

# Expressing the Latvian verb prefix *ie-* in Estonian

## *Latviešu verba prefiksa ie- atbilsme igauņu valodā*

Ilze Zagorska

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

The goal of this paper is to explore the equivalents of the Latvian verb prefix *ie-* in Estonian. In Latvian, verb prefixes are used to derive verbs by changing imperfective verbs into perfective, but also to vary the lexical meaning of the verb. Estonian lacks verb prefixes and perfectivity/imperfectivity is expressed by direct object (nominative/genitive vs. partitive case), by adverbs, but also taking into consideration the whole sentence. Since there are 11 verb prefixes in Latvian, it would be too capacious a task to analyze all of them at a time, therefore, for this paper the author has chosen one of the prefixes – the prefix *ie-*. The analysis is based on prefix function grouping by Emīlija Soida (2009) and examples are taken from four Latvian literary works and their translations into Estonian.

**Keywords:** Latvian verb prefixes, prefix *ie-*, spatial orientation, adverb, derivational suffixes, Estonian, Latvian.

### 1. Introduction

The goal of this paper is to explore the functions of the Latvian verb prefix *ie-* as they are expressed in Estonian. The interest in the subject arose as, while teaching the Latvian language to Estonian students, the author of this article noticed that students often encounter difficulties with the Latvian verb prefixes. They were not sure, which verbs could be used with which prefixes and, as a result, in several cases used prefixed verbs, which contextually were not suitable, e. g., \**Šāds priekšstats samainīja Mārtiņa pasauli*, instead of *Šāds priekšstats izmainīja Mārtiņa pasauli* ‘This notion changed Martin’s world’. Another observed problem is that students often are not using prefixes at all, for example, if contextually they want to express perfective action, however, by not using verb prefixes, the action is, in fact, imperfective, e. g., *Stāsti vienu anekdoti vai lasi dzejoli!* instead of *Pastāsti vienu anekdoti vai nolasi dzejoli!* ‘Tell one anecdote or read a poem!’

Although during the studies many prefixed verbs are learned in phrases, e. g., *iepazīties* ‘to get acquainted’, *pārdot* ‘to sell’, *pastaigāties* ‘to go for a walk’, *uzrakstīt* ‘to write’, *nopirkt* ‘to buy’, *saprast* ‘to understand’ etc., still, in many cases, the function of the prefix with a certain verb remains unclear.

It appears that also for Finnish students one of the most difficult topics in Latvian is the use of verb prefixes. It is said that they comprehend those Latvian verb prefixes, which are used with spatial (motion) verbs better than the verbs where the prefix gives an additional, different meaning (Balode 2012, 44). A brief

overview of the aspect correspondences between Latvian and Finnish has been done, saying that aspect in Latvian is expressed by verb prefixes and tense forms, but in Finnish the aspectual meaning “manifests itself as a result of verbal valency and discourse semantics” (Kalnača 2005, 26), but also by using the construction *verb + adverb (particle)*. Since Finnish and Estonian are closely related languages, it is understandable, why speakers of both languages have difficulties with this topic.

Extensive research has been dedicated to Latvian verb aspect (Paegle 2003; Kalnača 2004, Kalnača 2014a; Kalnača 2014b; Horigučī 2014b), verb derivation (Paegle 2003; Soida 2009), prefixation of borrowed verbs (Horigučī 2014a), double prefixation (Horigučī 2015), prefixed verbs in contemporary Latvian texts and their grouping (Deksne 2015), prefix *aiz-* in literary language glossaries (Šmidebergs 2008), etc. Unfortunately, the author of this article has not found any completed research of the Latvian verb prefix functions in comparison to Estonian.

It has been concluded that in Estonian the Latvian verb prefix functions are expressed with particle verbs (Vaba 2011, 226) and affixal adverbs (Ernštreits, Kļava 2014, 83). However, there are no materials or overviews yielding the equivalents of each of the Latvian verb prefix functions in Estonian. Since there are 11 Latvian verb prefixes, it would be too capacious a task to analyze all the functions of all the prefixes in comparison to Estonian language, therefore the aim of this paper is to explore the verb derivatives with one of the prefixes – prefix *ie-*. The goal is to determine the equivalents of the functions of the prefix *ie-* in Estonian.

The theoretical part of the paper provides a brief overview of the Latvian verb prefixes and the functions of the verb prefix *ie-*. The empirical part of the study contains an analysis of verbs that are derived with the prefix *ie-*. The examples for the empirical analysis are taken from four Latvian literary works and their translations into Estonian.

## 2. Theoretical background

There are 11 verb prefixes in Latvian (*aiz-*, *ap-*, *at-*, *ie-*, *iz-*, *no-*, *pa-*, *pār-*, *pie-*, *sa-*, *uz-*), which are used for deriving verbs by changing imperfective (unprefixed) verbs into perfective (prefixed) verbs (Ahero et al. 1959, 565; Mathiassen 1997, 116; Paegle 2003, 132), but also to “add spatial, temporal, or quantitative variation to the lexical meaning of the verb” (Soida 2009, 228; Kalnača 2014a, 93). The lexical meaning of the basic verb is either maintained but slightly modulated or significantly modified and personalized (Soida 2009, 219). Prefixed verbs can be polysemic, therefore the functional context, where the verb is used, is important (Vulāne 2013, 279).

Seven of the 11 prefixes (*aiz-*, *ap-*, *no-*, *pa-*, *pār-*, *pie-*, *uz-*) have corresponding prepositions, and four (*at-*, *ie-*, *iz-*, *sa-*) lack them (Mathiassen 1997, 159; Soida 2009, 228). All of the prefixes in spatial meanings have a corresponding adverb, which is used with motion verbs to emphasize the meaning of the prefix itself, besides, it is accompanied by the substantive case or a substantive with a preposition (Paegle 2003, 134; Soida 2009, 236).

Verb prefixes can be used in the present tense (i.e. expressing perfectivity), if the action is described by recounting past events, if the action is continuous and repeats itself and ends every time, or if the verb has no imperfective form, that is, the verb is not used without a prefix, e. g., *pazīt* ‘to know’ (Paegle 2003, 135).

Soida (2009, 235–259) divides prefixed verbs into derivative types and blocks: verb derivation in spatial orientation and prefixed verb derivation with features of realization degree of the action. Deriving verbs in spatial orientation, all 11 prefixes are represented and the difference between prefixes is determined by the way how “generally or individualized they express spatial orientation” (Soida 2009, 236). In the realization degree, prefixes are divided into seven blocks, together with the verb they express: beginning of action, time-limited action, partial action, fully realized (completed) action, largely accomplished action, continuous action, and overly realized action (Soida 2009, 236–257).

According to Soida (2009, 239–252), besides the spatial orientation, where the prefix *ie-* is a synonym to adverb *iekšā* ‘in’, it expresses four realization degrees:

- 1) beginning of action;
- 2) time-limited action;
- 3) partial action;
- 4) fully realized (completed) action.

However, in each of these realization degree blocks, several prefixes are represented, i.e., besides the prefix *ie-* ‘beginning of action’ is expressed by 6 more prefixes (*aiz-*, *ap-*, *no-*, *pa-*, *sa-*, *uz-*), ‘time-limited action’ by 5 more (*aiz-*, *no-*, *pa-*, *sa-*, *uz-*), ‘partial action’ by 7 more (*aiz-*, *ap-*, *at-*, *no-*, *pa-*, *pie-*, *uz-*), and ‘fully realized (completed) action’ with all the prefixes (Soida 2009, 242–253), hence the semantics of verb itself should also be taken into consideration.

The fact that several prefixes can express the same action may be the main explanation and reason why Latvian verb derivation is so complicated and difficult for language learners to acquire.

### 3. Material and method

The current study was based on the contrastive analysis method. Verbs with the prefix *ie-* were selected and their translations into Estonian were found. The material for this analysis was obtained from four Latvian literary works and their translations into Estonian: 1) *Aka* by Regīna Ezera (1972), translation *Kaev* by Valli Helde (1990) (further in the examples – **E**); 2) *Dzīves svinēšana* by Nora Ikstena (1998), translation *Elu pūhītsus* by Ita Saks (2003) (further in the examples – **I**); 3) *Pieci pirksti* by Māra Zālīte (2013), translation *Vienāpu* by Hannes Korjus (2015) (further in the examples – **Z**); 4) *Meitene, kas nogrieza man matus* by Kristīne Želve (2011), translation *Juukselōikaja-tūdruk* by Hannes Korjus (2014) (further in the examples – **Ž**).

Prefixed verbs were divided into groups according to the prefix function division by Soida (2009, 236–251) – spatial orientation (4.1.) and degree of realization of action (beginning of action (4.2.1.), time-limited action (4.2.2.), partial action (4.2.3.) and fully realized (completed) action (4.2.4.)).

In cases, when the function of the prefix *ie-* with the particular verb (according to the opinion held by the author of the current article) did not have a good equivalent, i.e., the translator used different phrases, words, or expressions, these examples were not used in the analysis. Besides, it has been taken into consideration that the linguistic style of the examples given by each translator can be translated differently. The lack of Latvian–Estonian text corpus is the reason why literary works were used in this study. The author of this paper is aware that in some cases certain prefixed verbs and sentences can be translated differently.

## 4. Empirical analysis

### 4.1. Spatial orientation

In spatial orientation, the prefix *ie-* is used with both transitive and intransitive verbs, it is a synonym to the adverb *iekšā* ‘in’, and verbs are accompanied with a substantive in locative case (Soida 2009, 239). Verbs with the prefix *ie-* that mark spatial orientation are for example *ierakstīt*<sup>1</sup> ‘to write in’ (example (1)), *iebāzt* ‘to thrust in’ (example (2)), *ieītīt* ‘to wrap in’ (example (3)) (Soida 2009, 239), *ienākt* ‘to come in’ (example (5), (6)), *ielaišt* ‘to let in’ (example (7)) (Ahero et al. 1959, 352), *iekrīst* ‘to fall in’ (example (4)) (Vulāne 2013, 281), etc.

In Estonian, the perfective/imperfective opposition is expressed in case variation with the direct object being respectively in the nominative/genitive (total object, perfective) or partitive (partial object, imperfective) case, but also with verbal particles and adverbials (Erelt 2003, 104–105; Metslang 2001, 443–444).

The results of the analysis showed that verbs with the prefix *ie-* in spatial orientation can be expressed in Estonian by 1) the construction *verb + substantive in illative* (examples (1’), (2’), (3’), (6’)), 2) *substantive + postposition sisse* (example (4’)), 3) *particle verb* (verb + adverb particle *sisse*) (examples (5’), (7’)).

According to the analysis, in case when the prefix *ie-* is used with a transitive verb to express spatial orientation (examples (1), (2), (3)), the equivalent in Estonian is *verb + substantive in illative* (which marks the orientation) accompanied with *total object* (which marks perfectivity) (examples (1’), (2’), (3’)). Whereas if in Latvian the verb would be used without the prefix (action would be continuous), in Estonian the direct object would be in partitive and therefore the action would also be imperfective.

- (1) (...) *un kādā gaŗā sarakstā neveikliem burtiem*  
 and some.LOC long.LOC list.LOC clumsy.DAT.PL letter.DAT.PL  
*ierakstīja mūsu vārdus.* (I, 91)  
 write.PST.3SG OUF.GEN name.ACC.PL

<sup>1</sup> In this analysis, only the prefixed verbs that were found in the data sources were named and analyzed, even though Ahero et al. (1959), Soida (2009), and Vulāne (2013) may have given more prefixed verb examples.

(1'') (...) *ja kirjutas kohmakate tähtedega meie nimes*  
 and write.PST.3SG clumsy.PL.GEN letter.PL.COM OUR.GEN name.PL.NOM  
*ühte pikka nimekirja.* (I, 84)  
 one.ILL long.ILL list.ILL  
 '(...) and wrote our names with clumsy letters into one long list'

(2) *Tētis iebāž galvu lodziņā, (...)* (Z, 192)  
 Dad.NOM thrust.PRS.3SG head.ACC window.DIM.LOC  
 (2'') *Isa pistab pea aknasse, (...)* (Z, 204)  
 Dad.NOM thrust.PRS.3SG head.GEN window.ILL  
 'Dad thrusts his head into the window (...)'

(3) (...) *tomēr lēni ietin gaļu sviestpapīrā (...)* (Z, 98)  
 however slowly wrap.PRS.3SG meat.ACC butter\_paper.LOC  
 (3'') (...) *ometi māhib lihakāntsaka aegamisi*  
 however wrap.PRS.3SG a\_hunk\_of\_meat.GEN slowly  
*võipaberisse (...)* (Z, 104)  
 butter\_paper.ILL  
 '(...) however [she] slowly wraps the meat into the butter paper (...)'

In Estonian, some adpositions can be similar to certain cases and even be more or less synonymous with them (Erelt, Kasik, Metslang et al. 1995, 33–34). The second way to express the spatial orientation of the prefix *ie-* in Estonian is by the construction *substantive + postposition sisse* (example (4'')).

As mentioned before, both transitive and intransitive verbs can be used in spatial orientation, and also in example (4) the prefix *ie-* marks the perfectivity (without the prefix the action would be continuous). However, in Estonian (example (4'')) the postposition *sisse* marks the spatial orientation, but perfectivity is not marked separately – it is expressed in the sentence as a whole.

(4) (...) *un zupā iekrita asara.* (E, 20)  
 and soup.LOC fall.PST.3SG tear.NOM  
 (4'') (...) *ja pisar langes supi sisse.* (E, 17)  
 and tear.NOM fall.PST.3SG soup.GEN into  
 '(...) and a tear fell into the soup'

One of the purposes of *particle verbs* (verb + adverb particle) in Estonian is to express location or direction (Erelt, Kasik, Metslang 1993, 20; Erelt 2003, 101). The third possibility to express the spatial orientation of the prefix *ie-* in Estonian is by *particle verb*, where the adverb particle is *sisse*. Both the prefix *ie-* in Latvian (example (5)) and affixal adverb *sisse* (example (5'')) mark the direction and perfectivity of the action. However, if the substantive is mentioned (example (6)), then the regular *verb + substantive in illative* is used (example (6'')).

- (5) (...), *klusītēm kā pele ienāca Zaiga.* (E, 21)  
 quietly like mouse.NOM come.PST.3SG Zaiga.NOM
- (5'') (...), *tasa nagu hiir tuli sisse Zaiga.* (E, 18)  
 quietly like mouse.NOM come.PST.3SG inside Zaiga.NOM  
 ‘(...) quietly as a mouse Zaiga came inside’
- (6) (...) *vienreiz naktī ienāca manā istabā,* (...) (Ž, 31)  
 once night.LOC come.PST.3SG my.LOC room.LOC
- (6'') (...) *kord tuli ta öösel minu tuppa,* (...) (Ž, 21)  
 once come.PST.3SG she.NOM night.ADE my.GEN room.ILL  
 ‘(...) once at night [she] came into my room (...)’

In Latvian, the prefixed verb in imperative (example (7)) shows that the result of the action is expected to be achieved (Ahero et al. 1959, 581; Kalnača 2014b, 44). However, in Estonian (example (7'')), if the verb is used in imperative, the object is in nominative case (Erelt, M., Erelt, T., Ross 2007, 475), except for personal pronouns, which would be in partitive (Erelt, Kasik, Metslang et al. 1993, 53).

- (7) *Mamma, ielaid Tobīti!* (E, 22)  
 Mother.VOC let\_in.IMP.2SG Tobītis.ACC
- (7'') *Ema, lase Tobi sisse.* (E, 18)  
 Mother.NOM let.IMP.2SG Tobi.NOM in  
 ‘Mother, let Tobītis in!’

## 4.2. Realization degree

### 4.2.1. Beginning of action

The first meaning in realization degree of the prefix *ie-* is to mark the resultant beginning of process, e. g. *iedegties* ‘to light up’ (example (8), (9)), *iesaukt* ‘to nickname’ (example (10)) (Soida 2009, 243) etc. Verbs belonging to this group can be replaced with the construction *sākt* ‘to begin’ + *basic verb* (Soida 2009, 244).

The function of the prefix *ie-* in this group is expressed in Estonian with phrasal verbs – the construction *verb + non-finite verb* (examples (8''), (9''), (10'')). In Estonian, one of the purposes of the finite verb in the construction *verb + non-finite verb* is to express the beginning of an action (Erelt 2003, 102), for example, with words *hakkama* (+ *non-finite verb*) ‘to start’ (example (8''), (10'')), *minema* (+ *non-finite verb*) ‘to go’ (example (9'')), etc.

- (8) (...) *kurš nezin kāpēc negribēja iedegties.* (E, 29)  
 who not\_know.PRS.3SG why not\_want.PST.3SG light\_up.INF
- (8'') (...) *mis ei tahtnud kuidagi põlema hakata.* (E, 23)  
 what not want.PST.PTCP somehow burn.INF start.DINF  
 ‘(...) which somehow didn’t want to catch fire’

- (9) *Iedegās gan tomēr?* (E, 30)  
Light\_up.PST.3SG indeed however
- (9'') *Lāks ikka pōlema?* (E, 23)  
go.PST.3SG still burn.INF  
'It [the light] went on after all?'
- (10) *Tieši Juka bija tas, kurš iesauca*  
Exactly Juka.NOM be.PST.3SG that.NOM.M who.NOM.M call.PST.3SG  
*Madalīnu par Ciganku Moldovanku, (...)* (Z, 252)  
Mandalīna.ACC about Ciganka.ACC Moldovanka.ACC
- (10'') *Just Jukka hakkas Madaliinat*  
Exactly Jukka.NOM start.PST.3SG Madaliina.PART  
*Tsōganka-Moldavankaks kutsuma, (...)* (Z, 269)  
Tsōganka-Moldavanka.TRANSL call.INF  
'It was Juka who started to call Madalīna Ciganka-Moldovanka (...)'

#### 4.2.2. Time-limited action

The second meaning in realization degree of the prefix *ie-* is to express a process, which is rapidly fulfilled in a short (limited) time (Soida 2009, 245). These are, particularly, onomatopoeic words and the words that describe noises, e. g. *iečivināties* 'to chirp' (example (11)), *iesaukties* 'to exclaim' (example (12)), (Soida 2009, 245), *iekliegties* 'to exclaim' (example (13)) (Ahero et al. 1959, 352), and also verbs that describe a process that can be perceived by sight, e. g. *iezibēties* 'to sparkle up' (example (14)) (Soida 2009, 245) etc. All the verbs that are derived with the prefix *ie-* in time-limited action are reflexive verbs (ibid.).

According to the analysis in Estonian, this function of the prefix *ie-* is expressed with 1) a momentaneous verb with affixes *-ata-* (example (12''), (13'')), *-sta-* (example (11'')), 2) the construction *verb + non-finite verb* (example (14'')).

- (11) *Kā zvirbuļi kaut kur iečivinājās bērņēli.* (E, 7)  
Like sparrow.NOM.PL some\_where chirp.PST.3PL children.NOM
- (11'') *Kuskil sādistasid lapsed nagu varblased.* (E, 7)  
Somewhere chirp.PST.3PL children.NOM like sparrow.PL.NOM  
'Little children chirped like sparrows somewhere'
- (12) (...) *viņš uzjautrināts iesaucās.* (E, 12)  
he.NOM amuse.PTCP.PST.M exclaim.PST.3SG
- (12'') (...) *hüüatas Rūdolf lōbusalt.* (E, 10)  
exclaim.PST.3SG Rūdolf.NOM gaily.  
'(...) he exclaimed amusingly.'
- (13) (...) *un es šausmās iekliedzos.* (Ž, 78)  
and I.NOM horror.LOC exclaim.PST.1SG
- (13'') (...) *ma lausa kiļjatasin ōdusest.* (Ž, 49)  
I.NOM simply exclaim.PST.1SG fear.ELA  
'(...) and I screamed in horror'

In example (14”), the translator chose to use the construction *verb + non-finite verb*, which rather expresses a beginning of action. Nevertheless, in this sentence the momentaneous verb *sāhvātama* ‘to sparkle’ could also be possible.

- (14) *Tumšajās, zvaigžņotajās debesīs (...) iezibējās un*  
 dark.LOC.PL starry.LOC.PL sky.LOC.PL sparkle.PST.3SG and  
*uzreiz apdzisa meteorīts, (...)* (E, 29)  
 instantly fade.PST.3SG meteorite.NOM

- (14”) *Tumedas tāhises taevas lōi helkima*  
 dark.INE starry.INE sky.INE start.PST.3SG sparkle.INF  
*meteorīit (...) ning kustus kohe, (...)* (E, 22)  
 meteorite.NOM and fade.PST.3SG instantly  
 ‘In the dark, starry sky a meteorite brightened up (sparkled) (...) and instantly faded (...)’

#### 4.2.3. Partial action

The third meaning in realization degree of the prefix *ie-* is to describe a process to be ended or partially fulfilled, e. g. *iedzert* (example (15)) ‘to drink a bit’, *ieēst* (example (16)) ‘to eat a bit’, *iepūt* (example (17)) ‘to rot a bit’ (Soida 2009, 248), etc.

According to the analysis, the function of the prefix *ie-* in partial action is not marked in Estonian, but, for example, as in Latvian, it can be used with an additional adverb that emphasizes that the action is partial (example (15’’)).

- (15) *Mēs iedzērām nedaudz vīna, (...)* (Ž, 114)  
 We.NOM drink.PST.1PL a\_little wine.GEN

- (15’’) *Jōime natuke veīni, (...)* (Ž, 72)  
 Drink.PST.1PL a\_little wine.PART  
 ‘We drank a little bit of wine (...)’

In examples (16), (17), the prefix *ie-* marks that the action is partial, but in Estonian translations (examples (16’), (17’)) this partiality is not marked. In example (17’), the construction *verb + non-finite verb* might be used to mark the beginning of the action – *mādanema lāinud* ‘has started to rot’, which would emphasize the partial action.

- (16) *Laura ir ieēdusi kaut ko sliktu, (...)* (Z, 197)  
 Laura.NOM be.PRS.3SG eat.PTCP.PST.SG.F something.ACC bad.ACC

- (16’) *Laura on midagi paha sōonud, (...)* (Z, 210)  
 Laura.NOM be.PRS.3SG something.PART bad.PART eat.PST.PTCP  
 ‘Laura has eaten something bad, (...)’

- (17) *Apakšējās ir iepuvušas, (...)* (Z, 88)  
 Lower.DEF.NOM.PL.F be.PRS.3PL rot.PTCP.PST.PL.F

- (17’) *Alumised on mādanenud, (...)* (Z, 93)  
 Lower.PL.NOM be.PRS.3PL rot.PST.PTCP  
 ‘Those at the bottom are a little bit rotten, (...)’



## 4.2.4. Fully realized (completed) action

The fourth meaning in realization degree of the prefix *ie-* is to describe that a process is fully completed, that is to mark perfectivity, e. g., *iedot* (example (18)) ‘to give’, *iegūt* ‘to obtain’ (example (19)), *iekārdināt* ‘to tempt’ (example (23)), *iemācīt* ‘to teach’ (example (21)), *ienīst* ‘to hate’ (example (22)) (Soida 2009, 251–252), *iemācīties* ‘to learn’ (example (20)) (Ahero et al. 1959, 353), etc. The verbs that are derived with the prefix *ie-* are perfective and, in fact, opposite to the unprefixed (imperfective) verbs, and prefixed verbs that mark ‘beginning of action’ and ‘partial action’ (Soida 2009, 250).

According to the analysis, the function of the prefix *ie-* to express perfectivity can be portrayed in Estonian by 1) *verb + total object* (example (18’), (19’), (20’’)), 2) no separate marker (example (21’), (22’), (23’’)).

Similarly to the spatial orientation in the Latvian examples (18), (19), (20), if the verb is used without a prefix, the action is imperfective, which in Estonian (examples (18’), (19’), (20’’)) would be expressed by the direct object being in the partitive case.

(18) *Nāciet, iedošu atslēgu (...)* (E, 10)  
Come.IMP.2PL give.FUT.1SG key.ACC

(18’) *Tulge, ma annan võtme (...)* (E, 9)  
Come.IMP.2PL I.NOM give.PRS.1SG key.GEN  
‘Come, I’ll give the key (...)’

(19) (...) *un arī iegūs kastaņkrāsas spīdumu.* (E, 11)  
and also gain.FUT.3PL chestnut\_colour.GEN sheen.ACC

(19’’) (...) *ning omandavad kastaņpruuni läike.* (E, 10)  
and acquire.PRS.3PL chestnut\_brown.GEN sheen.GEN  
‘(...) and also will gain chestnut colour sheen’

(20) (...) *kur tu tādu dziesmu iemācījies?* (Z, 266)  
where you.NOM such.ACC song.ACC learn.PST.2SG

(20’’) (...) *kus sa sellise laulu oled õppinud?* (Z, 286)  
where you.NOM such.GEN song.GEN be.PRS.2SG learn.PST.PTCP  
‘(...) where did you learned such a song?’

In some cases, the perfectivity of the prefix *ie-* has no separate markers in Estonian, in which case with or without the prefix the equivalent in Estonian is unmarked, i.e., the verb itself is used (examples (21’), (22’), (23’’)).

(21) *Kas iemācīja?* (E, 263)  
Who.NOM teach.PST.3SG

(21’’) *Kes õpetas?* (E, 194)  
Who.NOM teach.PST.3SG  
‘Who taught?’

- (22) *Abi ar māti mēs ienīdām*  
 Both.NOM.M with mother.ACC we.NOM hate.PST.1PL  
*Eleonoru, (...) (I, 115)*  
 Eleonora.ACC
- (22<sup>''</sup>) *Me mōlemad emaga vihkasime Eleonorat, (...) (I, 107)*  
 We.NOM both.NOM mother.COM hate.PST.1PL Eleonora.PART  
 ‘Mother and I both hated Elenora’
- (23) *Taču solījums neiekārdināja Māri, (...) (E, 272)*  
 But promise.NOM not\_tempt.PST.3SG Māris.ACC
- (23<sup>''</sup>) *Kuid lubadus ei ahvatlenud Mārist (...) (E, 201)*  
 But promise.NOM not tempt.PST.PTCP Māris.PART  
 ‘But the promise did not tempt Maris (...)’

## 5. Conclusion

The aim of the current paper is to analyze the expressions of the functions of the Latvian verb prefix *ie-* in Estonian. Function division by Soida (2009) was used for the analysis of the prefix *ie-*. Firstly, the prefix *ie-* together with motion verbs expresses spatial orientation. Secondly, the prefix *ie-* is viewed from the perspective of realization degree of the action. In this case, the prefix *ie-* together with basic verb marks 1) beginning of action, 2) time-limited action, 3) partial action, 4) fully realized (completed) action.

It has been said before that the Latvian verb prefix functions are expressed in Estonian with particle verbs and affixal adverbs, but this study has shown that there are more options.

In spatial orientation, the prefix *ie-* is synonymous to the adverb *iekšā* ‘in’ and is accompanied by a substantive in locative. The equivalent of this function in Estonian is 1) the construction *verb + substantive in illative (+ total object (with transitive verbs))*, 2) *substantive + postposition sisse*, 3) *particle verb (verb + particle adverb sisse)*.

The beginning of an action with prefix *ie-* is expressed in Estonian with the construction *verb + non-finite verb*, which is also used to express the beginning of an action in Estonian. Time-limited action is expressed with momentaneous verbs (suffix *-ata-*, *-sta-*) or the construction *verb + non-finite verb*. Partial action with the prefix *ie-* can be expressed in Estonian by adding an adverb that stresses the partiality. Fully realized (completed) action’s equivalent in Estonian is expressed by total object or no additional marker besides the verb.

From the standpoint of language learners, this research yields only a brief insight into the complicated system of Latvian verb derivation. The analysis shows that the function of expressing spatial orientation when combined with motion verbs might probably be the easiest of the prefix *ie-* functions to learn, since it has a specific equivalent in Estonian – a substantive in illative, postposition *sisse* and/or particle adverb *sisse*. Even though the verb derivation in the realization degree shows some of the same function equivalents in Estonian (beginning of action,

time-limited action), the difficulty for learners occurs because the prefix *ie-* shares these functions with other prefixes. Consequently, the meaning of verb itself and context are the most important.

Other functions of prefixes with verbs should be researched to obtain a better understanding of the Latvian prefix function in comparison to Estonian.

## Abbreviations

1	First person
2	Second person
3	Third person
ACC	Accusative
ADV	Adverb(ial)
ADE	Adessive
COM	Comitative
COND	Conditional
DAT	Dative
DEF	Definite form
DIM	Diminutive
DINF	<i>da</i> -infinitive
E	Ezera, Regīna. 1972. <i>Aka</i> . Rīga: Liesma.
	Ezera, Regīna. 1990. <i>Kaev</i> . Tõlkinud Valli Helde. Tallinn: Eesti Raamat.
ELA	Elicative
FUT	Future
GEN	Genitive
I	Ikstena, Nora. 1998. <i>Dzīves svinēšana</i> . R.: Atēna.
	Ikstena, Nora. 2003. <i>Elu pūhītus</i> . Tõlkinud Ita Saks. Tallinn: Huma.
ILL	Illative
IMP	Imperative
INE	Inessive
LOC	Locative
M	Masculine
PART	Partitive
PL	Plural
PRS	Present
PST	Past
PTCP	Participle
SG	Singular
TRANSL	Translative
Z	Zālīte, Māra. 2013. <i>Pieci pirksti</i> . Rīga: Mansards.
	Zālīte, Māra. 2015. <i>Vīienāpu</i> . Lāti keelest tõlkinud Hannes Korjus. Muraste: Randvelt Kirjastus.
Ž	Želve, Kristīne. 2011. <i>Meitene, kas nogrieza man matus</i> . Rīga: Mansards

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## Kopsavilkums

Raksta mērķis ir noskaidrot, kādas ir latviešu verba prefiksa *ie-* funkciju atbilstmes igauņu valodā. Igauņu valodā nav verba prefiksu, un tiek uzskatīts, ka latviešu verbu prefiksu funkcijas igauņu valodā tiek izteiktas ar partikulu vārdiem un afiksālajiem adverbjiem.

Pētījuma analīzē izmantots Emīlijas Soidas (2009) verba prefiksa *ie-* funkciju iedalījums – 1) prefikss *ie-* telpiskajā orientācijā ir sinonīms adverbjam *iekšā* un 2) darbības realizācijas pakāpē prefikss *ie-* izsaka darbības sākumu, laika ziņā ierobežota darbību, darbības daļēju realizāciju vai pilnībā realizētu darbību.

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

Pētījuma rezultātā tika noskaidrots, ka, pirmkārt, telpiskajā orientācijā verba prefiksa *ie-* funkcija igauņu valodā tiek izteikta trijos veidos: a) ar konstrukciju *verbs + substantīvs illatīvā* (turklāt pārejošu verbu gadījumā pabeigtība tiek izteikta ar tiešo objektu *nominatīvā/ģenitīvā*); b) ar konstrukciju *verbs + postpozīcija* ‘*sisse*’; c) ar konstrukciju *verbs + afiksālais adverbs* ‘*sisse*’. Otrkārt, darbības realizācijas pakāpē, ja verba prefikss *ie-* izsaka: a) darbības sākumu, tad atbilstme igauņu valodā ir konstrukcija *verbs + verbs nenoteiksmē* (piem., *hakkama* ‘sākt’, *minema* ‘iet’); b) laika ziņā ierobežotu darbību, tad atbilstme igauņu valodā ir momentānie verbi; c) darbības daļēju realizāciju, tad igauņu valodā var pievienot adverbju *natuke* ‘mazliet’; d) pilnībā realizētu darbību, tad atbilstme igauņu valodā ir *verbs + tiešais objekts nominatīvā/ģenitīvā* vai vienkārši verbs bez kāda cita papildu apzīmējuma.