Estonian equivalents of the Latvian verb prefix aiz-  
Latviešu darbības vārda priekšmeta aiz- atbilsme igauņu valodā

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This article discusses the equivalents of the Latvian verb prefix aiz- in Estonian. The main purpose of verb prefixes in Latvian is to make imperfective verbs into perfective ones, but they also add some additional (i.e. spatial, quantitative, qualitative) meaning to the basic verb. Estonian lacks verb prefixes and perfectivity/imperfectivity is expressed rather differently from Latvian, for example by direct object case and/or verb particles and other means. These differences may be difficult to comprehend for language learners of both Latvian and Estonian, and therefore it is important to identify the means of expressing the Latvian verb prefixes in Estonian. This article focuses on the Latvian prefix aiz- as used with verbs of motion, leaving its other meaning variations (quantitative, qualitative) for further research. The analysis is done using a contrastive method, comparing examples from six Latvian literary works and their translations into Estonian.

Keywords: verb prefix aiz-; motion verbs; verb particles; Latvian; Estonian.

Introduction

The use of Latvian verb prefixes is known to be complicated for Estonian native speakers who study Latvian. On the one hand this can be explained by the fact that there are no verb prefixes in Estonian, but on the other hand language learners face a constant struggle to understand which verb prefix should be used with what kind of verb in which particular situation. This results in two tendencies: learners of Latvian either use the wrong prefix or do not use a prefix at all (Zagorska 2016, 235). Also, the lack of proper study material that would present or at least cover the basic means of expressing the Latvian verb prefixes in Estonian is the reason why this topic should be discussed and researched. It would be valuable not only for Estonians who study Latvian, but also for Latvians who study Estonian.

According to Vaba (2010, 226), the Estonian counterparts of Latvian prefixed verbs typically take the form of particle verbs (verb + adverb particle). In Zagorska (2016), which examined the Estonian expressions corresponding to the Latvian verb prefix ie-, it was concluded that in Estonian the meaning of this prefix can be expressed by numerous means: in addition to the aforementioned particle verbs, it may also be done by direct object case variation, postpositional phrases, the construction non-finite verb + verb, verb suffixes, or it may not be expressed at all (ibid, 238–244). Consequently, there may be several ways of expressing the
Latvian verb prefix functions in Estonian, very much depending on the semantics of the verb prefix, the verb itself, on the context etc.

The goal of the current article is to discuss the equivalents of the Latvian verb prefix *aiz-*, particularly with motion verbs, thus continuing the research on the expression of Latvian verb prefixes in Estonian.

The data for this research has been gathered using six Latvian literary (fiction) texts and their translations into Estonian (see Sources). The method used in the study is contrastive analysis, i.e. sentences with the verbs with prefix *aiz-* were selected from the data and their translations contrasted.

This article is divided into 4 chapters. Chapter 1 gives a general overview of the Latvian verb prefixes and the meanings of the verb prefix *aiz-* with motion verbs, in chapter 2 the method and material for the empirical study is introduced, in chapter 3 the results of the empirical analysis are provided, and finally in chapter 4 the conclusions of the study are presented.

1. Theoretical background

The Latvian verb prefix *aiz-* is one of the 11 verb prefixes (*aiz-*), *ap-*), *at-*), *ie-*), *iz-*), *no-*), *pa-*), *pār-*), *pie-*), *sa-*), *uz-*), whose basic function is to change an imperfective (unprefixed) verb into a perfective (prefixed) verb (Ahero et al. 1959, 565; Mathiassen 1997, 116; Paegle 2003, 132; Kalnača 2013, 533; Kalnača 2014, 91–92), for example: *lasīt* ‘to read’ (imperf.) vs. *izlasīt* ‘to read through’ (perf.).

The second function of a verb prefix is to modify the lexical meaning of the verb, adding some additional meaning, for example, expressing direction of movement (*aizbraukt* ‘to drive away’ vs. *braukt* ‘to drive’), the beginning of the action (*iedeig* ‘to light up’ vs. *deg* ‘to burn’), or quantity (*pagulēt* ‘to sleep a bit’ vs. *gulēt* ‘to sleep’) (Ahero et al. 1959, 567; Soida 2009, 228; Kalnača 2013, 534; Kalnača 2014, 93–94).

The verb prefix *aiz-*, like six other verb prefixes (*ap-*), *no-*), *pa-*), *pār-*), *pie-*), *uz-*), has a corresponding preposition (*aiz-, *ap-, *no-, *pa-, *pār-, *pie-, *uz-*) (Mathiassen 1997, 159; Soida 2009, 228), which may be used together with the prefixed verb, for example *uzkāpt uz krēsla* ‘to step on the chair’. Namely, the preposition specifies the spatial meaning of the verb prefix (Vulāne 2013b, 147).

All of the 11 verb prefixes have a corresponding spatial adverbial meaning, for example *ie- = iekšā* ‘in’, *pār- = pāri* ‘over’, which is complemented by case marking (with or without the preposition) (Soida 2009, 236; Vulāne 2013a, 279), for example *ieskriet istabā* ‘to run into the room’ (the prefix has the adverbial meaning *iekšā* ‘in’), or *pārbaukt pāri tiltam* ‘to drive over the bridge’ (the prefix has the adverbial meaning *pāri* ‘over’) etc.

Prefixed verbs are often polysemous, therefore the same prefix may have different meanings with different verbs, and different prefixes with different verbs may obtain the same meaning, hence the context is needed to reveal the specific meaning (Vulāne 2013a, 278).

Based on the classification of the functions of the verb prefix *aiz-* by Ahero et al. (1959, 345–346), Soida (2009, 237–238) and Vulāne (2013a, 279–280), the
meanings that the prefix *aiz*- adds to motion verbs can be generally divided into four basic categories.

Firstly, the verb prefix *aiz*- corresponds to the preposition *aiz* ‘behind’ to mark that something is placed behind something or somebody is moving behind something, for example, *grāmata aizkrita aiz skapja* ‘the book fell behind the closet’.

Secondly, the verb prefix *aiz*- can be synonymous with the adverb *prom* ‘away’, expressing movement away from the speaker, moving to a certain goal, or destination, e.g. *viņš aizbrauca prom* ‘he drove away’.

Thirdly, the verb prefix *aiz*- can be synonymous with the adverb *ciet* ‘closed’, i.e. there is some kind of an overlap, overflow, something is filled with something or there is some kind of an obstacle, e.g.: *ezers aizaug ar meldriem* ‘the lake overgrows with rushes’, *aizslēgt vārtus* ‘to lock the gate’.

Fourthly, the verb prefix *aiz*- can be synonymous with the adverb *priekšā* ‘in front’, for example, *aizkārt priekšā aizkaru* ‘to hang curtains in front’.

The purpose of the empirical analysis herein is to explore the various means of expressing these distinct meanings of the verb prefix *aiz*- in Estonian.

2. Material and method

The material used for the data analysis comes from six Latvian fiction works (see Sources). Since there is still no official Latvian-Estonian text corpus publicly available, the corpus of the literary works was compiled by the author of this article.

There are two important issues that should be taken into account regarding the material.

First of all, the text corpus provides a limited amount of examples, i.e. it very much depends on the authors, how many and which of the prefixed verbs they have used in their works; for example, there may be over a hundred examples with the prefixed verb *aiziet* ‘to go away’, but only one example with the prefixed verb *aizlikt* ‘to put away’. However, even one example can provide a decent correspondence. At the same time, because of the limited amount of examples, in the case of prefixed verbs that might have two or more meanings (according to the context), and if the author(s) of the literary texts have used a certain prefixed verb in one concrete meaning, it cannot be concluded that the proper Estonian equivalent would be only that one particular option chosen by the translator in the given instance.

Second of all, in the text corpus there are cases when translator(s) may have provided a translation that was not suitable for the analysis, for example, using verbs that are semantically different from the Latvian verb. Besides, in some cases the translator(s) have not translated the part of the sentence, or even the whole sentence, where the prefixed verb is used. In these cases, the examples were not added to the empirical analysis.

Considering the aforementioned issues, the goal of this research is not to present quantitative results, but rather to give an overview of the different means available for rendering the meaning of the verb prefix *aiz*- in Estonian.
The method used for the research was the contrastive method – looking up the clauses where the verbs with the prefix aiz- are used and their corresponding translation into Estonian. In this research only the motion verbs were chosen to be analysed. Where possible, the results are presented with both transitive and intransitive verbs.

The selection of the prefixed verbs to analyse was based on the examples of the prefixed verbs given by Ahero et al. (1959, 345–346), Soida (2009, 237–238) and Vulāne (2013a, 279–280). Consequently, in the text corpus 62 motion verbs with the prefix aiz- were found. To ensure the comparability of the examples used, the sample has been restricted to examples of the prefixed verbs in finite forms, in simple tenses (present, past, future) and in the indicative mood.

3. Empirical analysis

The results of the empirical analysis are presented in subsections, according to the basic categories of the meanings of the verb prefix aiz- (with motion verbs) as follows:

1) Latvian verb prefix aiz- with the preposition aiz ‘behind’ (3.1.)
2) Latvian verb prefix aiz- with the meaning of the adverb prom ‘away’ (3.2.)
3) Latvian verb prefix aiz- with the meaning of the adverb ciet ‘closed’ (3.3.)
4) Latvian verb prefix aiz- with the meaning of the adverb priekšā ‘in front’ (3.4.)

3.1. Latvian verb prefix aiz- and the preposition aiz ‘behind’

In example (1a), the Latvian intransitive verb lidot ‘to fly’ is prefixed by aiz- expressing both perfectivity and direction and complemented by a prepositional phrase (the preposition aiz ‘behind’ + substantive). According to the translation, this action is expressed in Estonian (example (1b)) by the same basic verb lendama ‘to fly’, which is complemented by a postpositional phrase (substantive + postposition taha ‘behind’).

As previously mentioned, in Latvian, the perfective/imperfective opposition is expressed by verb prefixes. However, in Estonian, one of the basic means of expressing the perfective/imperfective opposition is the case marking of the direct object – in genitive singular or nominative plural (perfective, total object), or in the partitive in either singular or plural (imperfective, partial object) (Erelt, Kasik, Metslang et al. 1993, 25; Erelt, 2003, 104; Erelt, Erelt, Ross 2007, 472). Therefore, it is important to distinguish examples by whether the verb is transitive or intransitive, as the perfective meaning of aiz- with transitive verbs can be expressed in Estonian via object case, but for intransitive verbs, this option is not available.

In the case of a transitive verb in Latvian (example (2a)), perfectivity and direction is also expressed by the verb prefix, which is complemented by a prepositional phrase (preposition aiz ‘behind’ + substantive). In Estonian (example (2b)), because this is a transitive verb, the perfectivity of the action is expressed by the direct object kāsi ‘hand’ in the nominative plural (total object),
but the direction is indicated by a postpositional phrase (substantive + postposition taha ‘behind’).

It should be stressed that, if the Latvian verb prefix were absent in examples (1a) and (2a), the action would be interpreted as imperfective (continuous). In the Estonian example (2b) it would be possible to construct an imperfective form of the action, by using the partitive plural form for the direct object. However, in example (1b) this comparison would not be possible – the Estonian equivalent verb + postpositional phrase could be understood as ambiguous – perfective or imperfective, therefore, in this case, the perfectivity of the Latvian verb prefix is not separately marked in Estonian.

(1) a. *Dienu gausums un valodu gramatikas aiz-lidoja aiz eglītēm*  
    *sniegā kā mazais Kļava.* (Rozītis, 163)
    
    b. *Pāevade aeglus ja keelte grammatika lendasid kuuskede taha*  
    *lumme nagu väike Kļava.* (Rozītis, 104)
    
    ‘The Slowness of the days and language grammars flew behind the little spruces into the snow like little Kļava.’

(2) a. *Vienkārši aiz-likā rokas aiz pakauša.* (Ezera 1, 152)
    
    b. *Pani ainult käed kukla taha.* (Ezera 1, 115)
    
    ‘[he] Just placed his hands behind the nape of his neck.’

3.2. Latvian verb prefix *aiz-* with the meaning of the adverb prom ‘away’

When the verb prefix *aiz-* expresses a movement away from the speaker, the means of expressing it in Estonian can be distinguished by whether the destination of the motion is mentioned or not. If the destination is not mentioned, then the verb prefix *aiz-* is translated into Estonian by the verb particle *minema* ‘away’ or *ära* ‘away’. However, if the destination is mentioned (by additional markers like the prepositions *uz* ‘to’, *līdz* ‘till’ etc.), then the verb particle is not used; instead there is a corresponding verb and postpositional phrase or substantive case.

In Estonian, perfectivity, location or direction can be expressed by particle verbs (*verb + adverb particle*) (Erelt 2003, 101), which among others include particles that express mainly perfectivity and direction, like *minema* ‘away’ and *ära* ‘away’ (Erelt, Kasik, Metslang et al. 1993, 20–21; Metslang 2001, 445–446).

- **Estonian verb particle *minema* ‘away’**

  In the Latvian example (3a), the intransitive verb *skriet* ‘to run’ is prefixed by *aiz-*-, expressing both perfectivity and direction *away*, synonymously to the adverb

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1 The English translation given under the examples is the translation of the Latvian sentence.
prom ‘away’. In Estonian (example (3b)) the perfectivity and direction is expressed by a particle verb, i.e. jooksma ‘to run’ + the verb particle minema ‘away’.

In the case of the Latvian transitive verb sviest ‘to throw’ (example (4a)), the verb prefix aiz- again expresses both perfectivity and direction away (like the adverb prom ‘away’). In Estonian (example (4b)), just as in example (3b), the direction of the action is expressed by a particle verb (verb viskama ‘to throw’ + verb particle minema ‘away’), but since this is a transitive verb, the perfectivity is expressed by the direct object in the genitive singular (total object).

(3) a. Meitene aiz-skreja, gaišajām bizītēm noplīvojot. (Ezera 1, 11)
   girl.NOM pref-run.PST.3 light.DAT.PL braid.DAT.PL wave.PTCP

b. Tüdruk jooksis minema, nii et heledad patsid
   girl.NOM run.PST.3SG away so that light.PL.NOM braid.PL.NOM lehvisid. (Ezera 1, 9)
   wave.PST.3PL

‘The girl ran away, light braids waving in the air.’

(4) a. Un itin bieži kāds kareivis, sviezdams smago
   and quite often some.NOM soldier.NOM trow.PTCP heavy.ACC
   māla piku, aiz-svieeda līdz arī lāpstu. (Bels, 144)
   clay.GEN clump.ACC pref-throw.PST.3 along also shovel.ACC

b. Ja āsna tihti viskas mõni sõdur koos
   and quite often throw.PST.3SG some.NOM soldier.NOM with
   savikamakaga minema ka labida. (Bels, 100)
   clay_clump.COM away also shovel.GEN

‘And quite often a soldier, while throwing the heavy clay clump, also threw away the shovel.’

• **Estonian verb particle ära ‘away’**

The other equivalent of the Latvian verb prefix aiz-, with a meaning synonymous to the adverb prom ‘away’, is the Estonian particle ära ‘away’. The Latvian intransitive verb aizbraukt ‘to drive’ in (example (5a)), is rendered in Estonian by a particle verb (minema ‘to go’ + the verb particle ära ‘away’) (example (5b)).

In Latvian, in the case of the transitive verb vest ‘to take’ (example (6a)), the verb prefix aiz- expresses both perfectivity and direction away (like the adverb prom ‘away’), and in Estonian (example (6b)) the direction is expressed by a particle verb (viima ‘to take’ + the verb particle ära ‘away’). However, in example (6b) the direct object is in the partitive case. This is because Estonian personal pronouns as objects may appear in the partitive even when the action is perfective (Erelt, Erelt, Ross 2007, 479); the genitive (total object) form is also possible here.

(5) a. Sen aiz-brauca? (Ezera 2, 117)
   long_ago pref-drive.PST.3

b. Ammu läks ära? (Ezera 2, 97)
   long_ago go.PST.3SG away

‘Did [he] drive away a long time ago?’
(6) a. Bija gan runāts, ka
   mani pa ceļam aizvedīs mežniecības vilītis. (Ezera 1, 166)
   I.ACC along the way pref-take.FUT.3 forestry.Gen Willys.Nom

b. Oli küll kokku lepitud, et
   mind viib ära metskonna villis. (Ezera 1, 124);
   I.PART pref-take.PRS.3SG away forestry.Gen Willys.Nom

‘It was arranged that the forestry Willys would take me along the way.’

- **Estonian verb without particle**

As seen from the previous examples, when the destination is not mentioned in the Latvian sentence, the Estonian equivalent of the verb prefixed with *aiz*- is a particle verb. However, when the destination/goal is mentioned, the Estonian equivalent is a simple verb with no particle. The so-called destination in Latvian is expressed by a prepositional phrase, as in example (7a), where the verb *braukt* ‘to drive’ with the prefix *aiz*- (expressing perfectivity and direction away) is complemented by the preposition *uz* ‘to’. The Estonian translation in (7b) simply uses the verb *sõitma* ‘to drive’ with no particle, but the destination is expressed by a substantive in the illative. Here too it is possible to create the perfective/imperfective opposition in Latvian – an unprefixed verb in example (7a) would express imperfective (continuous) action – but in Estonian, the sentence is ambiguous with respect to perfectivity.

Also, in the case of the transitive verb *vest* ‘to take’ (example (8a)), the so-called destination in Latvian is expressed by a prepositional phrase, where the prefixed verb (expressing perfectivity and direction away) is complemented by the preposition *uz* ‘to’. In the Estonian translation (8b), the verb *vedama* ‘to take’ has no accompanying particle and the destination is expressed by a substantive in the illative; besides, the perfectivity is expressed by the direct object *kipsmudel* ‘gypsum model’ in the genitive singular (total object) form.

(7) a. Trišās līnijdroškās visi aiz-brauca uz mežu.
   three.LOC line_carriage.LOC.PL all.NOM.PL pref-drive.PST.3 to forest.ACC

b. Kolme troskaga sõitsid kõik metsa.
   three.GEN carriage.COM drive.PST.3SG all.NOM forest.ILL

‘They drove to the forest in three line carriages.’

(8) a. Gipša modeli aiz-veda uz bronzas lietuv.
   gypsum.GEN model.ACC pref-take.PST.3 to bronze.GEN foundry.ACC

b. Kipsmudelit vedas ta pronksi valukoitta.
   gypsum_model.GEN take.PST.3SG he bronze.GEN foundry.ILL

‘[He] took the gypsum model to the bronze foundry.’

The research material also includes examples where besides the prepositional phrase *uz* ‘to’, the destination was marked by the prepositions *pie* ‘to’ (example (9a)) and *līdz* ‘till’ (example (10a)), and by a substantive in the dative case (example (11a)). In these examples as well, the Estonian translation uses a verb with no
particle, but with a postpositional phrase or case-marked substantive expressing the destination – the postposition *juurde* ‘to’ (example (9b)), terminative case (example (10b)), or allative case (example (11b)).

(9)  a. *Viņa aiz-veda mani pie kāda veca kuģīša.* (Ikstena, 105)
   she.NOM pref-take.PST.3 LACC to one.GEN old.GEN boat.GEN
   b. *Viis ta mind ühe vana laeva juurde.* (Ikstena, 97)
   take.PST.3SG she.NOM LPART one.GEN old.GEN boat.GEN to
   ‘She took me to an old boat.’

(10) a. *Vilis lēnām aiz-soļojā līdz vārtiņiem.* (Ezera 2, 162)
   Vilis.NOM slowly pref-walk.PST.3 till gate.DAT.PL
   b. *Vilis sammus pikkamisi vāravani.* (Ezera 2, 133)
   Vilis.NOM step.PST.3SG lento gate.TERM
   ‘Vilis slowly walked up to the gate.’

(11) a. *Inspektors aiz-rakstīja Kaspara Krūkļa tēvam.* (Rozītis, 191)
   inspector.NOM pref-write.PST.3 Kaspars.GEN Krūklis.GEN father.DAT
   b. *Inspektor kirjutas Kaspars Krūklise isale.* (Rozītis, 123)
   inspector.NOM write.PST.3SG Kaspars.NOM Krūklis.GEN father.ALL
   ‘The inspector wrote to Kaspars Krūklis’ father.’

3.4. Latvian verb prefix *aiz-* with the meaning of the adverb *ciet* ‘closed’

- **Estonian verb particle **kinni** ‘closed’**

   When the Latvian verb prefix *aiz-* has the meaning of the adverb *ciet* ‘closed’ (example (12a)), the Estonian equivalent (example (12b)) of the Latvian prefixed verb is a particle verb: *langema* ‘to fall’ + the verb particle *kinni* ‘closed’. Hence, Estonian has the same adverbial meaning.

   For transitive verbs (Latvian example (13a)), Estonian again uses the particle *kinni* ‘closed’ (example (13b)), while perfectivity is expressed via object case, here with direct object *hing* ‘breath’ in genitive (total object).

(12) a. *Plakstiņš atkal aiz-krita /.../.* (Ezera 1, 229)
   eyelid.NOM again pref-drop.PST.3
   b. *Laug langes jālle kinni /.../.* (Ezera 1, 169)
   eyelid.NOM drop.PST.3SG again close
   ‘The eyelid closed again /.../’

(13) a. *Viņa aiz-turēja elpu.* (Ikstena, 35)
   she.NOM pref-hold.PST.3 breath.ACC
   b. *Ta hoīdis hinge kinni.* (Ikstena, 33)
   she.NOM hold.PST.3SG breath.GEN close
   ‘She held her breath.’
• **Estonian verb**

  When the Latvian verb prefix *aiz-* has the meaning of the adverb *ciet* ‘closed’ (example (14a)), it can also be rendered in Estonian by a verb with no particle (example (14b)). This is more specifically connected to the semantics of the particular verb in question, since the verb in example (14b) could be replaced by the particle verb *kinni panema* ‘to close’.

  (14)  a. *Viņa aiz-vēra acis.*  
      she.NOM pref-shut.pst.3 eye.acc.pl  
      (Ikstena, 61)

  b. *Ta sulges silmad.*  
      she.NOM shut.pst.3sg eye.pl.nom  
      (Ikstena, 57);

      ‘She closed her eyes.’

### 3.5. Latvian verb prefix *aiz-* with the meaning of the adverb *priekšā* ‘in front’

  When the Latvian verb prefix *aiz-* has the adverbial meaning of *priekšā* ‘in front’, which is complemented by a substantive in the locative case (example (15a)), the corresponding expression in Estonian (example (15b)) is a particle verb, e.g. *astuma* ‘to step’ + the verb particle *ette* ‘in front’.

  For transitive verbs as well, the Latvian verb prefix *aiz-* (example (16a)) with the adverbial meaning of *priekšā* ‘in front’ can be rendered in Estonian by a particle verb, as in example (16b) with the verb *tõmbama* ‘to pull’ + the verb particle *ette* ‘in front’. Besides, the perfectivity in Estonian is expressed by a direct object *eesriie* ‘curtain’ in the genitive singular (total object).

      But Gailis.nom he.dat pref-stand.pst.3 road.loc and shout.pst.3  
      (Rozītis, 190)

  b. *Kuid Gailis astus talle ette ja hüüdis.*  
      But Gailis.nom step.pst.3sg he.all road.all front and shout.pst.3sg  
      (Rozītis, 122)

      ‘But Gailis stepped in front of him and shouted.’

  (16)  a. *Viņš ievēra Mikaelu mazajā noliktavā un aiz-vilka aizkaru.*  
      (Skujiņš, 234)

  b. *Ta viis Mikaeli väiksesse laoruumi ja tõmbas eesriide ette.*  
      (Skujiņš, 169)

      ‘He brought Mikael into the small warehouse and pulled the curtain.’
4. Conclusion

The goal of this article is to discuss the means of expressing the Latvian verb prefix *aiz*- in Estonian. The only verbs discussed are motion verbs. The data used for the analysis come from six Latvian literary works and their translations in Estonian.

There are several different ways of expressing the meaning of the Latvian verb prefix *aiz*- in Estonian, and their usage depends very much on the context and additional markers.

When the verb prefix *aiz*- is complemented by the preposition *aiz* ‘behind’, the Estonian translation features the same verb and a postpositional phrase with *taha* ‘behind’. The perfectivity of the verb prefix is expressed in Estonian only in the case of transitive verbs, where it is indicated by the case marking of the direct object.

When the verb prefix has the adverbial meaning of *prom* ‘away’, the Estonian equivalent of the Latvian prefixed verb is a particle verb with the particle *minema* ‘away’ or *ära* ‘away’. These Estonian verb particles are used when the destination is not mentioned. In Latvian, the destination is mentioned by an additional complement to the prefixed verb for example the preposition *uz* ‘to’, *pie* ‘to’, *līdz* ‘till’, or a substantive in the dative case. In Estonian, this is rendered by a verb with a substantive in the illative, terminative or allative.

When the Latvian verb prefix has the meaning of the adverb *ciet* ‘closed’, Estonian uses the synonymous verb particle *kinni* ‘closed’, or a verb with no particle if the semantics of the verb allow it. When the Latvian verb prefix has the meaning of the adverb *priekšā* ‘in front’, its Estonian equivalent is the verb particle *ette* ‘in front’. In the case of transitive verbs, the perfectivity of the action is expressed by the case marking of the direct object.

In conclusion, when the Latvian verb prefix *aiz*- has an adverbial meaning (with motion verbs), in Estonian this meaning is generally expressed by a verb particle. When the destination is mentioned (by additional markers), Estonian expresses it by means of a verb + a case-marked substantive, and when the basic preposition *aiz* is used, the equivalent Estonian expression features a verb + postpositional phrase.

Abbreviations

3 3rd person  
ACC accusative  
ALL allative  
COM comitative  
DAT dative  
FUT future  
GEN genitive  
ILL illative  
LOC locative  
NOM nominative
PART partitive
PL plural
PREF prefix
PRS present
PST past
PTCP participle
SG singular
TERM terminative

Sources

References

**Kopsavilkums**

Raksta mērķis ir noskaidrot, kādas ir latviešu darbības vārda priedēkļa *aiz-* atbilstmes igauņu valodā. Galvenā uzmanība tiek pievērsta tieši priedēkļverbiem, kuri izsaka kustību (virzību). Latviešu valodā darbības vārdu kustībši tiek galvenokārt izmantoti darbības pabeigticības izteikšanai. Igaunu valodā nav verbu priedēkļu, tā vietā pabeigticību izsaka ar papildinātāja (tiesā objekta) locījumu – vieskaitlā *ženītīvās* dauzdzskaitlā nominatīvā, darbības vārda un apstākļa vārda konstrukciju (partikulu verbi) u.c.

Empīriskajai analīzei piemēri ņemti no sešiem latviešu literārājiem darbiem un to tulkojumiem igauņu valodā.