

FIGURATIVE VERBS FORMING SENTENCES WITH SPACE SEMANTICS IN THE YAKUT LANGUAGE (AS COMPARED TO THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE)

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Abstract: The paper presents a group of figurative verbs of motion and their derivatives forming sentences with space semantics as compared to the Kazakh language. These Yakut verbs are typical means to represent figurative predicates with space meaning. It was revealed that in Yakut such verbs mainly function as figurative (visual) qualifiers of appearance, the subject's walk as well as manner of motion, with the latter being represented by adverbial modifiers of manner expressed by adverbial participles of these verbs. The verbs of consideration show as space predicates in combination with the auxiliary verb *typ-* meaning continuous action or motion. Sentences with such analytical predicates describe a subject's directed motion. The verbs under discussion in synthetic aspect forms express a momentum singularity (instantaneousness) or regular repetition/recurrence of actions/motions. Such word forms may also have a word formation function, being lexemes with a derivative lexical meaning. In contrast to sentences with space semantics with verbs of motions, the ones with figurative verbs and their derivatives are peripheral means to express space relationships. In Kazakh, these constructions are mainly expressed by structures with adverbial modifiers and attributes, with the predicate being represented by verbs of motion.

Keywords: Figurative verbs, predicate, adverbial modifier, sentence with space semantics.

INTRODUCTION

The Yakut language possesses rich verbal vocabulary characterizing various aspects of motion. In Turkic languages, verbs of space localization, including verbs of motion, are characterized as an "important means to express lexical representation of space semantics in a sentence structure" [1, 3].

In Yakut linguistics, verbs of motion as a means to forms sentences with space semantics have not been a subject of a special consideration yet. Such sentences were studied as complex means to express space, namely, as space constructions [2]. Verb and its sub-categories, aspect and voice, were investigated from structurally grammatical perspective by L.N. Kharitonov [3; 4; 5]. The "Grammar of the Modern Yakut Language" systematically covered these morphological categories [6].

Verbs of motion were first considered by L.N. Kharitonov [3, 31-32]. Having separated a sub-group of verbs (about 140 non-derivative stems) denoting motion and position in space, he pointed at the challenge of identifying the limits of this sub-group. He mentioned verbs being a variety of the same motion type distinguished "most often by the manner or intention of the motion", e.g. the verbs *сүүр* 'run',

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сиэл ‘trot’; төкөөлөө ‘move, bobbing up and down (usually on hoofed)’ (...ат төкөөлөөн, хара суолга түөрт туйаҕа биэрэн оонньоон, эриллэнний турда [7, 532] (compare Кыргыз текирен ‘gallop, hopping’ [7, 533]) ‘horse was running on the black road, hopping and playing with hoofs’) express various ways of running; the verbs кюот ‘run, run away, flee’, күрээ ‘run away, leave secretly’, тэскилээ ‘run away, move away from smth., smb. secretly’; сырыс ‘run along with smb. (on a number of running individuals)’ express various intentions and motivations of the same type of running (fast moving); the verbs ой ‘jump, skip, take a leap; move quickly up, back, or away from a surface after hitting it (with reference to a light object, especially a ball); jump over smth.; run up to smth. or smb., jump aside/away from smth. or smb., leave in haste, gallop’; ыстан ‘take a leap, jump’; үөмп (dated) ‘raise oneself, jump up, jump onto smth’. represent various types of jumping, etc. [3, 31-32].

Figurative verbs of motion that usually characterize motions of human and animals belong to a stratum of figurative vocabulary. L.N. Kharitonov considered them as a “semantic category related to verbs of motion” [3, 203]. In semantics of figurative verbs “the main role is played by sensory perception and motion, with a visual image being prevalent” [ibid].

In Turkic languages, e.g. Khakass, there are figurative words describing human motion with characteristic features of his/her appearance: ахсаңна- ‘move limping, hobbling’, талтаңна- ‘move waddling’, налбаңна- ‘move awkwardly (with reference to a stout individual)’, халбаңна- lexical semantic variant (further, LSV) ‘move with difficulty, walk awkwardly’, сибиреңне- ‘walk by small steps’ [9, 12]. Compare, Yakut: Силип уңа ата □ын соһо тардан дыиэтин диэки сүдүүннээтэ [8, 238]. ‘Philipp walked, dragging his right leg, limping, to his house’; Оһус ... бэрт улгумнук хааман кыпсынныы турда [8, 286]. ‘The bull ... went very willingly, holding the knees tightly’.

Khakass also shows figurative verbs describing motions of human or animals by walk of manner: олаңна- ‘walk unsteadily’, чорбаңна- ‘mince (with reference to people)’; сайбырда- ‘amble’, чалбаңна- ‘move with high springy steps (of a horse)’ [9, 12]. In Yakut, such figurative verbs may be characterized by certain special features. For example, the second LSV of the verb хотолдьуй- ‘walk, move, throwing out one’s chest, swaying (usually of a tall, stout woman)’ describes both the manner to walk and the subject’s appearance: Ийэтэ ыскааптан саҥа чааскы аҕала хотолдьуйда. ‘His mother, a stout woman, swaying, went to the cupboard to take a new cup’. The subject’s walk may also be expressed by an adverbial modifier represented by an adverbial participle of a figurative verb ending with (-ан): Махсыын оһонньор ... Ленин мэтириэтигэр нүксүгүлдүүйэн тийдэ. ‘The old Maxim ... with a stooped walk quickly approached the Lenin’s portrait’.

In Yakut, figurative verbs of motion and their derivatives participate in formation of sentences with space semantics in certain syntactic environment. Here,

this phenomenon is illustrated by figurative verbs хаадьай, хаахатан, хайбай, хайбара-һнаа and their derivatives.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The illustrative material was taken from the “Great Dictionary of the Yakut Language” [7, 8] as well as translations into Kazakh. Based on the method of structural-semantic modeling, the structure of the Yakut verbs under consideration is represented as particular lexical semantic variants. Using the comparative-contrasting method, general and specific features of the phrases are analyzed.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

L.N. Kharitonov distinguished and described figurative verbs as a structural-semantic type of Yakut verbs [3]. For Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Turkmen, imitative words, figurative and onomatopoeic, (verbs and other parts of speech) were considered in [10; 11; 12; 13; 14]. Therewith, some researchers of Kazakh and Kyrgyz interpret imitative words as a separate part of speech [10, 12].

L.A. Afanasiev investigated Yakut figurative words from the phono-semantic perspective [15; 16]. S.D. Eginova described figurative adjectives in the comparative-contrastive aspect [17; 18]. Recently, figurative words are studied involving material from the Japanese language [19]. Figurative characterizing meanings of polysemantic verbs were studied comparing the Turkic languages of South Siberia [20].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As it has been noted before, the object of research are Yakut figurative verbs хаадьай, хаахатан, хайбай, хайбара-һнаа and their derivatives that are typical means to represent predicates and adverbial modifiers in sentences with space meaning. To begin with, the verb хаадьай and its derivatives are analyzed.

A. The Verb хаадьай and its Derivatives

The “Great Dictionary of the Yakut Language” shows that the polysemantic figurative verb хаадьай, being a categorematic lexical component of a verbal analytical construction (VAC) in combination with an auxiliary verb тур- (expresses a continuous action/motion) as an adverbial modifier ending with -а, is represented by the second LSV denoting figurative motion characteristic: walk with difficulty, limp, hobble. This VAC as a predicate with a localizing argument that denotes the final point or direction of motion forms a sentence meaning the subject’s moving somewhere, i.e. the relation directive-start. Semantic structure of such sentences implies an image of a weak or sick subject’s motions: Чанхайап ... дьиэтин диэки нэһиилэ алтахаан хаадьайа (бара) турда’. Chankhaev, ... hardly moving his legs,

limping, walked in the direction of his house'. In Kazakh, this phrase is translated by a construction with an adverbial modifier of manner: Чанхаев ... аяғын әрең басып, ақсаңдай жүріп, өзінің үйіне қарай кетті).

Хаадбай has a structural-semantic variant хаадбарый [8, 75]: Ынахтара хаадбарыйан иһэр'. Is walking, hobbling like a cow'. In Kazakh, an adverbial modifier structure is also used in such case: Аяғын ақсай басып, олардың сиыры келе жатыр.

As other verbs хаадбай functions in certain aspect and voice forms.

The word хаадбахачый is a form of more frequent repetition of хаадбай. It forms a VAC in combination with the adverbial modifier сүүрэн that functions as a predicate. The adverbial modifier сүүрэн denotes a manner and pace of subject's motions, while the verb хаадбахачый means external manifestation of motion and its pace – walk quickly, swinging, or being lame in the shortened or bad leg: Оҕонньор сүүрэн хаадбахачыйда. 'The old man ran quickly, hobbling'. Kazakh: Қария ақсаңдап тез жүгіріп кетті.

As an equally-multiple aspect ((-ннаа, -н-алаа) this verb is characterized not by grammatical (aspect) but lexical-grammatical meaning, namely, the second LSV describing an image of slow motions of someone waddling, with one's legs sinking under him/her: walk slowly with one's legs sinking under him/her in a clumsy swaying motion [8, 74]. Ээй, түргэн соҕустук хамсаныаххын, абыс ыйдаах хат дыахтар курдук хаадбанныыгын. 'Hey, you, go faster, you're walking with sinking legs, waddling as a woman in eighth month of pregnancy'. Kazakh: Әй, сен, екі жағыңа теңселип, аяқтарын шалып басқан, ішінде сегіз айлық баласы бар әйелге ұқсамай, тез жүрсеңші.

L.N. Kharitonov mentioned the possibility to use such word forms instead of nominative verbs: "As an independent predicate, the figurative verb with the affix –ннаа frequently replaces the corresponding verb of nominative meaning" [4, 159]. The word forms with –ннаа as an adverbial participle ending with –ан are used as adverbial modifiers of manner describing the subject's walk: Уол ... кыарабас-кыарабастык хардыылаан, хаадбаннаан бэттэх сыбарыйан кэллэ. 'The lad, making short steps by sinking legs, waddling, came closer. Kazakh: Жігіт аяқтарын шалып басып, қысқа адымдап, екі жағына теңселе басып, жақындады. Кирилл Иванович сайын кутаннас туундараба, кыһын соччо уйуо суох чигди хаарга үөрәнэн, үөмэн эрэр курдук хаадбаннаан хаамар. 'Kirill Ivanovich, having got used to walking on swampy tundra in summer, soft snow in winter, walks, as if slinking, on sinking feet, swaying from side to side'. Kazakh: Жазда батпақты ну орманда, қыста қатпаған қардың үстінде жүріп үйренген Кирилл Иванович, аяқтарын шалып басып, екі жағына теңселе басып, білдіртпей жүруге үйренген.

The word form -нгаа is characterized by a structural-semantic variant -налаа. In the following example, it forms the final word of the sentence that is a VAC in combination with the adverbial participle хааман. Therewith, the adverbial participle хааман describes the subject's progressive motion, while the verb хаадьянналаа describes the manner of his/her motion: Түоһун кууһан ылан, оргууй хааман хаадьянналаата. 'He grabbed the birch bark with both arms and walked by slow steps, with his legs sinking, swaying from side to side'. Kazakh: Ол бір құшақ қабықты алып, аяқтарын шалып басып, екі жағына теңселе отырып, жай қадаммен жүріп кетті.

Хаадьяннаа has another structural-semantic хаадьян-нгаа: Ынах хорутуута суохтук сүүрэн хаадьярннаабыт . 'The cow slowly started running, swaying from side to side'. Kazakh: Сиыр екі жағына теңселе басып, жай жүгіріп кетті; Таарбаған сымара таастан күөлэхийэн түһээт, икки ньолбобор таас икки ардынан аңайар хайағас диэки хаадьярннаабыта . 'Tarbagan, turning over, fell of the rock and walked, swaying from side to side. to the crack, gaping between the two oval boulders'. Kazakh: Тарбаған тас үйіндісінен домалап құлап, екі жағына теңселе басып, екі сопақша тас үйіндісінің арасынан көрінген тесікке қарай беттеді.

In the following example, the nominal construction combined with a figurative predicate form describes the subject's unstable walk and figuratively characterizes his motions: Уйбаан босхо-босхотук мүлтүрүннүүр тобуктардаах тиэрэ атахтарынан хаадьярннаан иһэр. 'Ivan is walking with weak knees, swaying from side to side, moving on his club feet. Kazakh: Иван маймақ аяқтарымен екі жағына теңселе басып, тізелері дірілдеп келе жатыр.

The verb хаадья-нгаа in the cooperative voice (хаадьяннас-) forms a sentence describing motion as a visual image of several objects' moving, e.g. carts with loose wheels or carts moving on uneven surface: ... симиэнэ оробуочайдара ыгылыбакка үлэииллэрэ, тэлиэгэлэр аа-дьуо хаадьяннаһаллара. '... the workers of the shift worked lowly, the carts with loose wheels moved slowly'. Kazakh: ... ауысым жұмысшылары асықпай жұмыс істеп жатыр, дөңгелектері босап кеткен арбалар баяу жүріп келеді.

The verb хаадья-нгаа in the causative voice (хаадьяннат-) forms a sentence describing a causative motion as an object moving in different direction: Уол бэрт эрэйинэн, иннинэн-кэннинэн хаадьяннатан, массыынатын суолга киллэрдэ уонна салгыы айаннаата. 'The lad, rocking the car back and forth, went to the road with great difficulty and continued his way'. Kazakh: Жігіт машинаны алға және артқа қозғалта отырып, жолға әрең дегенде шығып, ары қарай жүріп кетті.

The verb хаадья-нгаа in the form of multiple action (хаадьян-наталаа) forms a sentence with motion semantics implying the subject's manner of motion and its repetition: Хаас оргууй хааман хаадьяннаталыыр . 'A goose is walking

slowly, moving with weak legs, swaying from side to side' (it repeats). Kazakh: Қаз аяқтарын шалып басып, екі жағына теңселе отырып жай қадаммен жүреді.

B. The Verb хаахатан

The verb хаахатан is formed from the noun хаахах 'a large leather sack, bag for food or small things' [7, 140] using the affix –лаа and the reflexive voice marker -н. This figurative verb means 'stand out for a clumsy, slow, awkward walk (of smb. or smth. looking like a sack) [7, 141]. The verb хаахатан combined with тур- forms a space sentence denoting the subject's direction of motion characterized by a clumsy walk: Эмискэ эһэм хайдах эрэ иттэни түһэн эрэрдии эргиллэ түстэ да, аллара диэки хаахатана турда. 'Suddenly the bear turned, as if falling on its back, and at once ran down awkwardly'. Kazakh: Кенет аю шалқасынан құлап бара жатқандай аунап түсіп, сол мезетте ебедейсіз төмен қарай жүгіріп кетті; Массыына тийээн кэлбитигэр обуспут ыстанан турда да, тыа диэки хаахатана турда. 'When the car came, the ox rose and at once ran towards the woods awkwardly'. Kazakh: Машина келген кезде өгіз тұрып (аяғына) сол арада орманға қарай ебедейсіз жүгіріп кетті.

This verb may also be used independently as a predicate of a space sentence: Ынырык ыарыыттан ынчыктаабытынан, кэрээнитгэн тахсыбыт эһэ сыыры таннары хаахатанна. 'Moaning of horrible pain, the raging bear awkwardly ran down the hill'. Kazakh: Қатты аурудан ыңырси отырып, қатты ызаланған аю ебедейсіз таудың етегіне қарай жүгіріп кетті.

C. The Verb хайбай and its Derivatives

The verb хайбай is represented by two lexical-semantic variants [7, 196]: the first: walk, move, wiggling one's hips, sway; the second: heel a little, lean, move into a sloping position'.

The verb in the first LSV as an adverbial participle ending with -а functions as an adverbial modifier of manner: Эмээхсин ыаҕайатын кыбынан, хайбайа хааман сир астыы барда. 'The old woman, having taken the old birch bark bucket, went picking berries'. Kazakh: Кемпір қабықтан жасалған шелекті алып, теңселе басып, жидек жинауға кетті.

The verb in the second LSV as a double adverbial participle ending with –а functions as an adverbial modifier of manner: Массыына бадарааннаах суолунан хайбайа-хайбайа айанныыр. 'The car, leaning, is going on the dirty road'. Kazakh: Автомобиль лас жолмен қырындап жүріп келе жатыр.

The sentence with the verb in the second LSV as an adverbial participle ending with –а describes motion of a slightly leaning subject: Тыыраахы көтөн иһэн хайбайар. 'A seagull is flying and leaning'. Kazakh: Шағала бір жағына қарай жантайтып ұшады.

Хайбай in the form of separated repetition (-лдьый) халбалдьый is sometimes lexicalized. The lexicalized form of халбалдьый is represented by two LSV: (1) walk, wiggling, swaying: Халбалдьыйа хаамар. ‘He walks, swaying’. Kazakh: Ол теңселіп жүреді; Мыкчым бэйэтэ халбалдьыйан тағыста да, утары тийибит Уйбаачааны атағыттан тиэрэ тардан кэбистэ. ‘Mukchym himself, moving his hips (while walking), came out and immediately knocked down Uybachan who’d approached him’. Kazakh: Мыкчым жамбасын қимылдата шығып, өзіне жақындаған Уйбачанды бірден шалқасынан түсірді; (2) run, dodging, avoiding smth. (e.g. bullets): «Иннибит диэки!» – диэн Куц хамаандалаабыта уонна дэлби тэбиилэр быыстарынан халбалдьыйан, уотунан утары тибиирэ сытар бөлкөй ойуур диэки дьулуруйбута. “Go forward!” – ordered Kutz and, dodging (of missiles), rushed towards the grove through exploding missiles, from where there was firing’. Kazakh: «Алға» – деп деп бұйырды да Куц денесін бұлғалақтатып, жарылып жатқан снарядтардың арасынан оқ қатты жауып жатқан шоқ тоғай жаққа ентелей жөнелді.

Хайбай in aspect form of separated repetition (хайбалдьый) is used as an adverbial participle ending with -ан or -а functioning as an adverbial modifier of manner. In doing so, it expresses the subject’s image with certain type of walk characterized as repetitive: Маринка хайбалдьыйан кэлэн хаһаайынын иннигэр уун-утары маталан туран ... тыын быһаһаһынан быгыхтаата. ‘Marinka, wiggling, came and stopped in front of the master ... she was swaying and out of breath’. Kazakh: Маринка, күйрығын бұлғақтата отырып барды да (қожайынға), қожайынының алдына екі аяқтап тұра қалды; Кэтэх аанынан қырақый унуохтаах, хатыныр Вера Ефремовна хайбалдьыйа хааман киірэн кэллэ. ‘Through the back door, wiggling, entered Vera Efimovna, a small slim woman’. Kazakh: Артқы есік арқылы жамбасын ойната басып Вера Ефремовна, кішкентай бойлы және ап-арық әйел кірді.

The word form of regular repetition хайбаннаа (< хайбай) may lexicalize.

The lexicalized form хайбаннаа means ‘move from place, lose stability, stagger’: Бағана халбаннаабыт. ‘The post became loose’. Kazakh: Бағана орнынан қозғалды; Иккиэн тыылара халбанныырыттан охтумаары уон араастаан балааскайдаан ылаллар. ‘They were both rocking the boat as it was losing stability so as not to fall [into water]’. Kazakh: Олардың екеуі де шайқалып келе жатқан қайықтан құлап қалмау [суға] үшін біраз уақыт арабері былғалақтады; Ынах эр киһини абааһы көрөн, тэбиэлэнэр, халбанныыр. ‘The cow, shying of the man, kicked and started aside’. Kazakh: Ер адамнан қорықан сиыр, тебінеді, орнынан қозғалады; Хаар үрдэ сыыйыллар, наарта ууга устарды халбанныыр. ‘The smooth snow surface is racing, the sledge swaying as if going on water’. Kazakh: Қар төгіп тұр, шаналар бейне бір суда жүзіп бара жатқандай зымырап келеді.

The aspect form хайбаннаа: Анна Егоровна быһа хайбаннаан, төһө да бытааннык хамсаннар син наадатын ситэн сылдыар. ‘Anna Egorovna always waddles and, although moving slowly, has time to do everything. Kazakh: Анна Егоровна үнөмі тербетіліп (жүрген кезде), жай жүргенімен барлық шаруасын істеп үлгереді; Аяан анаар илиитин тарбахтарынан аргыйы даңас гыммытыгар тыраахтар хайбаннаан ылла. When Ayan [tractor driver] had just touched the lever by the fingers, the tractor immediately tagged’. Kazakh: Аян (тракторшы) қолының бір саусағымен (тұтқаны) жанап өткенде, трактор сол сәтте қозғалып кетті; Оночо күүстээх сүүрүккэ киірэн икки өтүнэн хайбаннаан эргичинниі сырытта. ‘The boat got into a strong current and it was rocking and spinning’. Kazakh: Қайық қатты ағысқа тап болып, біраз уақыт шайқалып, айналды.

Хайбаннаа in the cooperative voice хайбарнаас: Ыраас кырдалга тураахтар хаамсан хайбаннаалар. ‘Crows are walking, wiggling from side to side, on the hill’s clean surface. Kazakh: Төбенің таза үстімен ары-бері теңселіп қарғалар жүр.

The imperative form of хайбаннаа – хайбарнат: Биһиги тыбыбытын муустар быыстарынан хайбаннатан кытыгы диэки дьулуһа сатыбыт. ‘We’re trying to go on the bank, movin the small boat between the ice floes back and forth’. Kazakh: Біз, қайықтың орнын мұздардың арасымен ары-бері алмастырып (әріп. шайқалтып) жағаға шығуға талпынып жатырмыз.

The form of instant-single aspect of хайбай – хайбас гын is complicated by implying the meaning of immediate change of moving direction or body position: Халлаанна хас да куртуйах хайбас гынан, туора халыстылар. ‘There were a few black grouse flying in the sky, they suddenly turned to other direction, abruptly tilting’. Kazakh: Аспанда бірнеше құр ұшып жүрді, олар бір сәтте қиыстап, басқа жаққа бұрылды; Хопто хайбас гынаат, тэйэ устан биэрдэ. ‘The seagull, abruptly tilting, continued floating’. Kazakh: Шағала, бір сәтте қиыстап, ары карай жүзіп кетті.

The form with double components хайбас-ийбэс гын allows to describe an abrupt alternate motion of shoulders from side to side: abruptly move shoulders from side to side of back and forth, e.g.: «Сарсын тугу оонньуубут?» – дии-дии биир кыыс эрбэччи лэппэллибит кугас баттаҕа үрэллэнниі-үрэллэнниі, хайбас-ийбэс гына хамсаммахтаан кэбистэ. ‘What shall we play tomorrow?’, says a girl with short red hair and abruptly moves her shoulders from side to side’. Kazakh: «Ертең не ойын ойнаймыз?» - дейді қысқа қырықылған, ұйпаланған сары шашты қыз және табан астында иығын жан-жаққа қозғалтады.

D. The Verb хайбара-ннаа

Хайбара-ннаа is characterized by the following meaning: walk, move quickly, waddling, swaying, e.g.: Иванов быһа хайбараннаан, аа-дьуо бандьыттар

диэки хааман истэ. ‘Ivanov was approaching the bandits, waddling’. Kazakh: –Иванов, екі жағына кезек козғалып, қарақшыларға қарсы жүрді; Оҕонньор алааһын диэки хайбаранныы турда. ‘The old man went, waddling, towards the glade’. Kazakh: Шал теңселе басып алас жаққа барды; Быканов хайбараннаан, күөйэ-хаайа хааман, кимэн эрэр. ‘Bykanov, waddling from side to side, blocking [the way to the enemy], started attacking’. Kazakh: Быканов, екі жаққа домалап, кедергі келтіріп [жаудың жолына], шабуылға шықты.

CONCLUSIONS

The structural-semantic analysis of figurative verbs from the “Great Dictionary of the Yakut Language” revealed that these verbs are mainly used as adverbial modifiers of manner and clarify the major meaning of space sentences in the aspect of figurative semantics. The verbs under discussion perform as predicates mainly in combination with the auxiliary verb *туп-* that expresses a continuous action/motion. Sentences with space semantics formed by such predicates denote the subject’s directed motion. In contrast to space sentences formed by verbs of motion, those formed by figurative verbs and their derivatives are peripheral means of expressing space relations. The Kazakh structural-semantic equivalents of the considered Yakut figurative verb forms are certain verbs of motion in combination with adverbial participles and other adverbial, attributive forms.

Future studies of such Yakut and Kazakh verbs should be performed from comparative-historical perspective, allowing to shed the light on development of figurative word system in Turkic languages.

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