

Latvian reflexive verbs with *paš-* ‘self’¹

Latviešu valodas atgriezeniskie darbības vārdi ar paš-

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The article addresses Latvian reflexive verbs with the derivational formant *paš-* ‘self’. *Paš-* is the stem of the emphatic pronoun *pats*, meaning ‘oneself, by oneself, on one’s own’; thus, verbs derived with *paš-* are classified as compound verbs. A mass media database search yielded 150 reflexive verbs derived with *paš-*. Reflexive verbs without *paš-* include both subjective and objective reflexive verbs. However, in case of inanimate subjects, the semantics of *paš-* increases the agent’s volition and facilitates personification, allowing the interpretation of most *paš-*compound reflexive verbs as subjective reflexive verbs. Since the productivity of *paš-* is generally dominant in nominal derivation, in addition to these verbal derivations, there are 95 *paš-*compound reflexive action nouns that are not attested in their verbal forms. For non-reflexive action nouns, *paš-* may serve to express reflexivity and thus semantic differentiation between reflexive and non-reflexive action nouns is neutralized. Overall, the analysed derivatives represent the semantic interaction of reflexivity and emphatic meaning, as well as intersection of verbal and nominal derivation.

Keywords: word-formation; compound verb; reflexive verb; reflexivity; action noun; emphatic function.

Introduction

Derivation is a lexical phenomenon that reacts quickly to social changes, resulting in several derivative forms filling the language. The COVID-19 pandemic has actualized the noun *pašizolācija* ‘self-isolation’ and its corresponding reflexive verb *pašizolēties* ‘self-isolate’. According to the Latvian mass media database (*news.lv*) containing more than 7.1 million articles from 128 sources at the moment of November 2022, 90.7 % (3073 out of 3388 texts) occurrences of the noun *pašizolācija* were in texts published after March 3, 2020, and 69.5 % (505 out of 726 texts) tokens of the reflexive verb *pašizolēties*, and action noun *pašizolēšanās*, were in texts published after March 2, 2020. This suggests that both words are largely used in relation to COVID-19. Before

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the pandemic, the non-reflexive action noun *paštestēšana* ‘self-test, self-testing’ was more dominant. However, in COVID-related texts, the reflexive action noun and verb *paštestēšanās* and *paštestēties* prevail, alongside *pašizolēties*. In addition to reflexive verbs, the formant *paš-* got activated in the COVID-related nominal neologism *paškarantīna* ‘self-quarantine’.

This paper describes Latvian reflexive verbs with the derivational formant *paš-* ‘self-’, and their distribution in mass media texts. The paper also addresses reflexive action nouns. Since it concerns a peripheral aspect of Latvian verbal derivation, empirical data were acquired from the Latvian mass media database, for ensuring that maximum possible data were included.

Latvian verbs are productively derived through prefixation, suffixation, circumfixation, and circumfixation (Vulāne 2013, 278; Kalnača, Lokmane 2021, 301–316). However, syntactically derived compound verbs are not widespread, and therefore, do not figure prominently in Latvian linguistics (Ahero et al. 1959, 370–374; Vulāne 2013, 292–293; Kalnača, Lokmane 2021, 301–302). In Latvian derivation, the formant *paš-*, originally the stem of the emphatic pronoun *pats* ‘self’, is traditionally described as an initial component of compound verbs, alongside with other stems (*jaun-* ‘new-’), prepositions (*caur* ‘through’) and adverbs (*garām* ‘past, by’) (Ahero et al. 1959, 372; Soida 2009, 263; Vulāne 2013, 293). Such components, whose forms are identical to prepositions and adverbs, are called *prefixoids* (e.g., Dimante 2001). All of these are initial components with lexical meanings intact, undergoing a transformation into prefixes. Some scholars classify only prepositions and adverbs as prefixoids, based on their intermediate status between that of a prefix and stem (Dimante 2001, 18; Vulāne 2013, 147–148; Dekšne 2021, 9). Going by the origin of *paš-* as the stem of the emphatic pronoun *pats*, we regard it as a derivational formant, and not a prefixoid, although its productivity is reminiscent of some properties of a prefix.

The definite pronoun *pats* has an emphatic function and stresses on an agent’s autonomy or detachment, or the significance of some fact (Kalnača, Lokmane 2021, 213). In the nominal derivation, *paš-* is a productive formant that denotes either the subject, or subject-object relations, through the second component (Ahero et al. 1959, 218–219; Vulāne 2013, 251), like *pašciēna* ‘self-respect’. In the adjectival derivation, *paš-* is mostly added to passive past participles to indicate ‘by oneself’, as in *pašcepts* ‘self-baked’ and *pašnodarbinātais* ‘self-employed’, by assigning a genitive meaning to the subject (Ahero et al. 1959, 310).

This is because in Latvian passive construction, the agent can be expressed in the genitive form (in detail see, e.g., Kalnača, Lokmane 2021, 261). *Paš-* is also added to present active participles, for assigning an accusative meaning to the object, such as in *pašregulējošs* ‘self-regulating’. All these examples represent conversion, comprising of adjectivization and nominalization. Traditionally, the morphological paradigm of the greater part of compound verbs is considered defective since it lacks both infinitive and finite forms. Thus, in the morphological paradigm, *paš-* participles do not necessarily go back to the *paš-* infinitive. Nonetheless, they should be considered products of derivation that do not refer to the verb’s inflection as such (Vulāne 2002, 66; Vulāne 2013, 271–272, 292–293). For instance, *cepts* ‘baked’ → *pašcepts* ‘self-baked’, and

not *cept* ‘bake’ → **pašcept* ‘*self-bake’ → *pašcepts* ‘self-baked’. This is also true for Russian derivatives with *sam-* (Pazel’skaja 2013; Graščenkov 2017).

The lexicographic source “Latviešu valodas skaidrojošā un sinonīmu vārdnīca” (*Latvian Comprehensive and Synonyms Dictionary*) attests 437 entries that start with *paš-*, most of which are nouns (232). Here they also include reflexive (60) and non-reflexive action nouns (47). However, reflexive verbs are few (4), while non-reflexive verbs are absent (0). In addition, adjectives (36), adjectivized participles – past passive (44) and present active participles (7) – and adverbs (7), are attested. Some entries are stylistically marked as either dialectal or technical, and scientific, archaic, or colloquial / jargon.

1. Empirical analysis

Although *paš-*compound verbs are regarded as defective verbs in the sense that “it is used only as past passive participles” in one of the grammars (Ahero et al. 1959, 372), in the mass media database, 150 *paš-*compound reflexive verbs, whose use as verbs (infinitive, finite forms, and participle forms except adjectivized ones), are attested. In addition, 95 “hypothetical” *paš-*compound reflexive verbs are witnessed as only reflexive action nouns. Every example is referred to its source and publication date.

1.1. *Paš-*compound reflexive verbs

A total of 150 *paš-*compound reflexive verbs were found. Some of them can be thematically sorted, as follows: medication (*pašārstēties / pašizārstēties* ‘self-treat’, *pašdziedināties / pašizdziedināties* ‘self-cure’, *pašdiagnosticēties* ‘self-diagnose’), human affairs (*pašpaaugstināties* ‘self-promote’, *pašdemisionēties* ‘self-resign’, *pašatlaisties* ‘self-dissolve’, *pašatstādīnāties* ‘self-dismiss’, *pašatkāpties* ‘self-resign’), psychology (*pašsaglabāties* ‘self-preserve’, *pašidentificēties* ‘self-identify’), education (*pašizglītoties* ‘self-educate’, *pašmācīties* ‘self-teach’, *pašskoloties* ‘self-teach’, *pašpapildināties* ‘self-train’). As in example (3), some verbs must be considered once formed, since only one text, including the verb, is attested in the database.

- (1) *Cilvēki paš-ārstēja-s un neiet pie ārsta [..]*
 man.NOM.PL.M self-treat.PRS.3-REFL and NEG.go.PRS.3 to doctor.GEN.SG.M
 ‘People self-treat and do not go to the doctor [..]’ (NRA: 30.06.2016)
- (2) *Patiesībā viņš jau ir paš-izolējie-s, bet mēs viņu turpināsim izolēt [..]*
 truth.LOC.SG.F 3SG.NOM.M already long be.AUX.PRS.3
 self-isolate.PTCP.SG.M-REFL but 1PL.NOM 3SG.ACC.M continue.FUT.1PL
 isolate.INF
 ‘In fact, he has already self-isolated for long, but we will continue to isolate him [..]’ (Kurzemes Vārds: 10.12.2020)

- (3) *Mēs paš-audzīnājāmie-s ar Viļa Lāča darbiem.*
 1PL.NOM self-educate.PST.1PL-REFL with Vilis.GEN.SG.M Lācis.GEN.SG.M
 work.INS.PL.M
 ‘We self-educated ourselves with Vilis Lācis’s works.’ (NRA: 12.05.2004)

Among the attested reflexive *paš*-verbs, one finds neither reflexiva tantum (*censties* ‘make one’s effort’) or lexicalized reflexive verbs (*doties* ‘go’), nor reflexive verbs with reciprocal (*saprasties* ‘understand each other’), impersonal (*dzīvoties* ‘live’) or inchoative meanings (*iesāpēties* ‘start to hurt’). Some indirect reflexive verbs, wherein the reflexive ending implies the reflexive pronoun in the dative case *sev*, are occasionally attested with *paš*-, for example, *mācīties* ‘learn’ (literally ‘teach oneself’) → *pašmācīties franču valodu* or ‘learn French by oneself’ (literally ‘teach oneself French’), *uzņemties* ‘undertake (byoneself)’ → *pašuzņemties mantas glabāšanu* ‘undertake luggage storage on one’s own’. However, such cases are not very common.

Most prefixes in attested *paš*-compound verbs are either individualized or lexicalized. It is only in some cases that an aspectual opposition exists with the help of the prefix, for example, *ārstēt* ‘treat (imperfective)’, *izārstēt* ‘treat (perfective)’ → *pašārstēties* ‘self-treat (imperfective)’, *pašizārstēties* ‘self-treat (perfective)’. Moreover, we did not find *paš*-compound verbs where the prefix characterized the action in terms of quantity and intensity, because these notions are usually incompatible with reflexivity, and not subject to passivization.

Reflexive verbs with *paš*- are either subject (auto-causative verbs) or object reflexive verbs (decausative verbs), according to the traditional classification system (Geniušienė 1987; Kalnača 2013; Kalnača, Lokmane 2016). However, when the subject is inanimate, the semantics of the formant *paš*- increases the agent’s volition and personification, thus allowing most reflexive verbs with *paš*- to be interpreted as subject reflexive verbs. Without *paš*-, reflexive verbs can be interpreted as the middle voice, but this is not characteristic of standard Latvian (Holvoet 2001; Kalnača 2013; Holvoet, Grzybowska, Rembiałkowska 2015). The use of quotation marks in examples (5)–(7) indicates the non-standard nature of the derived verbs.

- (4) *Trojas zirgs atstāj datne*
 Trojan.GEN.SG.F horse.NOM.SG.M leave.PRS.3 data.ACC.PL.F
šifrētas un paš-izdzēša-s no inficētās
 encrypt.PTCP.ACC.PL.F and self-delete.PRS.3-REFL from infect.PTCP.GEN.SG.F
ierīces.
 device.GEN.SG.F
 ‘Trojan Horse leaves files encrypted and self-deletes from the infected device.’
 (BNS: 04.10.2016)
- (5) *Nereti plūškoks „paš-iestādā-s” cilvēku*
 often elderberry.NOM.SG.M self-plant.PRS.3-REFL man.GEN.PL.M
tuvumā, it kā attaisnojot pieņēmumu: daba
 proximity.LOC.SG.M as_if justify.PTCP assumption.ACC.SG.M nature.NOM.SG.F

rūpēja-s, lai būtu pieejami tie
 take_care.PRS.3-REFL so_that be.COND available.NOM.PL.M those.NOM.PL.M
augi, kas nāk mums par labu.
 plant.NOM.PL.M which.NOM come.PRS.3 1PL.DAT in_favor
 ‘Often elderberry “plants itself” near people; and, as if to justify the assumption, nature makes sure that plants that are good for us are available.’
 (Kursas Laiks: 02.10.2013)

- (6) *Tehniskas kļūmes dēļ dažas Krievijas*
 Technical.GEN.SG.F error.GEN.SG.F due_to some.NOM.PL.F Russia.GEN.SG.F
stratēģiskās kodolraķetes „paš-ieslēgušā-s”
 strategic.NOM.PL.F nuclear_rocket.NOM.PL.F self-turn_on.PTCP.PL.F-REFL
kaujas režīmā.
 battle.GEN.SG.F mode.LOC.SG.M

‘Due to a technical error, some Russian strategic nuclear rockets “have switched themselves on” to operational mode.’ (BNS: 14.05.1997)

- (7) *Lēmumi „paš-pieņēmušie-s”. [..] Tādējādi no*
 decision.NOM.PL.M self-take.PTCP.PL.M-REFL thus from
Komisijas konstatētā izriet, ka
 committee.GEN.SG.F confirm.PTCP.GEN.SG.M follow.PRS.3 that
lēmums [..] pieņēmie-s pats no sevis
 decision.NOM.SG.M take.PTCP.NOM.SG.M-REFL self.NOM.SG.M from oneself.GEN
bez konkrētu amatpersonu līdzdalības.
 without concrete.GEN.PL.F official.GEN.PL.F participation.GEN.SG.F
 ‘Decisions have been “self-taken” [sub-headline of the article]. [..] It happened in such a manner, that the committee concluded that the decision [..] has been taken on its own, without participation of concrete officials.’ (NRA: 01.03.2021)

The *paš*-compound reflexive verbs can be paraphrased in several ways; thus, one can observe the semantic interaction of other reflexive markers in these verbs.

- (a) The sense of the agent’s autonomy may be expressed by the emphatic pronoun *pats*, in connection with the reflexive verb. The emphatic pronouns reinforce the reflexive meaning and draw attention to the fact that action is oriented towards the subject’s sphere. However, the use of such emphatic pronouns for expressing reflexivity is not obligatory (Kalnača, Lokmane 2021, 21).

- (8) *[..] tirgus ekonomika pati attīstā-s,*
 market.GEN.SG.M economy.NOM.SG.F self.NOM.SG.F develop.PRS.3-REFL
paš-regulēja-s [..]
 self-regulate.PRS.3-REFL
 ‘[..] the market economy develops on its own and adjusts itself [..]’
 (NRA: 16.10.2012)

- (b) Reflexive verbs with *paš*- are paraphrased also with the help of a pronoun cluster, *pats sevi* (NOM ACC) and *pašu sevi* (ACC ACC), that are called super-heavy reflexive markers (Kalnača, Lokmane 2016, 234–255).

- (9) *[..] jāpabrīnā-s par to mērķtiecību, ar*
 DEB.be_amazed-REFL about that.ACC.SG.F purposiveness.ACC.SG.F with
kādu Krievija pati sevi izolē
 what.INS.SG.F Russia.NOM.SG.F self.NOM.SG.F oneself.ACC isolate.PRS.3
no civilizētās pasaules [..]
 from civilize.PTCP.GEN.SG.S world.GEN.SG.S
 ‘[..] one must be amazed at the purposiveness with which Russia isolates itself
 from the civilized world [..]’ (Kurzemes Vārds: 12.04.2022)

- (10) *Lielākais izaicinājums mums ir saglabāt*
 biggest.NOM.SG.M challenge.NOM.SG.M 1.PL.DAT be.PRS.3 preserve.INF
sevi pašus.
 oneself.ACC self.ACC.PL.M
 ‘The biggest challenge for us is how to preserve ourselves.’ (LSM: 12.12.2018)

- (c) A less common, but possible alternative is the use of the reflexive pronoun *sevi* ‘oneself (ACC)’, with non-reflexive verbs compounded with *paš-*. However, this paper does not address *paš-compound* non-reflexive verbs, and their analysis remains a future task.

- (11) *[..] valstij ir vajadzīgi mazie*
 country.DAT.SG.F be.PRS.3 necessary.NOM.PL.M small.NOM.PL.M
uzņēmēji, kas sevi paš-nodarbina [..]
 entrepreneur.NOM.PL.M which.NOM oneself.ACC self-employ.PRS.3
 ‘[..] small-scale enterprises with self-employment are necessary for the country [..]’
 (Kurzemes Vārds: 22.11.2016)

As in the case of example (a), this too can be further paraphrased like example (b): *paši* (NOM) *sevi* (ACC) *nodarbina* or *sevi* (ACC) *pašus* (ACC) *nodarbina*. In the case of *paš-compound* non-reflexive verbs, objects can be considered as belonging to the subject, for example, *pašierobežot savu varu* ‘self-restrict one’s power’ and *pašstabilizēt savu stāvokli* ‘self-stabilize one’s state’. However, this is not always the case, as *pašcenzēt labdarības atbalstu* means ‘self-censor the support of charity’. In all these cases, *paš-* only serves the emphatic function.

Paš- highlights its emphatic semantics in relation to a reflexive action without *paš-*, through situations expressed in both the passive voice, and active voice with a non-specified agent. In (13)–(14), the *paš-compound* verbs accentuate an autonomic process of bankruptcy by the bank itself.

- (12) *Mans stils nav sastindzis*
 my.NOM.SG.M style.NOM.SG.M be.PRS.NEG.3 curdle.PTCP.NOM.SG.M
modelis, tas attīstā-s, un es pat
 model.NOM.SG.M it.NOM.SG.M develop.PRS.3-REFL and 1SG.NOM even
teiktu – paš-attīstā-s.
 say.COND self-develop.PRS.3-REFL
 ‘My style is not a stiff model, it is developing, and I would even say –
 self-developing.’ (NRA: 23.11.2007)

- (13) *Vai kritēriji tīrai un netīrai naudai*
 Q criterion.NOM.PL.M clean.DAT.SG.F and dirty DAT.SG.F money.DAT.SG.F
var būt atšķirīgi atkarībā no tā,
 can.PRS.3 be.INF different.NOM.PL.M depend ence.LOC.SG.F from it.GEN.SG.M
vai banka tiek likvidēta
 Q bank.NOM.SG.F get.AUX.PRS.3 close.PTCP.NOM.SG.F
vai paš-likvidēja-s?
 or Self-close.PRS.3-REFL
 ‘Can criteria for clean and dirty money be different, depending on whether the bank gets closed, or closes itself?’ (NRA: 13.09.2019)
- (14) *Rūpnīcas vai nu slēdza, vai tās paš-likvidējās.*
 factory.ACC.PL.F or PTCL close.PST.3 or they.NOM.PL.F self-close.PST.3-REFL
 ‘Either they closed factories, or they [the factories] closed themselves.’
 (Latvijas Avīze: 06.08.2015)

1.2. Paš-compound reflexive action nouns

Besides those *paš*-compound reflexive verbs that are used verbally, there are several reflexive action nouns derived with *paš*-. In general, the action noun formed with *-šan*-conveys a process of the action expressed by the verb. Some action nouns may acquire additional meaning, and become lexicalized, fixed expressions or terms (Nau 2016, 471). Derivation of action nouns is regular and productive, and inherits verbal morphological features such as the reflexive marker *-s* (Nau 2016, 479). Our data show that the nominal, deverbal derivation with *paš*- is more widely distributed than the verbal derivation.

In parallel to being formed from reflexive verbs, action nouns are also derived from non-reflexive verbs. They seem to be synonymous and are indeed defined in lexicography. In the following examples, they are not significantly differentiated even in the coordinated position. For the non-reflexive action nouns, *paš*- serves to express reflexivity. Thus, semantic differentiation is neutralized among reflexive and non-reflexive action nouns with *paš*-, as in examples (15) and (16):

- (15) *Paš-motivēšanas un paš-realizēšanā-s ceļš*
 self-motivating.GEN.SG.F and self-realizing.GEN.SG.F-REFL way.NOM.SG.M
ir ļoti ilgs.
 be.PRS.3 very long.NOM.SG.M
 ‘The path of self-motivation and self-realization is very long.’
 (Delfi Plus: 17.09.2021)
- (16) *Molekulu paš-sagrupēšanā-s (pašorganizēšanas)*
 molecule.GEN.PL.F self-assembling.GEN.SG.F-REFL self-organizing.GEN.SG.F
fenomens ir viens no dzīvības
 phenomenon.NOM.SG.M be.PRS.3 one.NOM.SG.M from life.GEN.SG.F
pamatelementiem.
 basic_element.DAT.PL.M
 ‘The phenomenon of molecular self-assembly (self-organization) is one of the basic elements of life.’
 (Apollo Portāls: 01.07.2005)

Since the action nouns derived from reflexive verbs lack dative and locative forms, the non-reflexive action nouns fully equipped with the morphological paradigm compensate for the defects of their reflexive counterparts, in their dative and locative forms. By the way, the forms of non-reflexive nouns can be used in the same manner to compensate for the missing forms of reflexive nouns without *paš-* in general (Kalnača 2014, 39–44), as seen in examples (17) and (18):

- (17) *[..] šādas rīcības šķiet līdzinā-s*
 such.NOM.PL.F action.NOM.PL.F seem.PRS.3 be_equal.PRS.3-REFL
lēnai sevis paš-iznīcināšanai.
 slow.DAT.SG.F oneself.GEN self-destructing.DAT.SG.F
 ‘[..] such actions seem like slow self-destruction.’ (Zemgales Ziņas: 15.07.1998)
- (18) *[..] pasaule ir materiāli ieinteresēta*
 world.NOM.SG.F be.AUX.PRS.3 materially interest.PTCP.SG.F
paš-iznīcināšanā [..]
 self-destructing.LOC.SG.F
 ‘[..] the world is materially interested in self-destruction [..]’
 (Kurzemes Vārds: 23.02.2013)

In most cases, non-reflexive verbs with *paš-* take the accusative form of the reflexive pronoun *sevi*, thus rendering the subject and object co-referential. In some cases, other nominals take the object’s position. Then, *paš-* comes to stress on the subject-oriented emphatic meaning of ‘on one’s own, by oneself’.

- (19) *Kāpēc prioritārai jābūt pašvaldībā dzīvojošo*
 why prior.DAT.SG.F be.DEB municipality.LOC.SG.F live.PTCP.GEN.PL
iedzīvotāju paš-aktivizēšanai un paš-organizēšanai?
 resident.GEN.PL self-activating.DAT.SG.F and self-organizing.DAT.SG.F
 ‘Why should self-activation and self-organization by residents living in the municipality be a priority?’
 (Zemgales Ziņas: 14.06.2001)

2. Perspectives

Before concluding the article, three further tasks should be mentioned. First, the semantics of *paš-* stand out from those of other initial components of compound verbs that modify spatial meanings, since they are mostly prepositions. Thus, a comparison of *paš-* with other initial components will systemize Latvian compound verbs in general. Second, *paš-* is added not only to action nouns with *-šan-*, but also to deverbal nouns, and nouns related to verbs with *paš-*. Determining how the nominal and verbal derivations interact, when is the former more productive, and how it triggers the latter are tasks for future research. Third, one must consider the influence of English as a global language, which itself has witnessed an increasing use of *self-*-prefixed verbs, since around 1970 (Mackenzie 2018, 68). In general, the derivational formant *paš-* started being used under the influence of German and Russian compound nouns with

selbst- and *samo-*, respectively (e.g., Ahero et al. 1959, 218). Other compound verbs are also often found in legal texts translated from English, as analogous to English phrasal verbs such as *follow up*: *līdzsekot* (Deksne 2021, 31). The same may be said concerning the verbs with *paš-*. This means that the expansion of *paš-* may be activated not only by drawing analogies within the Latvian language itself, but also with the equivalent words of other languages, especially English.

Conclusions

Although verbal derivation with *paš-* is a peripheral phenomenon in Latvian, reflexive verbs compounded with *paš-* provide insights into the intersection of verbal and nominal derivations, as well as adjectival derivation, if adjectivized participles with *paš-* are included. Our analysis shows that *paš-* does not function fully in the verbal derivation due to a scant distribution of verbal forms. Rather, it demonstrates activity in the nominal domain as action nouns.

Regarding the direction of derivation, it seems that the verb's reflexivization usually precedes the addition of *paš-*. However, some reflexive verbs without *paš-* are not used frequently, – either in their infinitive or finite forms (*iznīcināties* ‘destroy oneself’, and *slavināties* ‘praise oneself’, compared to *iznīcināt* ‘destroy’ and *slavināt* ‘praise’). The same question arises regarding reflexive action nouns. There are 95 reflexive action nouns with *paš-*, whose verbal use is not attested at all in the database. Considering the systematic derivation of action nouns, we may discuss how back-formation happens through analogies, when both *paš-* and the reflexive marker derive the action nouns without reference to the reflexive *paš-*verbs. We also suggest that although *paš-* is not classified as a prefix, verbs may take *paš-* and the reflexive ending simultaneously, making it like circumfixation, such as in the case of *pašiznīcināties* and *pašslavināties*. In these verbs, the reflexive ending may not be a sufficient marker of autonomy, and thus, its semantics is fulfilled by *paš-*. This issue also requires further theoretical research.

Abbreviations

ACC	accusative
AUX	auxiliary
BNS	<i>Baltic News Service</i>
COND	conditional mood
DAT	dative
DEB	debitive
FUT	future
GEN	genitive
INS	instrumental
INF	infinitive
LOC	locative

LSM	<i>Latvijas Sabiedriskais Medijs</i>
NEG	negation
NOM	nominative
NRA	<i>Latvijas Neatkarīgā Avīze</i>
PL	plural
PRS	present
PST	past
PTCL	particle
PTCP	participle
Q	question particle
REFL	reflexive
SG	singular

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Summary

Rakstā tiek analizēti atgriezeniskie darbības vārdi ar vārddarināšanas formantu *paš-* latviešu valodā. *Paš-* ir emfātiskā vietniekvārda *pats* celms, un ar to atvasinātie darbības vārdi ir klasificējami kā saliktie darbības vārdi. Plašsaziņas līdzekļu datubāzē tika konstatēti 150 atgriezeniskie darbības vārdi ar *paš-*. Darbības vārdi bez *paš-* attiecas gan uz subjektīvajiem, gan uz objektīvajiem atgriezeniskajiem darbības vārdiem. Taču, kad subjekts ir nedzīva būtne, formanta *paš-* semantika palielina agensa gribu un veicina personifikāciju, kas ļauj interpretēt vairākumu atrasto refleksīvo *paš-*verbu kā subjektīvos refleksīvos verbus. Tā kā *paš-* produktivitāte prevalē nominālā vārddarināšanā, nevis verbālā vārddarināšanā, blakus verbālajiem derivātiem tika atrasti 95 refleksīvie darbības lietvārdi ar *paš-*, kuru verbālās formas netika konstatētas. *Paš-* var uzņemt izteikt refleksivitāti attiecībā uz nerefleksīvajiem darbības lietvārdiem, un semantiskā diferenciācija starp refleksīvajiem un nerefleksīvajiem darbības lietvārdiem tiek neutralizēta. Kopumā analizētais materiāls reprezentē refleksivitātes un emfātiskās nozīmes semantisko mijiedarbību, kā arī verbālās un nominālās vārddarināšanas krustpunktu.

Atslēgvārdi: vārddarināšana; saliktie verbi; refleksīvie verbi; refleksivitāte; darbības lietvārds; emfātiskā funkcija.



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