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

Ilze Tālberga

College of Foreign Languages and Cultures
University of Tartu
Lossi 3, Tartu 51003, Estonia
E-mail: *ilze.talberga@ut.ee*

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 (*iedegt* 'to light up' vs. *degt* '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 *käsi* '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*
                                  PREF-fly.PST.3behind spruce.DAT.PL
         sniegā kā mazais Kļava. (Rozītis, 163)

     b. *Päevade aeglus ja keelte grammatika lendasid   kuuskede   taha*
                                  fly.PST.3PL spruce.PL.GEN behind.ILL
         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.'[1]

(2) a. *Vienkārši aiz-lika   rokas   aiz   pakauša.* (Ezera 1, 152)
         just   PREF-place.PST.3 hand.ACC.PL behind nape.GEN

     b. *Pani   ainult käed   kukla   taha.* (Ezera 1, 115)
         place.PST.3SG just   hand.PL.NOM   nape.GEN   behind.ILL
         '[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

---

[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-skrēja,   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-svieda līdz arī   lāpstu. (Bels, 144)
     clay.GEN clump.ACC PREF-throw.PST.3 along also shovel.ACC

   b. *Ja üsna 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. *Trijās   līnijdroškās   visi   aiz-brauca   uz mežu.* (Skujiņš, 46)
        three.LOC line_carriage.LOC.PL all.NOM.PL PREF-drive.PST.3 to forest.ACC
     b. *Kolme   troskaga   sõitsid   kõik   metsa.* (Skujiņš, 36)
        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   lietuvi.*(Skujiņš,416)
        gypsum.GEN model.ACC PREF-take.PST.3 to bronze.GEN foundry.ACC
     b. *Kipsmudeli   vedas   ta pronksi   valukotta.*(Skujiņš, 297)
        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 I.ACC to one.GEN old.GEN boat.GEN

   b. *Viis   ta   mind ühe   vana   laeva   juurde.* (Ikstena, 97)
      take.PST.3SG she.NOM I.PART one.GEN old.GEN boat.GEN to
      'She took me to an old boat.'

(10) a. *Vilis   lēnām   aiz-soļoja   līdz   vārtiņiem.* (Ezera 2, 162)
      Vilis.NOM slowly PREF-walk.PST.3 till gate.DAT.PL

    b. *Vilis   sammus   pikkamisi   väravani.* (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   jälle   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   hoidis   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.*   (Ikstena, 61)
     she.NOM   PREF-shut.PST.3   eye.ACC.PL

   b. *Ta*   *sulges*   *silmad.*   (Ikstena, 57);
     she.NOM   shut.PST.3SG   eye.PL.NOM
     '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).

(15) a. *Bet* *Gailis*   *viņam*   *aiz-stājās*   *ceļā*   *un*
     But   Gailis.NOM   he.DAT   PREF-stand.PST.3   road.LOC   and
     kliedza. (Rozītis, 190)
     shout.PST.3

   b. *Kuid Gailis*   *astus*   *talle*   *teele*   *ette*   *ja*
     But   Gailis.NOM   step.PST.3SG   he.ALL   road.ALL   front   and
     hüüdis. (Rozītis, 122)
     shout.PST.3SG
     'But Gailis stepped in front of him and shouted.'

(16) a. *Viņš ieveda Mikaelu mazajā noliktavā un*
     aiz-vilka   *aizkaru.* (Skujiņš, 234)
     PREF-pull.PST.3   curtain.ACC

   b. *Ta viis Mikaeli väiksesse laoruumi ja tõmbas*
     eesriide   *ette.* (Skujiņš, 169)
     pull.PST.3SG   curtain.GEN front
     'He brought Mikaels 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

1. Bels, Alberts. 1977. *Poligons*. Rīga: Liesma.
2. Bels, Alberts. 1979. *Polügoon*. Tõlkinud Valli Helde. Tallinn: Eesti Raamat.
3. Ezera, Regīna (1). 1972. *Aka*. Rīga: Liesma.
4. Ezera, Regīna (1). 1990. *Kaev*. Tõlkinud Valli Helde. Tallinn: Eesti Raamat.
5. Ezera, Regīna (2). 1977. *Zemdegas*. Rīga: Liesma.
6. Ezera, Regīna (2). 1984. *Tuli tuha all*. Läti keelest tõlkinud Valli Helde. Tallinn: Eesti Raamat.
7. Ikstena, Nora. 1998. *Dzīves svinēšana*. Rīga: Atēna.
8. Ikstena, Nora. 2003. *Elu pühitsus*. Tõlkinud Ita Saks. Tallinn: Huma.
9. Rozītis, Pāvils. 1957. *Valmieras puikas*. Latvijas Valsts izdevniecība: Rīga.
10. Rozītis, Pāvils. 1984. *Valmiera poisid*. Läti keelest tõlkinud Oskar Kuningas. Tallinn: Eesti Raamat.
11. Skujiņš, Zigmunds. 1984. *Gulta ar zelta kāju*. Rīga: Liesma.
12. Skujiņš, Zigmunds. 1989. *Kuldjalaga voodi*. Läti keelest tõlkinud Oskar Kuningas. Tallinn: Eesti Raamat.

References

1. Ahero, Antonija et al. 1959. *Mūsdienu latviešu literārās valodas gramatika*. I. *Fonētika un morfoloģija*. Rīga: LPSR ZA izdevniecība.
2. Erelt, Mati, Kasik, Reet, Metslang, Helle et al. 1993. *Eesti keele grammatika*. II. *Süntaks. Lisa: Kiri*. Tallinn: Eesti Teaduste Akadeemia Keele ja Kirjanduse Instituut.
3. Erelt, Mati. 2003. *Estonian Language*. Tallinn: Estonian Academy Publishers.
4. Erelt, Mati, Erelt, Tiiu, Ross, Kristiina. 2007. *Eesti keele käsiraamat*. Tallinn: Eesti Keele Sihtasutus.
5. Kalnača, Andra. 2013. Darbības vārds (verbs). *Latviešu valodas gramatika*. Nītiņa, Daina, Grigorjevs, Juris (red.). Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 456–564
6. Kalnača, Andra. 2014. *A Typological Perspective on Latvian Grammar*. Warsaw/ Berlin: De Gruyter Open.
7. Mathiassen, Terje. 1997. *A Short Grammar of Latvian*. Ohio: Slavica Publishers.
8. Metslang, Helle. 2001. On the developments of the Estonian aspect. The verbal particle *ära*. *The Circum-Baltic languages: typology and contact: grammar and typology. Studies in language companion series*. Östen Dahl, Maria Koptjevskaja-Tamm (eds). Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 443–479.

9. Paegle, Dzintra. 2003. *Latviešu literārās valodas morfoloģija*. I daļa. Rīga: Zinātne.
10. Soida, Emīlija. 2009. *Vārddarināšana*. Rīga: LU Akadēmiskais apgāds.
11. Vaba, Lembit. 2011. Kuidas läti-eesti keelekontakt on mõjutanud eesti murdekeele grammatikat ja sõnamoodustust. Impact of Latvian-Estonian language contacts of the grammar and word-formation of Estonian dialects. *Emakeele Seltsi aastaraamat*. Tallinn: Teaduste Akadeemia Kirjastus, 204−246.
12. Vulāne, Anna. 2013a. Vārddarināšana. *Latviešu valodas gramatika*. Nītiņa, Daina, Grigorjevs, Juris (red.). Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 190–299.
13. Vulāne, Anna. 2013b. Morfēmika. *Latviešu valodas gramatika*. Nītiņa, Daina, Grigorjevs, Juris (red.). Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 138–153.
14. Zagorska, Ilze. 2016. Expressing the Latvian verb prefix *ie-* in Estonian. *Valoda: nozīme un forma*. 7. Kalnača, Andra, Lokmane, Ilze, Horiguči, Daiki (red.). Rīga: LU Akadēmiskais apgāds, 235–247.

Kopsavilkums

Raksta mērķis ir noskaidrot, kādas ir latviešu darbības vārda priedēkļa *aiz-* atbilsmes igauņu valodā. Galvenā uzmanība tiek pievērsta tieši priedēkļverbiem, kuri izsaka kustību (virzību). Latviešu valodā darbības vārdu priedēkļi tiek galvenokārt izmantoti darbības pabeigtības izteikšanai. Igauņu valodā nav verbu priedēkļu, tā vietā pabeigtu darbību izsaka ar papildinātāja (tiešā objekta) locījumu – vienskaitļa ģenitīvā/ daudzskaitļa nominatīvā, darbības vārda un apstākļa vārda konstrukciju (partikulu verbi) u.c.

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

Pētījuma rezultātā noskaidrots, ka, pirmkārt, kad verba prefikss *aiz-* saskaņojas ar prievārdu aiz *(aizlidoja aiz eglītēm)*, tad igauņu valodā atbilsme ir verbs un postpozīijas frāze *taha* 'aiz' *(lendas kuuskede taha)*. Otrkārt, ja prefiksam *aiz-* ir sinonīmā nozīme 'prom' un mērķis netiek nosaukts, tad igauņu valodā atbilsme ir konstrukcija *verbs + apstākļa vārds* (*minema* 'prom' vai *ära* 'prom'). Ja mērķis tiek nosaukts (piem., ar prievārdu *uz – aizbrauca uz mežu*, prievārdu *līdz – aizsoļoja līdz vārtiņiem*, vai locījumu – *aizrakstīja tēvam*), tad igauņu valodā atbilsme ir vienkārši verbs un substantīva locījums (*sõitsid metsa; sammus väravani; kirjutas isale*). Treškārt, kad prefiksam *aiz-* latviešu valodā ir adverba *ciet* nozīme (*plakstiņš aizkrita*), tad igauņu valodā atbilsme ir *verbs + apstākļa vārds kinni* 'ciet' *(laug langes kinni)*. Ceturtkārt, ja prefiksam *aiz-* ir sinonīmā nozīme 'priekšā' (*aizstājās ceļā*), tad igauņu valodā atbilsme ir *verbs + apstākļa vārds ette* 'priekšā' (*astus teele ette*). Turklāt visos gadījumos jāņem vērā, vai verbs ir pārejošs vai nepārejošs. Pārejošo verbu gadījumā pabeigtību izsaka arī tiešais objekts, kas tiek lietots vienskaitļa ģenitīva vai daudzskaitļa nominatīva locījumā. Nepārejošo verbu gadījumā, igauņu valodā pabeigtība netiek atsevišķi attēlota, tā ir pamanāma tikai kontekstā.