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pztpaco34@yahoo.com***-ājie- iteratives in East Baltic**

East Baltic possesses the iterative suffix **-ājie-* < PIE **-eh₂ie-*, e.g. Latv. *mētāt, -āju* ‘throw around’ < *mest, metu* ‘throw’, Lith. *klūpoti, -o(ja)* ‘kneel, be in a kneeling position’ < *klūpti, kluṃpa* ‘fall to one’s knees’. This suffix eventually became productive as a denominative verbal formant of the type Lith. *núoma* ‘rent (N sg.)’, *núomoti, -oja* ‘rent (v)’. However, Latvian and Lithuanian show an old, unproductive layer of *-oti, -oja* (deverbal) iteratives with root-stress and ablaut distribution dependent upon root structure. TeRT- roots took o-grade, e.g. Latv. *luōdāt, -āju* (< **land-*) ‘continuously crawl around’ < *list, liedu* ‘sneak, crawl’, Lith. *vālkoti, -oja* ‘wear’ < *vilkti, veīka* ‘pull, drag’, while TeT- roots took ē-grade, e.g. Latv. *nēsāt, -āju* ‘carry around’ < *nest, -u* ‘carry’, Lith. *rékoti, -oja* ‘whoop’ < *rèkti, reīka* ‘shout, give a shout’.

Latvian and Lithuanian also have a class of lengthened zero-grade resultatives with the **-ājie-* suffix, built as “iteratives” to zero-grade anticausatives-inchoatives, e.g. Latv. *gūbātīēs* ‘writhe; be sluggish’ < *gubt, gubstu* ‘sink; sink down; be reduced’, Lith. *kýboti, -o(ja)* ‘be hanging’ < *kibti, kiṃba* ‘stick to, cling’. This class is especially prolific in Lithuanian, where a large number of these lengthened zero-grade resultatives show *-oti, -o* instead of the expected *-oti, -oja*.

This paper will discuss the Indo-European origins of the o-grade ~ ē-grade ablaut distribution, as well as the origin of the unexpected *-oti, -o* ending found in Lithuanian lengthened zero-grade resultatives.