Yar- Preverb as an Actional Specifier in Chuvash

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Introduction

In Turkic, some verbs may lose their lexical meanings and acquire several grammatical functions. It is observed that some verbs can perform grammatical functions while preserving their current lexical meanings. In Turkic, one of the most typical examples of this situation, which is explained with grammaticalization, a developmental process in which lexemes turn into grammatical formatives or a less grammatical status turn into a more grammatical status, is the auxiliary verbs, which are also called as *descriptive verb*, *postverb* within the linguistics literature. There are these kind of verbs in Chuvash as well, which lost their function of becoming the predicate of a main sentence and appear only with their grammatical uses. One of these, the verb *yar-*[1] 'to leave, to send' creates a postverb in the form of *{-sA yar-}*, that occurs in several actional specifications, by merging with *{-sA}* converb in Chuvash. However in Chuvash, the verb *yar-* can also be used as an actional specifier except for the mentioned position in verb sequence.

This study focuses on a use of the verb *yar-*, which is not mentioned within the grammaticalization processes. This verb can be used as a preverb in Chuvash by presenting a counter development to the *Verb+Converb+Auxiliary Verb* construction, which is familiar for Turkic language. The uses of the verb *yar-* in the preverb position constitute the main focus of this study, which will also include the actional specifications regarding *{-sA yar-}* postverb. In addition, the verbs in which *yar-* preverb is frequently used will be determined; for what reasons such an adverse construction might have occurred will be discussed.

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1   The verb *yar-* in Chuvash can be compared to Old Turkic form *ıd-* 'to send' (Egorov 1964: 354; Fedotov 1996: 503). Both data are related to Proto-Altaic **īd-* form. (Tekin 1995: 175).

1. Grammatical uses of Chuvash verb *yar-*

As stated before, the verb *yar-* becomes a source by being grammaticalized for structures that are used as postverbs and preverbs in Chuvash. Even though this study mainly focuses on *yar-* preverb, the determination of whether there is a parallelism between the related structure and the actional specifications of *{-sA yar-}* postverb holds importance. Therefore, both grammatical processes that are mentioned will be examined and discussed in this section.

1.1. {-sA yar-} postverb and its usages

The last of the construction levels that Johanson designated for the converb clauses in Turkic, sheds light to the formation process of postverbs. In the fourth level of this model; "The base segment is just part of the predicate core, i. e., of a periphrastic construction in which it functions as a grammatical marker. The converb segment subjunctor plus the base segment verb stem form a postverb expressing actionality." (Johanson 1995: 315). However, it is observed that desemanticization, which constitutes the first step of the transformation of lexemes into grammatical markers, does not occur at the same level in every verb (Gökçe 2013: 31); it is also seen that the postverbs Johanson points to make specifications with different grammatical densities than one another. When the uses of *{-sA yar-}*, which a part of our study, are examined, it is observed that the process of desemanticization is mostly completed.

In the studies, that provides information about which types of actionality the *{-sA yar-}* postverb specifies in Chuvash, information that complements one another despite the differences arising from interpretation and definition is observed. N. I. Ašmarin, in his work titled as *Opıt Issledovaniya Čuvašskogo Sintaksisa II,* determined three different actional specification regarding the mentioned postverb. These can be briefly stated as such: (i) It specifies that an action is undertaken, started. (ii) It is used to specify an action, which is unexpected, unpredictable, unusual, fast (only for once). (iii) It specifies that the action is completed (Ašmarin 1898: 46). According to I.P. Pavlov, it can be used with two different actional specifications: (i) It shows that the action is performed towards far away and out. (ii) It shows that the action is performed very intense and strong way (Pavlov 1965: 225–226). E. Lebedev, who is the author of the only book discussing postverbs in Chuvash within the focus of actionality, determined two different specifications of the structure: (i) It specifies that the action is started. There is also an information here that the action happens in an intense and strong way. (ii) It specifies that the action is completed (Lebedev 2016: 57, 66).

When all the determinations mentioned above are brought together, actional specifications regarding *{-sA yar-}* postverb can be listed as follows:

Phase Specifications: (i) It specifies that the action is started (initial phase). (ii) It specifies that the action is completed.

Quantitative Specifications: (i) It specifies that the action is performed very intense and strong way. (ii) It specifies that the action happened unexpectedly, unusually, fast and only for once.

Vectorial Specifications: (i) It specifies that the action is performed towards far away and out.

In order not to disrupt the focus of this study, this part is completed by giving examples regarding the specifications mentioned above.

(1) *Un   mayĭn vara Sankka-pala tepĭr̆ hĭr̆ača   ta*
    she   like   after Sankka-INSTR other girl   also
    vil-es   pek   hĭra-sa   ya-nĭ.
    die-PTCP   like   scare-CONV   send:POSTV-PST.PT.3.PL.
    'Like her, Sankka and the other girl also got scared as if they would die.'
    (ČSK XVI)[2]

(2) *Pĭt̆ĭm   kĭletk(e)-i-pe   sillen-se   kĭškĭr-sa-(a)h*
    all   body-POSS.3.SG-INSTR   shiver-CONV scream-CONV-INT
    makĭr-sa   ya-čĭ̆   Vaśuk.
    cry-CONV   send:POSTV-TRM.PT.3.SG.   Vaśuk.
    'Vašuk cried [started crying] by screaming and his all body shivering.'
    (İY, 79)

(3) *Ah,   ırhan-sker,   šıv-a   čik-sen-eh*
    oh   gentle-SN   water-ACC/DAT[3]   dip-CONV-INT
    Yeple   hıtĭ   kĭškĭr-sa   ya-čĭ̆.
    how   violently scream-CONV   send:POSTV-TRM.PT.3.SG.
    'Oh, gentle thing, how she violently screamed when she was dipped in water'. (AČ, 8)

(4) *Vĭl śıru-ra   epĭ̆ kil-e   layĭh,*
    that letter-LOC   I   home-ACC/DAT   good
    sıvlĭh-pa   śit-rɨ̆-m   tese śır-sa
    health-INSTR arrive-trm.PT.1.SG. saying write-CONV
    ya-tĭ-m.
    send:POSTV-TRM.PT.1.SG.
    'In that letter I wrote that I arrived home well and in good health.' (KČ)

In the examples above numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4), {-*sA yar-*} postverb makes phase specification. There is an information that the action is started in the examples (1) and (2), whereas the action is completed in the examples (3) and (4). As it is known, postverb structures are typically used for phase specification. They specify

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2   The references of the works in which the sample sentences are quoted from are given after their translations in order not to cause confusion in glossing.

3   In Chuvash, unlike the historical and contemporary written languages of Turkic, there is a common suffix for the accusative and dative cases.

the action qualitatively or quantitatively by highlighting an inherent phase of the actional phrase. The actional specification regarding these verbs, which has transformativity as the basic classificatory criterion, is transformative if it has a natural evolutional turning point, a crucial initial or a final limit (Csató, et al. 2019: 3).

It is also possible to observe the mentioned transformativity in the examples, which specify initial and final point in regard to *{-sA yar-}* postverb. The verb *hĭra-* 'to get scared' in the example (1) is an initiotransformative verb that expresses the initiation of a form. Here, the continuing process following the crucial initial point is clearly monitored. The meaning that is 'got scared and continues to be scared', which presents the two phased structure of the compound verb, can clearly be seen. The verb *makĭr-* 'to cry' in the example (2) is a nontransformative verb, for which initial and final points are not determined. However, *{-sA yar-}* postverb changes it into an initiotransformative verb by providing the verb in question with an initial limit emphasis that the verb does not possess in its main meaning. On the other hand, the verb *kĭškĭr-* 'to yell, to scream' in the example (3) is a finitransformative verb which occurs suddenly as a reaction to the situation that initiates the action. The verb *śır-* 'to write' in the example (4) is a dynamic nontransformative verb which is open to the meaning of 'wrote and still writing'. This verb, too, becomes a finitransformative verb with the *{-sA yar-}* postverb.[4]

(5) *Epĭ̆   hıttĭn-hıttĭn   kul-sa   yar-at-ĭp.*
I   strongly   laugh-CONV   send:POSTV-PRES.1.SG.
'I am laughing strongly' (İY, 142)

(6) *Śak   samant-a   čĭtay-mi   kă̆-nĭ̆*
that   moment-ACC/DAT   stand-NEG.CONV   wait-PST.PTCP
mamak   tin-eh   kul-sa   ya-čĭ.
granny   suddenly-ınt   laugh-CONV   send:POSTV-TRM.PT.3.SG.
'The granny, who was waiting at that moment, could not stand and laughed suddenly.' (İY, 17)

(7) *Patak-(ĭ)-ne   tıt-sa   il-se   vĭnk!*
stick-POSS.3.SG.-ACC/DAT   grip-CONV   take-CONV   whirling
śeś   ayakk-a-lla   ıvĭt-sa   yar-asčĭ̆.
just   away-ACC/dat-DIR   throw-CONV   send:POSTV-OPT.3.SG.
'S/he just wanted to grab the stick and throw it away whirling.' (AČ, 33)

In the examples (5) and (6), there are quantitative specifications. While the verb *kul-* 'to laugh' in the example (5) is happening in an intense and strong way, it happens in the example (6) in a sudden way. In the example (7), there is an information about the direction of the action. The action gains an orientation from its current position towards outside and far away.

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4   In this brief analysis, the adopted method and terms that are used belongs to the model seen in Johanson 2000.

1.2. The verb *yar-* as a Preverb

In the previous section, the information that the verb *yar-* can be used as a preverb by providing a counter development to the *Verb+Converb+Auxiliary Verb* construction, which is familiar for Turkic language, was provided, yet the issue was not explained in detail.

It is seen that there are fewer studies, which include the witnesses of preverbs in Turkic and shed light to their attitudes in verb sequence compared to the ones, which discuss postverbs. The subject is exemplified by Banguoğlu (1974: 493), Korkmaz (2009: 834) under the titles *Yarı Tasvir Fiilleri* 'Semi Descriptive Verbs' and *Belirleyici Birleşik Fiiller* 'Decisive Compound Verbs' respectively, with the verbs of *alakoymak* 'to detain' and *čıkagelmek* 'to show up suddenly', however, the development and formation conditions of relevant grammatical process are not explained by these researchers in question.

Csató, who discusses the subject in theoretical grounds, states that the verbs *al-* and *tut-* are grammaticalized and used so in a way to show expressions of "start doing, do suddenly and unexpectedly" in Turkish. The researcher, who mentions two different uses of the verb *tut-* that specify the action happening "suddenly" and "unexpectedly", also includes the verb sequences with converb such as *tut-up çık-tı* 'He left (with a sudden decision)' along with the paratactic version in which both verbs bear the same suffixes.: *tut-tu çık-tı tı* 'He left (with a sudden decision).' (Csató 2001: 177–178). Besides, Csató tries to determine the syntactic properties of preverbs: "(i) The order of the two verbs is fixed. (ii) Only two verbs can be serialized. (iii) The original lexical meanings of the grammaticalized verbs are still transparent. (iv) The two verbs need not to be strictly adjacent: e.g. *tutup sormaya başladı* 'all of a sudden he started to ask questions.'" (Csató 2001: 178–179).

Ağcagül, who discusses whether the verbs *al-, çık-, gel-, git-, kalk-, tut-, var-* in Turkish hold a grammatical attitude in verb sequences or not, also states that the relevant verbs need to meet some prerequisites in order for her to determine whether they are preverbs or not. The researcher states that these types of verbs cannot be expanded semantically, cannot no longer accept semantic additions typical for lexical uses; therefore, an action regarding the subject cannot be observed anymore. In addition, Ağcagül also expresses that preverbs specify and define how the main verbs are formed and therefore the meanings of these verbs are no longer required for the semantic content of the sentence, and the elimination of them does not influence the understandability of the sentence (Ağcagül 2009:106).

Gökçe, who evaluates preverbs in terms of their syntactic behaviours, makes determinations of "No phonetic erosions occur as a result of the compound." and "Compound verbs with preverbs are usually inclined to lexicalization." (Gökçe 2013:50) as an addition to the (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) numbered determinations of Csató.

To what degree the Chuvash verb *yar-* 'to leave, to send', which presents a grammatical attitude in the verb sequences in analytic construction of *Preverb+Converb+Main Verb* in Chuvash, carries the mentioned characteristics of preverbs,

which actional specifications it makes, and to what degree these specifications overlap with *{-sA yar-}* postverb appear to be the questions which need to be answered. It would be convenient to discuss these questions after presenting the examples of related structure.

The connection of Chuvash verb *yar-* with the main verbs in the constructions exists mostly happens via *[-sa]* converb. However, examples in which it creates verb sequences with the converbs *[-a], [-arah]* and postterminal *[-nĭ]* are witnessed.

1.2.1. yar-sa + Verb

(8) *Śemyuk ĭna   sasartĭk   kap⁵*
Śemyuk it-ACC/DAT   suddenly   INTRJ
yar-sa   il-čĭ
send:prev-CONV   take-TRM.PT.3.SG.
'Śemyuk suddenly took it.' (AČ, 29)

(9) *Hĭy-sam   putek-(ĭ)-n-e   šĭl-ĭ̆sem-pe*
self-pl   lamb-POSS.3.SG.-PRN-ACC/DAT   tooth-POSS.3.SG.-
PL-INSTR
ur(a)-i-n- čen   yar-sa   śĭrt-nĭ.
foot-poss.3.SG.-PN-ABL   send:PREV-CONV   bite-PST.PT.3.PL.
'They suddenly caught the lamb by its foot with their teeth.' (ČSK IV: 218)

(10) *Anne   strajnik   pat-(ĭ)-n-e*
Anne   watchman   next-POSS.3.SG.-PN-ACC/DAT
TRM.PT.3.SG
vĭrkĭn-čĭ̆,   ĭna   allinčen
jump- TRM.PT.3.SG   he-ACC/dat   hand-POSS.3.SG.-PN-ABL
yarsa   tĭtrĭ̆.
send:PREV-CONV   hold-TRM.PT.3.SG
'The mother jumped right next to the watchman (and) suddenly held him by the hand.' (AČ, 120).

(11) *Huralśĭ   kap   yar-sa   tĭt-nĭ*
watchman   INTRJ send:PREV-CONV   hold-PST.PT.3.SG.
ĭna.
he-ACC/DAT
'The watchman immediately caught him.' (ŠP, 167)

(12) *Mana   takam   hul-ran   yar-sa*
I-ACC/dat   someone   arm-ABL   send:PREV-CONV
tĭt-rĭ̆.
grab-TRM.PT.3.SG
'Someone suddenly grabbed me by my arm.' (TTČ, 122)

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5   This interjection informs that the action happens quickly and unexpectedly in Chuvash.

(13) *Sis-men*   *te,*   *yıtĭ*
notice-NEG-pst.PT.3.SG   INT   dog
yar-sa   *ta*   *hıp-nĭ.*
send:PREV-CONV   INT   catch-PST.PT.3.SG.
'She didn't even notice, the dog suddenly caught her.' (ČSK IV: 219)

In the examples above numbered as (8), (9), (10), (11), (12) and (13), there is the specification that the action happened unexpectedly, unusually and fast. Besides, in the related sentences, adverbs such as *sasartĭk* (8) *kap* (8, 11) which reinforce the mentioned meaning of *yar-* preverb, grasp attention. The verb *vĭrkĭn-* 'to jump' in the example (10) gives information about the occurrence manner of the action. Whereas, in the examples (12) and (13), the fact that the action happened in an unexpected moment stands out rather than the speed of the action. In both examples, there is a subject, who does not witness the action, is exposed to the action, and realizes the action later.

(14) *Pir-m̆*   *śava*   *vırĭsla;*   *yar-sa*   *yar-sa*
we-GEN scythe Russian style send:PREV-CONV   send:PREV-CONV
śıl-sassĭn,   *pı̆r*   *ıtam-a*   *čuh*   *kı̆r-et.*
reap-CONV   one   arms-ACC/DAT barely   fit.into-PRES.1.SG.
'Our scythe is in Russian style, it barely fits into an arm when you reap strongly.' (ČSK IV: 218)

(15) *Pirm̆*   *śavi*   *vırĭsla;*   *yarsa*   *ta*
we-GEN scythe   Russian style send:PREV-CONV   INT
yarsa   *turt-sassĭn*   *valem-ĭ̆-pe*
send:PREV-conv   reap-CONV   stack-POSS.3.SG.-INSTR
valem-ĭ̆n   *ut*   *tuh-at'.*
stack-POSS.3.SG.-ARC.INSTR   grass   came.out-PRES.1.SG.
'Our scythe is in Russian style, haystacks of grass come out when you reap strongly'. (ČSK IV: 218)

In the examples (14) and (15), the action is performed strongly. In the Russian meanings 'kosit' s razmaxa' and 'tyanut' (t. e. kosit') s razmaxa' (ČSK IV: 218) that Ašmarin gives to the compounds of *yarsa śul-* and *yarsa turt-* there is the information that the action is done in a way to cover a large area. This create an action definition, which can be translated into English as 'to reap strongly by opening the arm sideways'.

1.2.2. yar-a + Verb

(16) *Vut   vĭšen-ĭn̆   śurt-ĭ̆-n-čen   vĭylĭ   śil-ten*
fire   they.GEN   house-POSS.3.SG.-PN-ABL   strong wind-ABL
kürš (ĭ)-i-sen-e   te   yar-a
neighbor-poss.3.SG.-PL-ACC/DAT   INT   send:PREV-CONV
yar-a   il-et.
send:PREV-conv   take-PRES.1SG.
'The fire (coming out of) their house succesively takes over neighbours [neighbours' houses] because of the strong wind.' (ČSK IV: 216)

(17) *Vuč-ĭ̆   kĭ̆let   śinčen, ulĭm-pa   vit-nĭ̆*
fire-POSS.3.SG warehouse   from   hay-INSTR   cover-PST.PTCP
huraltĭ̆-sem   tĭr̆ĭh,   ıtti   huraltĭ̆-sen-e   te
shed-PL   along   other   shed-PL-ACC/DAT   also
yar-a   yar-a   il-et.
send:PREV-CONV   send:PREV-CONV   take-PRES.1SG.
'The fire, from the warehouse, also takes over other sheds succesively along with the sheds covered with hay.' (ČSK IV: 2167)

(18) *Ĭna   yıtĭ̆-sem   yar-a*
he-ACC/DAT   dog-PL   send:PREV-CONV
yar-a   śırt-aśśĭ̆.
send:PREV-CONV   bite-PRES.3.PL.
'The dogs are biting him repeatedly.' (ČSK IV: 216)

In the examples (16), (17) and (18), in which the verb sequence is connected with *[-a]* converb suffix, there is the information that the action clearly happens in a repeated way. In a parallel way to our related determination, Ašmarin, too, gives the Russian meanings of the examples (16) and (18) respectively as '(za-)xvatıvat' (mnogokratno)' (Eng. 'to take over repeatedly') and 'kusat (povtoryaya ukusı)' (Eng. 'to bite [repeated bites]') (ČSK IV: 216).

1.2.3. yar-arah + Verb

(19) *Yar-arah   pus,*
send:PREV-CONV   STEP-IMP.2.SG.
unsĭrĭn   ur(a)-ĭ-na   yı̆pet-ĭ̆-n.
or   feet-POSS.3.SG.-ACC/DAT   wet-FUT.2.SG.
'Walk fast or you will get your feet wet.' (ČSK IV: 216)

(20) *Pir-ĭn*   *śavi*   *vırĭsla;*   *yar-arah*
we-GEN   scythe   Russian style   send:PREV-CONV
yar-arah   *turt-sassĭn,*   *valem-ĭ-pe*
send:PREV-conv   reap-CONV   stack-POSS.3.SG.-INSTR
valem-ĭ-n   *ut*   *tuhat'.*
stack-POSS.3.SG.-ARC.INSTR   grass   came.out-PRES.1.SG.
'Our scythe is in Russian style, haystacks of grass come out when you reap strongly'.' (ČSK IV: 216).

In the examples, in which the verb sequence is connected with *[-arah]* converb, two different actional specifications are determined. Within the compound in the example (19), there is the information that the verb *pus-* 'to step, to walk' happens in a fast way, whereas in the example (20), just like in the example (15), it is expressed that the verb *turt-* 'to pull, to reap' is done strongly and in a way to cover a large area. When the record of Ašmarin, 'šagat' (šagnut') boloee krupnım šagom' (Eng. 'to walk with larger steps') (ČSK IV: 216), is considered, the actional specification regarding the example (19) can be explained with the definition of 'to walk with larger steps, fast', that belongs to the proverb *pergelleri açmak* 'taking long steps' in Turkish.

1.2.4. ya(r)-čĭ[6] + Verb+ {-čĭ}

(21) *Kušak*   *Huraśka-na*   *sĭms(a)-i-n-čen*
cat   dog-ACC/DAT   nose-POSS.3.SG.-PN-ABL
ya-čĭ   *il-čĭ.*
send:prev-TRM.PT.3.SG.   take-TRM.PT.3.SG.
'The cat suddenly caught the dog by its nose.' (ČSK IV: 218)

In a parallelism with these types of verb sequences, which can be compared to the example of *tut-tu çık-tı* 'He left (with a sudden decision)' (Csató et al. 2001: 177) in Turkish, verb compounds formed with different suffixes in Turkish are also witnessed: e.g. *bakar durur, baktı durdu, bakmış kalmış* (Demir: 2013: 389–398). In the structures of *yar-* preverb, the mentioned variety is limited to *{-nĭ}* suffix (see. **1.2.5.**).

1.2.5. ya(r)-nĭ + Verb + [-nĭ]

(22) *Śapla*   *pĭh-nĭ*   *čuh*   *suhal-dan*
thus   look.at-PST.PTCP   time   beard-ABL
ya-nĭ   *tıt-nĭ.*
send:prev-PST.PT.3.SG.   grabb-PST.PT.3.SG
'While he was looking at it like that, (someone) suddenly grabbed him by his beard.' (Güzel 2019: 173).

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6   When the *{-čĭ}* and *{-nĬ}* suffixes are added to the Chuvash verbs *kür-* 'to be useful'; *per-* 'to hit, to shoot'; *šĭr-* 'to pee', *hur-* 'to put', *kĭr-* 'to enter', *par-* 'to give', *pır-* 'to go', *tĭr-* 'to stop', *yar-* 'to leave, to send', *yĭr-* 'to cry' that end with /r/ phoneme, this /r/ phoneme drops (Egorov 1956: 194).

(23) *Vĭl*   *arĭm-(ĭ̆)-n-e*   *čup tu-nĭ*   *čuh*
     he   wife-POSS.3.SG.-PN-ACC/DAT   kiss-PST.PTCP time
     arĭm-ĭ̆   *ya-nĭ*   *tĭt-nĭ.*
     wife-poss.3.SG. send:PREV-PST.PT.3.SG.   grabb-PST.PT.3.SG.
     'When he kissed his wife, she suddenly grabbed (him)'. (Güzel 2019:
     176)

In both examples numbered (22) and (23), in the construction of *yar-nĭ* + *verb*+*{-nĭ}* there is an action which happens unexpectedly and suddenly.

As it can be seen from the examples, the verb *yar-*, in the preverb position, can mark all quantitative actional specifications regarding the *{-sA yar-}* postverb. In addition to this, in the *yar-a* + *verb* construction, there is the information that the action happens repeatedly. The verb *yar-*, which has syntax properties in parallel to the explanations of preverbs, can also be witnessed having some uses, which show tendency to lexicalization (Gökçe 2013:50). For example, *yarsa tĭt-* compound, which specify that the action *tut-*is performed fast and suddenly, is also in position that can be explained with a lexical verb such as Turkish *kapmak* (Rus. 'sxvatit') 'taking suddenly by grabbing, pulling'. In some examples, there is a use of both verbs in the compound in a way, which points to one single action. There is a strong semantic convergence and lexicalization tendency, as in the third level that Johanson identified (1995: 315):

(24) *Laša*   *ikkĭ̆-viśśĭ̆*   *kĭna*   *yar-sa*
     horse   two or three   only   send-CONV
     pus-rĭ̆,   *vara*   *čar-ĭn-čĭ̆.*
     step-TRM.pt.3.SG.   then   stop-PASS-TRM.PT.3.SG.
     'The horse only two or three stepped, then stopped.' (ČSK IV: 218)

In the example numbered (24), *yar-sa pus-* (verbatim. send and step [on something]) compound, became a lexical unit which is given the meaning of 'to step, to take a step'.

2. *yar-* Preverb and Ambiguity

Sometimes, it can be hard to determine whether the preverbs in the verb sequences keep their lexical meanings or not; present a grammatical attitude or not. For instance, the compound verb *al-dı git-ti* in Turkish can be given two different types of meanings:[7]

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7 In Turkic, ambiguities may arise because preverbs are used in their own meanings. Demir identifies many examples of the semantic ambiguities in question witnessed in Turkish preverbs and states that the emphasis functions as an element that eliminates the ambiguity without context (Demir 2020: 28–29).

(25) *Al-dı*   *git-ti*
take-TRM.PT.3.SG.   go-TRM.PT.3.SG.
(i) 'X took (it) and went.' versus (ii) 'X took (it) (definitely).' (Csató et al. 2019: 1)

In the verb sequences in which *yar-* preverb exists, there are no uses that includes such an ambiguity. In this context, the determination, "The original lexical meanings of the grammaticalized verbs are still transparent." (Csató 2001: 178–179) which is recorded for the preverbs, cannot be seen as valid for *yar-* preverb. None of the lexical meanings given below belonging to *yar-* preverb, which is completely in a meaningless state, can be witnessed in the examples of the actional specifications of the structure:

1. to leave. 2. to release. 3. to send, 4. to put. 5. to fill, add. 6. to pour 7. to allow. 8. to throw. 9. to pass, to flow (about water, etc.). 10. to make sth. move, to set sth. going, to make sth. start (about a mechanism). 11. to drive (about a car, etc.). 12. to delay. 13. to remove, to clean (about a stain, etc.). 14. to lengthen (about fabric, dress, etc.). 15. to lay, to charge upon (about a blame, etc.). 16. to sell. 17. to hit with an object (about a bat, etc.). 18. to drink. 19. the command is used in the meaning of 'Let it go, don't mind'. (ČRS)

With this aspect, the *yar-* preverb presents an intense grammatical attitude that shows parallelism with the postverbs such as Chuvash *{-sa kay-}*, which becomes completely meaningless. The trace of ambiguity that can cause two or more types of analysis in the verb sequences constructed in the form of *yar-sa + verb* is not encountered.

3. Conclusion and Evaluations

3.1. In the grammar studies about Chuvash language, it is seen that actional specifications regarding *{-sA yar-}* postverb is discussed, however, the examples which show the use of *yar-* verb as preverb are not mentioned. It is only possible to witness these uses in question in the volume IV of the dictionary prepared by N. I. Ašmarin and titled as *Slovar Čuvašskogo Yazıka* among the analytic structures that comes right after the *yar-* entry.

3.2. As result of the analysis, these actional specifications regarding *yar-* preverb are determined:

(i) It specifies that the action happens in an intense and strong way.

(ii) It specifies that the action happens unexpectedly, suddenly, unusually, fast and only for once.

(iii) It specifies that the action happens repeatedly.

3.3. There are examples of the verb *yar-*, which both are in a tendency to be lexicalized and can be defined lexically.

3.4. The determination, "The original lexical meanings of the grammaticalized verbs are still transparent." (Csató 2001: 178–179) which is recorded for the preverbs, is not as valid for *yar-* preverb. In the verb yar-, which has a grammatical intensity incomparable to the other preverbs in Turkic language, the ambiguities that occur with the existence of lexical meaning are not witnessed.

3.5. Whether a neighboring language has influence on the use of preverb structures in Turkic is an issue, which needs to be studied in detail. In Mari language, one of the Finno-Ugric languages that Chuvash language is in close contact in the Middle Volga region, there is a verb, *koltaš,* which has the main meaning of 'to leave, to send' and is in postverb position just like in Chuvash specifying that the action happened unexpectedly and only for once (İsanbaev 1978: 63). However, it is stated in the resources regarding the issue that these mentioned semantic and syntactic properties may have been copied from Chuvash to Mari language (Bradley 2016: 165). Besides, in Mari language, no examples are encountered that shows the preverb uses of *kolta*š verb.

In my opinion, it is also possible to explain such verb sequences with the own structural probabilities of Turkic. In Turkic language, the converb added forms of verbs define the main verb from various aspects. As it can be observed from the several suffixes and adverbs that are defined as semi-grammatical in some sources, the verbs that describe the main verb are grammaticalized by losing their meanings in time. When the syntactic properties of Turkic are regarded, the verb sequence *Verb+Converb+Postverb*, considered as a characteristic of Turkic, presents a more surprising development for Turkic. In the preverb structures a sequence, which is parallel to the features of Turkic syntax, are seen. In this structure, in which the main verb is placed at the end of the sentence, the converb segment becomes an actional specifier that cannot be semantically expanded and present a grammatical attitude.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations of Works

AČ	Ača Čuhnehi (Marvhi 2003)
ČSK	Čĭvaš Sĭmahĭsen Kĭneki - Slovar Čuvašskogo Yazıka (Ašmarin 1994-2000)
İY	İrhi Yĭrsem (Orlov 2004)
KČ	Konstantinapol'ri Čĭvašsem (Arhipov 1903)
TTČ	Tam Tivnĭ Čun (Petrovskaya 2006)
ŠP	Šĭnkĭravlĭ Pĭke (Saval'ev 1993)

Other Abbreviations

ČKİ	Čĭvaš Kĭneke İzdatel'stvi /Čuvašskoye Knižnoye izdatel'stvo
ČAKİ	Čĭvaš ASSR Kĭneke İzdatel'stvi

ČGİGN   Čuvašskiy Gosudarstvennıy İnstitut Gumanitarnıh Nauk

/   It separates different phonemes of a morpheme.
[ ]   Used in semantic additions in the translation of sentences.
             It is used in the writing of allomorphs.
{ }   It is used in the writing of morphems
-            It is used before the suffixes added to verbs.
+   It is used before the suffixes added to nouns.
             It is used to present the elements in the same analytic pattern.

ABL	ablative	PT	optative
ACC/DAT	accusative/dative	PL	plural
ARC.INSTR	archaic instrumental	PN	pronomial n
CONV	converb	POSS	possessive
DIR	directive	POSTV	postverb
FUT	future	PRES	present
GEN	genitive	PREV	preverb
IMP	imperative	PST	postterminal(ity)
INF	infinitive	PT	past
INSTR	instrumental	PTCP	participle
INTRJ	interjection	SG	singular
INT	intensive	SN	syntactic nominalizer
LOC	locative	TRM	terminal(ity)
NEG	negative		

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