in the centre of the house where everyone could see him.'

* North-Eastern Federal University, Yakutsk.
LSV-3 'open one's eyes': *Uolčaan utuktan čämäličči körön sitar.* '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'ialani ulachan toyon bääyätä körögyyunun bıhaarųh. '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 köyuöchtärin bayarallara učugā.* 'It's good that my relatives want to see me.'

LSV-8 'examine a patient': *Biraas miigin körön baran amp böyötün 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 kihi ooyoyn körböt. Biä känängär baran biha táptärän käbstä.* '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)': *Mičil ilimi körörgö, bırayarga, itärgä bärkä yörämmitä.* 'Michil learnt to seine, to shoot.'

LSV-10 'experience, suffer, undergo grief, troubles etc.': *Min äår saaspar ygys kihalyani, äräy-μuçuñ körbytyn.* 'When I was young, I was hard up, went through a lot of suffering.'

LSV-11 'judge something, evaluate something or someone': *Siräydarittän-charachtar-iittan köröyñä, kini tuhunan käpsätär bıhülaachtar.* 'Judging from their faces and eyes, they were talking about him.'

LSV-12 'begin to shine, give out a bright light (of the sun)': *Oyuur uunäyilärin sarsiardattan kihähäñä diär kun čayilíč körö.* 'The sun lights up the forest plats from morning to night.'

LSV-13 fig. 'to turn one's head': *D'ialär körüs-könö kàriäskânän suburusputtar, örus unjuor 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 čoyulučču körbuttär.* '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 tayista* – 'it turned out otherwise than expected': *Sanaabit sanaaa barita atinnik körön tayista.* 'Everything we thought turned out otherwise.'
Codification of the polysematic units

atìn charachchînan kör- ‘see something in a different way’: Min uçuttaaîm tillarîttan uhukhtubut kurduk tulabin atìn charachpinan köröbun. ‘It felt like having been awoken by my teacher’s words, I saw everything in a different way.’

körörtön kârë uçugây `very good-looking, well to be seen; good as pie’: Bu oyo körörtön kârë uçugây d’uhunnââäch. ‘This child is incredibly beautiful.’

kurdattû (kurdät) kör- ‘see through somebody’: Bihîgi sîl sîl aayî bu kurduk târâa-hînâaâächtik innîi saydar solbut kurdät körön ulâliachtââächtîpit. ‘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.’

tâhâ kör- `piercing stare’: Oduulaan tâhâ körön s’itta. ‘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 kihi suoch buolar. ‘There will be no man just standing.’

mân-dââräičči kör- `have vacuous or empty look/glance’: Mischa oloyo suoyunan mân-dââräičči körön kàbîstă. ‘Misha gave an empty look.’

miin kurdugunan kör- `have vacuous or empty look / glance’: Tugu átàllärîn òydöö-bôkkö miin kurdugunan körön olordo. ‘Not understanding, what they were saying, he looked at them vacuously.’

chatîlaachtick kör- `cast an angry, malevolent, indignant glance / look’: Toyon ìîald’îtin chatîlaachtick körbutâ. ‘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.: abaahî kör- `have (an) aversion (for), loathe’: Itirik kihi aydaararîn abaahî körön tachsan barbitim. ‘I didn’t like the riot of a drunk man and went out.’

körbutum ârâ `only child’: Kihi buolan orto doyduga körbupput ârâ kûsçâaammit. ‘The only one daughter in this (middle) world.’

körörtön kàrë uçugây `good as pie’: Bu oyo körörtön kàrë uçugây d’uhunnââäch. ‘This child is very beautiful.’

körörtön kàrë (d’îktî) `very good-looking, well to be seen’: Nuucçalâî soyus chaan-naach körûochtân kârë sacha d’achtara as astîi sîld’ara. ‘A beautiful woman with Russian blood was cooking.’

kuŋŋâ körbutum `dear, hope’: Oo, kuŋŋâ körbutum! Ân tuskar kiyarbin-kiyabîpîn barîtîn oŋoruom! ‘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.: innîgin tîmtiktankan kör- `begin to see clearly, divine somebody’s intentions, the future, events’: Bu kurduk buolulluo diàn kihi innîgin tîmtiktankan körûö duo? ‘Can one see that it will be this way in the future?’

tâbân kôrbôkkö barda `kill on the spot’: Saa tíahaata. Börö, tâbân kôrbôkkö barda. ‘There was a shot. The wolf fell dead.’

tâbân kôrbôkkö utuy- `be dead asleep’: Uhun kuŋŋâ tâbân kôrbôkkö 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 <siräy-in-charay-in> taba körböt—‘be ashamed’: Kiihi kitta kistään körshäärin d’on bilbititän kibistan, N’ukuukka kihi siräy-in-charay-in taba körbötöyö. ‘Being ashamed that people found out he was dating with a girl, Nikitka couldn’t look in people’s eyes.’

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

kihi suräy-in-biarin körbutunän kiirär — ‘move to tears, to the bottom of the one’s heart’: Tälgänä sitar opput minn’igäs sita kihi suräy-in-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.: ayii charayinan körör ‘treat somebody kind, kindly, be nice to somebody’: Pavel Konstantinobicii načaalan’iiga ayii charayinan körör buolbut dähallārā. ‘Pavel Konstantinovich’s boss grew kinder to people.’

charachchin munjunan (tiärä) kör—‘open one’s eyes wide, stone’: Danilov sohuyan Suprugovi charayin munjunan köröö. ‘Danilov looked at Suprugov surprised, with his eyes wide open.’

chara buorunan kör—‘look black ground’: Muora kitačin 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 böönu d’ud’äyän baran ölbutā. ‘He grew thin that nobody noticed him and this way died.’

körörtön da suörgu, ätártän da äriakkas’ very good-looking, well to be seen; good as pie’: Körörtön da suörgu, ätártän da äriakkas, Kundu taahim barachsan kuntän kösput sardañalaach. ‘A very good-looking, very rare, my dearest stone shines brighter that the Sun.’

Phraseological combinations with one component having a re-interpreted meaning include, e.g. atin charachchinan kör—‘look with another eye upon something’: Min ucutalim tillarittan uhuktubutum kurduk tulabín atin charachchinan körōbun. ‘I looked around with different eyes as if I awoke after my teacher’s words.’

abaahi kör—‘show ill-will’: Itirik kihi aydaararin abaaahi körön barbitim. ‘I showed ill-will toward the behavior of a drunken man.’

ayii charayinan körör ‘treat somebody kind/ly, be nice to somebody’: Pavel Konstantinivicii načaalan’iiga ayii charayinan körör buolbut dähallārā. ‘Pavel Konstantinovich’s boss started to treat people kinder.’

batar’ (d’ölö) kör—‘to give somebody a searching look’: D’ä ol d’achtar, uun-utari körösö tuhääät, sanata suoch batar’ körön turbuta. ‘That woman was standing in silence with a piercing stare when she met me.’
ötö kör- ‘perspicacious’: Michail Andreevič Sacha sirin saydar káskilin ötö körön, kaadirdari bälámnäähiyjä ulachan bolomyotun 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 káláktiip biirgü 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 tännii diän körön turuom suoya. ‘I’ll be not afraid of cold water.’ oroyunan (tóbötunän) körbut 1. ‘frolic’: Bu uol oroyunan körön, kihi chahüütin istibâat buolbut ää. ‘This boy frolics so much that he doesn’t hear one’s hails.’ 2. ‘quick; bright, smart; battle’: Birir min, oroybunan körö sild’arim sayana, siikka siälbit, chaarga chaampit bäyâm. ‘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, literaturanay kiriitikäni kiängnik tänitärtä abähinäätätät. ‘The meeting obliged to extend literary criticism regardless of one’s position.’ 2. ‘it depends’: Siräyittän körön dakilaakin könnörör. ‘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 chooloohuña bias siarya buolsu. ‘Being understated on purpose, the amount of hey will be five sledges.’ 2. ‘in a haughty manner’: Ild’iriybít sonnooch uol battü körön, chahüüttääan orddootooto. ‘Looking haughtily at the guy in rags, he shouted threateningly.’


<uruj> charayiin örö körböt 1. ‘everything went dark before him, everything swam before his eyes’: Sallar saastarigar charachtarin örö körbökkö wön-köyuru kurduk sanana
Svetlana Prokopieva

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': Sayínin ot ulátin uluskánittán uruj charachchin örö körbökkun. 'In summer during haymaking one runs round like a squirrel in a cage.'

charayín kiriítinan kör- (kilap gin-) 1. '(cast a cursory) glance (at), steal a glance (at)’: Kíhi bárdá ostuolbayá sihiarílibit bilárii kumaayita turarin charayín kiriítinan kilap gin-nan ilíta. 'A young man cast a glance at the advertisement glued on the pole.' 2. 'to steal a look': Charayín kiriítinan körön ilíitím, küp’d’ik dayání áhá ábit. 'I caught a glimpse of a bear out of the corner of my eye.' 3. 'spite, anger (to see)’: Sóbulaábáatáyín billárán charayín kiriítinan körön illa. 'He gave an angry look, without hiding his hate.'

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

kun sirin (sírdigín, kunu) kör- 1. 'bring into the world': K. Tuyaariskay bastáki kinigáitä 1952 sillaachcha kun sirin körbutá. 'The first book by K. Tuyarsky came out in 1952.' 2. 'be born': Min bu kitañitaach ilin sappiyatigár 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.:

táhá kör- -- ötö kör- 'piercing eyes': Oyonn’or d’onun sanaatin táhá körön, touch buolouchtaayín tuta öydöötá. 'The old man saw his relatives through and understood right away what would happen.' Michail Andreevič Sacha sirin saydar káskilin ötö körön, kaadirdari bálamnááhiijrjá ulachan bolyomtotun uurbutaa. 'Seeing the development prospect of the Land of Sakha, Mikhail Andreevich paid much attention to manpower development.'

chátílaachtik kör- -- tobulu kör- -- batari (d’ölö) kör- 'cast an angry, malevolent, indignant glance / look': Toyon iald’itin chátílaachtik körbutá. 'He cast an angry look at the chief’s guest.' Oyuunu tobulu körön oloror. 'He can’t help looking at the shaman.' D’a ol d’achtar, uun-utari kórsö tuháat, sayata suoch batari körön turbuta. 'That woman was standing in silence with a piercing stare when she met me.'

kumaardaan (kimaardaan) <da> körböt -- kumaar da siábitigár (itíribitigár) choloobot 'take no notice, take no heed; disregard, ignore': Sámáncik ochsorun sillastigas kumaardaan da körböt. 'He is taking no notice of Semenchik’s punches.' Töhö mýchputum-áppitin ihin kumaar da siábitigár cholooboto. 'He didn’t pay any attention to his words, swearing.'

körbutum árā -- tula körör kihibit 'only child': Kíhi buolan orto doyduga körbupput árā küssçaammit. 'The only one daughter in this (middle) world.' Oyolor bari tula körör kihibit iyábit árā átá. 'Folks, we have the only mother in the world.'

mándááricči kör- -- miín kurdugunan kör- 'have vacuous or empty look/glance': Mischa oloyo suoyunan mándááricči körön kábístá. 'Misha gave an empty look.' Tugu átallárin oydööbökkö miín kurdugunan körön oloro. 'Not understanding, what they were saying, he looked at them vacuously.'
Antonyms are represented by PhU with antonym components, e.g.: <urunj> charayin örö körböt- 'everything goes dark before him, everything swims before his eyes': Sallar saastarigar charachtarin örö körbökkö uön-köyur kurduk sanana sild’ibit sordoochor. 'All their lives the poor were humiliated as animals.'

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

There are PhU with an obsolete component along with folklore PhU:
körų körör 'begin to see the future': Bihigi udayannaach ättibit. Kini koru kördoi. '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': Sállast’igas uol ochsorun kumaardaan da körböt. 'He doesn’t pay attention to the punches of a plain guy.' Bintiapkä, bulumuöt buuld’atittan kimaardaan da körbökkun, taptayına biirdä ochtuoq buoluo. 'He doesn’t pay attention to either rifle or machine gun shots. He’ll fall if he gets kicked.'

   1.2. Grammatical variants:
kurdatti'i (kurdat) kör- 'see through somebody': Bihigi siltan sil aayi bu kurduk tärää-hinnäächtik inniki saydar suolbut kurdat körön uläliächtäächtpit. 'We should work from year to year in the same way, looking through the prospects.'

Min tuspunan än sanaag attin. 'I have different opinion about you.' Äyigin kurdattii körön turabin. 'I can see you through.' Äyigin kurdattii 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-munja sild’arbin tuhään da körbötö buoluo. 'He doesn’t even know that I’m suffering here.'
söbun kör- (körör-) 'teach/give a good lesson': Amäächsin bardiyaan 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 kirüütinan körö (kilap ginna) 1. '(cast a cursory) glance (at), steal a glance (at)': Kihi bärđä ostulbaya sihiarillibit bilarii kumayitya turarin charayin kirüütinan kilap ginnan ilbita. 'A young man cast a glance at the advertisement glued on the pole.' 2. 'to steal a look': Charayim kirüütinan körö mibitit, kip’iik dayani ähä abit. 'I caught a glimpse of a bear out of the corner of my eye.' 3. 'spite, anger (to see)': Söbulääbatäyin billärän charayin kirüütinan körö 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 (sördigün, kunu) kör- 1. 'bring into the world': K. Tuyaariskay bastakı kini-gâtá 1952 sillaachça kun sirin körbutá. 'The first book by K. Tuyarsky came out in 1952.' 2. 'be born': Min bu kitaliktaach ilin sappiyatig kunu körbutum. 'I saw the sun in the area Kytalyk.'

däňi (ändiäni, äncini) körböt 'get irritated, chafe at a mere nothing': Däňi körböt, kira da sayattan olörduu öhurgänar buolbut. 'He got very touchy.'

oroyunan (tóbötnän) körbut 1. 'frolic': Bu uol oroyunan körön, kihi chahütin istibät buolbut ää. 'This boy frolics so much that he doesn’t hear one’s hails.' 2. 'quick; bright, smart; battle': Bílir min, oroybunan körö sild’arim sayana siikkä siälbüt, chaarga chaampüt báyäm. 'I used to be a very mischievous child.'

1.3.3. Substitution of the original adjective antecedent by a synonymic word, e.g.:
körörtön kára (d’ikti) 'very good-looking, well to be seen': Nuccalii soyus хааннаах, kö-ruöchtrtán kára sacha d’achtara as astu 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 körösö tuhääät, sañata suoch batari körön turbuta. 'That woman was standing in silence with a piercing stare when she met me.'

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

2. Inversion:
köröör da istaar (istäär da köröör) 'for sure (as sure as eggs is eggs / as sure as fate)': Köröör da istaar 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 charayin> kincayan körbötö 'take no notice, take no heed; disregard, ignore': D’iälääch kihi kintlärga kirayinan kincayan körbötö. 'The host looked askew at them.'

kihi <suräyin-charayin> taba körböt 'be ashamed': Kihi kitta kistaän körsehürttän kibistan N’ukuukka biir da kihi suräyin-charayin taba körbötö. 'Being ashamed that people found out he was dating with a girl, Nikitka couldn’t look in people’s eyes.'

<ururj> charayin örö körböt 1. 'everything went dark before him, everything swam before his eyes': Sallar saastarigar charachtraitörö körbökkö uön-köyur kurduk sanana sild’iibi sordoochter. 'All their lives the poor were humiliated as animals.' 2. 'be run off one’s feet, be like a squirrel in a cage': Sayinín ot ulätä uluskänittän uruj charachchin örö körbökkun. 'In summer during haymaking one runs round like a squirrel in a cage.'

4. Combined PhU variance:
körüoách bätäráä öttunä <körön baran> čıpčüliyäach bätäráä öttugär (ikki ardigar) 'in the twinkling of an eye': Átiách ärä käräh, körüoäch bätäráä öttunä oloyo ochson büräyäh. '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': Ámäächsin bardärnyaan 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 augment 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.

References