

ILZE ZAGORSKA

University of Tartu
ilze.zagorska@ut.ee

Expressing Latvian verb prefixes in Estonian

The aim of the research is to analyse the expression of Latvian verb prefixes in Estonian. Usually Latvian verb prefixes in addition to the perfectiveness also variate the lexical meaning of the verb in spatial, temporal, or quantitative level (Kalnača 2014, Soida 2009). There are no verb prefixes in Estonian, in stead affixal adverbs or phrasal verbs are used (for example *nožūt – āra kuivama, ieelpot – sisse hingama*). The goal is to research how Latvian prefixed verbs are translated into Estonian and how is the prefix expressed – what kind of adverbial or phrasal equivalent is given, are the prefixes always expressed in some form or are there other features in the sentence that would support the context and therefore would give the equivalent of the verb prefix function in Estonian. The research will be based on two books written by Latvian authors Nora Ikstena “Dzīves svinēšana” (1998) and Kristīne Želve “Meitene, kas nogrieza man matus” (2011) and their translations into Estonian “Elu pühitsus” (2003) and “Juukselõikaja-tüdruk” (2014).

Primary sources

- Ikstena, Nora 1998. Dzīves svinēšana. Apgāds „Atēna”
Želve, Kristīne 2011. Meitene, kas nogrieza man matus. „Mansards”
izdevums.
Ikstena, Nora 2003. Elu pühitsus. Tõlkinud Ita Saks. Huma.
Želve, Kristīne 2014. Juukselõikaja-tüdruk. Tõlge eesti keelde
Hannes Korjus. Loomingu Raamatukogu nr. 12–13 / 2014.
SA Kultuurileht. Tallin.

Literature

- Kalnača, Andra 2014. A Typological Perspective on Latvian Grammar. Walter de Gruyter
Soida, Emīlija 2009. Vārddarināšana. Dz. Paegles red. Rīga: LU
Akadēmiskais apgāds.