

TARTU UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ESTONIAN AND GENERAL LINGUISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF ESTONIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Miķelis Zeibārts

**ESTONIAN AND LATVIAN VERB GOVERNMENT
COMPARISON**

Master thesis

Supervisor Dr. phil Valts Ernštreits and co-supervisor Mg. phil Ilze Tālberga

Tartu 2017

Table of contents

Preface.....	5
1. Method of research	8
2. Description of research sources and theoretical literature	9
2.1. Research sources	9
2.2. Theoretical literature	10
3. Theoretical research background	12
3.1. Cases in Estonian and Latvian.....	12
3.1.1. Estonian noun cases	12
3.1.2. Latvian noun cases	13
3.2. The differences and similarities between Estonian and Latvian cases.....	14
3.2.1. The differences between Estonian and Latvian case systems.....	14
3.2.2. The similarities between Estonian and Latvian case systems.....	19
3.3. Verb in Estonian and Latvian	20
3.3.1. Verb in Estonian.....	20
3.3.2. Verb in Latvian	21
3.3.3. Transitive and intransitive verbs in Estonian and Latvian.....	22
3.3.4. Reflexive verbs in Estonian and Latvian	23
3.4. Verb governance.....	23
3.4.1. Verb governance in Estonian	23
3.4.2. Verb governance in Latvian.....	25
3.4.3. Obligatory and facultative governments in Estonian.....	26
3.5. Valency.....	27
4. Research process and principles	29
4.1. Research process	29
4.2. Classification of Estonian verbs and Latvian translations.....	30
4.2.1. Classification of verbs into groups.....	30
4.2.2. Classification by Estonian-Latvian verb pairs	30
4.2.3. Classification of verb groups into tables.....	31
4.2.4. Classification by verb government category.....	31
4.2.5. Issues of classification by verb government	32
4.2.6. Categorization by verb semantics	33

4.3.	Verb government classification norms	34
4.3.1.	Estonian and Latvian noun case norms	35
4.3.2.	Estonian and Latvian location case norms	36
4.3.3.	Estonian and Latvian postposition and preposition norms	36
4.3.4.	Other government norms.....	39
4.3.5.	Additional grammatical information in Estonian verb governments	39
5.	Estonian and Latvian verb government comparison.....	41
5.1.	Analogous Estonian and Latvian verb governments	42
5.1.1.	Estonian illative and Latvian verb government analogs	42
5.1.2.	Estonian partitive and Latvian verb government analogs	43
5.1.3.	Estonian location case kust and Latvian verb government analogs	43
5.1.4.	Estonian allative and Latvian verb government analogs.....	43
5.1.5.	Estonian location case kus and Latvian verb government equivalents	44
5.2.	Similar verb governments in Estonian and Latvian	44
5.2.1.	The person/inanimate difference group	45
5.2.2.	The verb infinitive difference group	48
5.2.3.	Unique examples of similar verb governments.....	48
5.3.	Different Estonian and Latvian verb governments.....	49
5.3.1.	Different verb governments by noun case	50
5.3.2.	Different verb governments by location case.....	68
5.3.3.	Different verb government by postpositional constructions	70
5.3.4.	Disputable different verb governments	73
5.3.5.	Estonian supine verb governments	78
5.4.	The unavailable Estonian verb governments.....	80
5.4.1.	Unavailable Estonian nominative and available Latvian nominative	81
5.4.2.	Unavailable Estonian comitative and available Latvian instrumental	81
5.4.3.	Unavailable Estonian elative and available Latvian construction no + genitive	81
5.5.	Unclassified verb pairs	82
6.	Semantic similarities and differences in Estonian and Latvian verb pairs	83
6.1.	The identical semantics group.....	83
6.2.	The different semantics group.....	85

6.2.1. The verb pairs with different governments and semantics.....	86
6.3. The unclassified group	92
7. Summary and conclusions	93
Eesti ja läti verbireksioonide võrdlus.....	102
Uurimuse sissejuhatus	102
Eesti ja läti keele käänete kirjeldus	103
Verbi ja verbireksiooni mõiste eesti ja läti keeles.....	103
Verbireksiooni liigituse normid	104
Eestikeelsete ja lätikeelsete nimisõnade normid.....	105
Eesti ja läti keele kohakäänete normid	105
Eestikeelsete ja lätikeelsete tagasõnade ning eessõnade normid	106
Muud reksioonide normid.....	107
Täiendav grammatiline informatsioon eestikeelsetes verbireksioonides	108
Uurimuse tulemused ja kokkuvõte	109
Sources and references	118
Research sources	118
References	118
Appendix	120
Appendix 1 – Estonian and Latvian verb government comparison	120
Appendix 2 – Estonian and Latvian verb comparison verb government occurrences by category	230
Appendix 3 – Estonian and Latvian different verb governments.....	240

Preface

Estonians and Latvians, and their respective ancestors, have been neighbors for several centuries, during which language contact has been inevitable. This has led to an amount of people, whose mother tongue is one of the mentioned languages, at a certain period of their lives acquire skills of the other language due to academic, economic, social and other reasons. The same also applies for Estonians and Latvians of today, who are interested to study each other's language. As it is for Estonians, who study Latvian, and vice versa, many problems arise during language acquisition that makes learning it difficult. One of the main problems is verb governance.

The main aim of this research is to study and compare analogous, similar and different verb governments in Estonian and Latvian, and explain how different verb governments are illustrated. The focus in the research is put on different verb governments between both languages and details them accordingly. The research also aims to analyze how verb semantics may alleviate or exacerbate verb governance problems for Latvians wishing to study Estonian and vice versa.

Considering the main aims the research questions are:

- 1) What are the analogous, similar and different verb governments between Estonian and Latvian?
- 2) What are the most common analogous, similar and different verb governments?

This research is partially inspired by the Bachelor's thesis *Verbirektsioonide erinevusi eesti ja läti keeles* (The verb government differences in Estonian and Latvian) (2015) by Santa Liepiņa at the University of Latvia. The research's main aim was to analyze different Estonian and Latvian verb governments from Raili Pool's *Eesti keele verbirektsioone* (Estonian verb governments) (1999) and attempt to explain the basis for these differences. From the 563 available verb governments in *Eesti keele verbirektsioone* the research found only 64 verbs with different governments in both languages. However, the research was limited in scope and execution for focusing only on the verbs that were

included in one source and most of the differences were not presented in the research itself.

The current research aims to expand the ideas set out by Liepiņa (2015). This includes and explains not only differing verb governments, but also the governments that are considered analogous or similar in nature.

To achieve the research aims Estonian verbs with Latvian translations are collected. After that the verbs are supplemented with relevant grammatical information, classified into several categories and analyzed on basis of analogy, similarity and difference. Verbs with no grammatical information are classified in other categories.

The research utilizes the quantitative method that allows to process large volumes of data considering the source of the Estonian verbs and Latvian translations – the Latvian Language Agency’s *Igauņu-latviešu vārdnīca* (Estonian-Latvian dictionary) (2015) that encompasses more than 40 000 entries.

To determine verb governments for each language a handful of sources are used. For Estonian verbs the research uses Raili Pool’s *Eesti keele verbirektsioone* (Estonian verb governments) (1999) and the Estonian Language Institute’s (*Eesti Keele Instituut*) *Eesti keele põhisõnavara sõnastik* (Estonian language basic vocabulary) (2014). For Latvian verbs the main source is *Igauņu-latviešu vārdnīca* (2015) as a source for the relevant grammatical information is not available.

The research is composed of several parts:

- The sources and literature chapter provides information on the material used in the research;
- The theoretical background provides the theoretical base of the research with explanations on noun cases, verb governance, etc.;
- The empirical background chapter provides information on the research process and principles;
- The analysis summarizes the research results that are classified by categories and semantic groups with commentary and examples;

- The conclusion provides a summary of the research and results;
- The appendix provides a full list of the Estonian verbs and Latvian translations along with relevant grammatical information that are used to achieve the research goals.

1. Method of research

The empirical part of the research studies and compares the Estonian and Latvian verb governments, which contains a considerable amount of data, thus the method for this research is the quantitative method.

The quantitative method has received several definitions and interpretations from different researchers, which allows to find the most suitable to reach one's research goals. In defining the quantitative method, Robert Murray Thomas has simply characterized it as a method that gives advantage to volume and measurement (Thomas 2003:1). Harvey Russell Bernard additionally emphasizes the notion of most quantitative methods being used as tools for data analysis and regularity detection (Bernard 2011:339). Definitions similar with Thomas' and Bernard's come from Gary King, Robert Owen Keohane and Sidney Verba, who describe the quantitative method as based on numerical measurements of certain phenomena (King, Keogane, Verba 1994:3). The same authors also reference to Corrine Glesne and Alan Peshkin, who say that objectivity is the most important aspect of this method (King, Keohane, Verba 1994:6).

2. Description of research sources and theoretical literature

2.1. Research sources

The research that compares the Estonian and Latvian verb governments requires suitable sources that shape its foundations. Despite the main goal that requires large quantities of data the research needs only a handful of sources.

The main source of research data is the *Igauņu-latviešu vārdnīca* (Estonian-Latvian dictionary; hereafter ELD) (2015), whose managing editor is University of Tartu researcher *Dr.phil* Valts Ernštreits and is compiled by Valts Ernštreits, Marika Muzikante and Maima Grīnberga. The dictionary was made with the support of the Estonian-Latvian cross-border co-operation program and contains more than 40 000 keywords in either language and is a completely new material, which provides an extensive and modern tool for translation and language acquisition with various language examples and grammatical information (LVAA 2015). It has two variants – a printed version and a webpage version that is available to all and updated over time with keywords not found in the printed version (ELDa 2015: 7).

The dictionary provides all the necessary research data, which is supplemented with the required grammatical information and classified in groups. For selecting data the webpage version of the dictionary was prioritized over the printed version due to the higher keyword count (52 986 keywords) and accessibility.

The sources on Estonian verb government information for the research are Raili Pool's *Eesti keele verbirektsioone* (Estonian language verb governments; EKV) (1999) and the Estonian Language Institute's (*Eesti Keele Instituut*) *Eesti keele põhisõnavara sõnastik* (Estonian language basic vocabulary; EKPS) (2014). The sources were selected due individual reasons – Pool's book for its high volume of Estonian verb government information (the book contains 563 governments with examples) and the EKPS for its selection of the 5000 basic words in Estonian, which also provides government information on several of its verbs. Unfortunately, information on Latvian verb governments is not available in the same manner as their Estonian counterparts. Instead Latvian verb governments were extracted from the examples provided by the ELD.

2.2. Theoretical literature

This section describes the publications that have supplemented the research with the necessary theoretical basis.

One of the cornerstones for this research is Huno Rätsep's book *Eesti keele lihtlause tüübid* (Types of simple sentences in Estonian language; EKLIT) (1978). Rätsep emphasizes during its introductory parts that his work is aimed at researching Estonian simple sentences and their types, as well as the relations between the verb and the relation its extension has with its government (Rätsep 1978: 6 – 10). This book provides the background on Estonian verb government basics and the types of governments. The book also gives information on verb valency as well as facultative and obligatory verb governments.

The research topic is closely connected with Estonian syntax that requires suitable sources. The grammar book by the Estonian Science Academy and Estonian Language Institute *Eesti keele grammatika II* (Estonian language grammar II; hereafter EKG2) (1993) provide ample information on sentence formation and the relation between the elements that make up a sentence. Considering a government's connection with a verb and its extensions, both play a role in sentence formation.

To describe verbs and their nature in the Estonian language, the most suitable source is the Estonian Language Institute's *Eesti keele käsiraamat* (Estonian language handbook; EKK) (2007). The book is intended to offer information on a wide variety of subjects about the Estonian language, such as transitive and intransitive verbs, in an easily comprehensible manner.

With Estonian being the base language of research, the Latvian language also requires explanation about its grammar and verb governments. The main source of information on this subject is the Latvian Language Institute's *Latviešu valodas gramatika* (Latvian language grammar; LVG) (2013). Karl Aben's *Eesti-läti sõnaraamat* (Estonian-Latvian dictionary; ELS) (1967) provides a chapter by Tõnu Karma called *Īss pārskats par igauņu valodas gramatiku* (A short overview of Estonian grammar), which

provides a short overview of Estonian grammar in Latvian, is used as the primary source to illustrate the differences between Estonian and Latvian grammar.

To illustrate the semantic differences between Estonian and Latvian verbs the research utilizes Volume 6 of the Estonian Language Institute's *Eesti seletav sõnaraamat* (Explanatory Dictionary of the Estonian Language; hereafter EKSS) (2009). The dictionary is also used for further grammatical information during the research.

For offering Estonian verbs for non-Estonian speakers in English, the language of the research, Enn Veldi's *Eesti-inglise sõnaraamat* (Estonian-English dictionary; hereafter EED) (2002) provides the required translations.

3. Theoretical research background

3.1. Cases in Estonian and Latvian

Research directly connected to verb governance requires explanation of noun cases found in Estonian and Latvian. According to the *Oxford Illustrated Dictionary* (2005), a case is the relation of a word to other words in a sentence and a form of a noun, adjective and pronoun expressing said relation (OID 2005:130).

3.1.1. Estonian noun cases

The Estonian noun case system has 14 cases, but considering singular and plural the Estonian case system has 28 case forms (EKK 2007: 238).

The following table (Table 4.1) (EKK 2007: 239) presents the Estonian cases with their corresponding case questions and case endings with the word *siil* (hedgehog):

Table 4.1. Estonian cases with corresponding case questions and examples.

Estonian case	Case question	Example
nominative	kes/mis	siil
genitive	kelle/mille	siili
partitive	keda/mida	siili
illative	kellesse/millesse	siilisse
inessive	kelles/milles	siilis
elative	kellest/millest	siilist
allative	kellele/millele	siilile
adessive	kellel/milleg	siilil
ablative	kellelt/millelt	siililt
translative	kelleks/milleks	siiliks
terminative	kelleni/milleni	siilini
essive	kellena/millena	siilina
abessive	kelleta/milleta	siilita
comitative	kellega/millega	siiliga

3.1.2. Latvian noun cases

The Latvian noun case system traditionally holds 7 cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, locative and vocative (LVG 2013: 344). In Latvian grammar case is defined as a form of a noun that displays certain semantic and syntactic functions in a sentence, and is usually expressed with an ending, for example, *kok-s*, *kok-a*, *kok-am*, *kok-u* (LVI 2013: 344). The cases with corresponding case questions and examples of the word *ezis* (hedgehog) are displayed in the following table (Table 4.2) (LVG 2013: 344):

Table 4.2. Latvian cases with corresponding case questions and examples.

Latvian case	Case question	Example
nominative	kas?	ezis
genitive	kā?	eža
dative	kam?	ezim
accusative	ko?	ezi
instrumental	ar ko?	ar ezi
locative	kur?	ezi
vocative	without question	ezi!

Unlike Estonian grammar, Latvian nouns are divided into male and female gender categories. Along with differing case endings, nouns in Latvian are also divided into 6 separate declensions – 3 for male nouns and 3 for female nouns (LVG 2013: 357).

The first declension consists of masculine nouns that have the endings *-s* and *-š* in singular nominative, for example, *koks* (tree), *ceļš* (road), etc. (LVG 2013: 358).

The second declension consists of masculine words with the ending *-is* in singular nominative, for example, *skapis* (closet), *brālis* (brother), etc. (LVG 2013: 358 – 360).

The third declension consists of male gendered nouns with the ending *-us* in singular nominative, for example, *medus* (honey), *ledus* (ice), etc. (LVG 2013: 361 – 363).

The fourth declension consists of feminine nouns that have the ending *-a* in singular nominative, for example, *māja* (house), *māsa* (sister), etc. (LVG 2013: 363, 364).

The fifth declension consists of female gendered words that have the ending *-e* in singular nominative, for example, *egle* (spruce), *krīze* (crisis), etc. (LVG 2013: 364 – 365).

The sixth declension consists of female gendered words that have the ending *-s* in singular nominative, for example, *pils* (castle), *kūts* (barn), etc. (LVG 2013: 365 – 366).

It should be noted that each declension has also a plural ending, however, traditionally the declensions are sorted by their singular nominative endings.

3.2. The differences and similarities between Estonian and Latvian cases

As established beforehand Estonian and Latvian have considerably different systems of noun cases. This section primarily describes the differences and similarities of Estonian and Latvian cases as they are presented by Karma's (1967) *A short overview of Estonian grammar*. The overview is presented in Latvian and its goal is to describe the Estonian grammar to Latvian speakers as well as present grammar differences.

Karma's overview is intended for Latvians to serve as an introduction to Estonian grammar and the differences of both languages from the perspective of the Latvian language, however, the nature of the overview allows for Estonian readers to also understand the contents of the material from their linguistic viewpoint. It is for this reason that Karma's work is the sole source of information in this research about case differences in both languages.

3.2.1. The differences between Estonian and Latvian case systems

There are twice as many cases in Estonian than Latvian – 14 and 7, respectively. Another key difference is the Estonian paradigm where the same word endings apply to

both singular and plural words. For Latvian native speakers the plural partitive and singular illative provide difficulties (Karma 1967: 571). The following differences are supplemented with examples and the parts different in both languages are bolded.

Nominative between Estonian and Latvian is generally the same, however, there are some differences that influence verb governance:

- 1) In Estonian nominative is also used as a total object case instead of the Latvian accusative, for example, *osta raamat!* – *nopērc grāmatu!* (Buy a **book!**);
- 2) Addressing someone in Estonian instead of the Latvian vocative, for example, *Peeter, tule siia!* – *Pēter, nāc šurp!* (**Peter**, come here!);
- 3) In the literary Latvian instrumental's place, for example, *mees läheb metsa, kirves käes – vīrs iet uz mežu ar cirvi rokās* (A man goes to the forest **with an ax** in hand);

Genitive, like nominative, is similar in both languages, however, in Estonian the genitive form is usually used in the first part of compounds. Several other differences connected with verb governance are listed below:

- 1) It is used as one of the total object cases in place of the Latvian accusative, for example, *ostsin raamatu – nopirku grāmatu* (I bought a **book**);
- 2) The case is used for attributes, whose descriptive word is found in one of the final 4 Estonian cases, for example, *väikese lapsena – kā mazs bērns* (**As a small** child);
- 3) Prepositions and postpositions in Estonian are used in conjunction with genitive, while in Latvian they are used with either genitive or accusative, for example, *räägin Eesti kohta – runāju par Igauniju* (I'm talking **about Estonia**). (Karma 1967: 577 – 578)

Partitive is similar with Latvian accusative, however, during translation from Estonian to Latvian it can also be interpreted as a genitive. The differences that distinguish Estonian partitive from the Latvian accusative are listed below:

- 1) Used as a partial object case, for example, *jõin vett – dzeru üdeni* (I was drinking **water**). The object can also be the da-infinitive partitive, for example, *ma tahan võimelda – es gribu vingrot* (I want **to exercise**);
- 2) Used as a partial subject case, for example, *klaasis on vett – glāzē ir üdens* (The **water** is in a glass). The subject can also be the da-infinitive partitive, for example, *võimelda on kasulik – vingrot ir derīgi* (It is useful **to exercise**);
- 3) Used as partial predicative case, for example, *Tartu on Eesti kaunimaid linnu – Tartu ir viena no Igaunijas skaistākajām pilsētām* (Tartu is one **of** Estonia's **most beautiful cities**). The predicative can also be the da-infinitive partitive, for example, *töö on teha – darbs ir jādara, darbs ir darāms* (Work **needs to be done**);
- 4) Used in conjunction with numbers, except 1, for example, *kaks raamatut – divas grāmatas* (**Two books**);
- 5) Used in conjunction with measuring adverbs, for example, *palju tööd – daudz darba* (A lot of **work**);
- 6) Used in conjunction with negation, for example, *mul ei ole raamatut – man nav grāmatas* (I do not have **books**);
- 7) In the place of Latvian divisible genitive, for example, *pudel piima – pudele piena* (A bottle of **milk**);
- 8) In the place of Latvian property genitive, for example, *suur kasvu mees – liela auguma vīrs* (**A tall** man);
- 9) Location description, for example, *põhja pool Tartut – ziemeļos no Tartu* (**North of Tartu**);
- 10) Together with various verbs that have different governments in Latvian, for example, *tānan sind (partitive) – pateicos tev (dative)* (Thank **you**);
- 11) Together with prepositions and postpositions in Estonian, while in Latvian analogue prepositions are used together with genitive, for example, *pärast kooli – pēc skolas* (After **school**) (Karma 1967: 578 – 579).

Cases regarding location are interesting between Estonian and Latvian. Where Latvian has only one location case, the locative, Estonian has six in total. The Estonian

location cases continue to divide into two additional groups – indoor and outdoor cases (Karma 1967: 579).

The indoor cases (*sisekohakäänded*) can not only describe a location, but also the level of contact an object has with any given surface. The first of the indoor cases is the illative, which has either the ending *-sse* or more commonly the so-called short illative ending. The illative describes an indoor place towards which something is moving or moved, among other functions, for example, *kallas piima pudelisse – ielēja pienu pudelē* (Poured milk **in bottle**). (Karma 1967: 581 – 582)

The inessive (*-s*) case in Estonian can be considered the most direct equivalent of Latvian locative, however, not all their functions correlate. It describes location, space or bounded area in which something is located or happening, among others features, for example, *piim on pudelis - piens ir pudelē* (Milk is **in the bottle**). (Karma 1967: 582)

The Estonian elative (*-st*) can be translated in many instances as the Latvian construction with a preposition *par + accusative* or *no + genitive* as well as a location, space or bounded area from which something moving or being moved, among other features, for example, *kallas piima pudelist klaasi – lēja pienu no pudeles glāzē* (Poured milk **from the bottle** into a glass). (Karma 1967: 582 – 584)

Outdoor cases (*väljakohakäänded*) are somewhat more interesting as their function in many cases seems to be similar with Latvian dative. The allative (*-le*) case has the function for defining a surface, field, unbounded space to which something is moving towards to, for example, *pani raamatu lauale - lika grāmatu uz galda* (Put a book **on the table**). (Karma 1967: 585 – 586)

The adessive case (*-l*) bears the function of defining a surface, field, unbounded space where something is located, and other features, for example, *raamat on laual – grāmata ir uz galda* (A book is **on the table**). It, like the allative case, is closely similar with the Latvian dative. (Karma 1967: 585 – 586)

The ablative (*-lt*) bears the function of defining a surface, field, unbounded space from which something is moving or moved away, and other features, for example, *võttis*

raamatu laualt – paņēma grāmatu no galda (Took a book **from the table**). (Karma 1967: 586 – 587)

The rest of the Estonian cases are mostly bearing functions that the Latvian language has no case for and they are usually expressed by using a preposition. However, it is imperative to note that in singular the modifier following the Latvian prepositions is either in accusative, dative or genitive, while in plural the prepositions utilize the dative (and common instrumental) form (LVG 2013: 625).

The first of these Estonian cases is the translative (*-ks*), which is usually translated as a Latvian dative and nominative expressing purpose, for example, *poiss oli suvel maal karjaseks – zēns pa vasaru laukos bija par ganu* (The boy was **a shepherd** during summer). The translative, which in Latvian is expressed as the construction with preposition *par* + *accusative*. (Karma 1967: 588)

The Estonian terminative (*-ni*) is translated as the Latvian construction with preposition *līdz* + *dative*, for example, *Riiast Tallinnani on 300 kilomeetrit – no Rīgas līdz Tallinai ir 300 kilometru* (The distance **from Riga to Tallinn** is 300 kilometers) (Karma 1967: 588).

The Estonian essive (*-na*) is typically translated as the Latvian construction with preposition *par* + *accusative*, *Kronvalds töötas Tartus seminari õpetajana – Kronvalds strādāja Tartu par semināra skoloitāju* (Kronvalds worked in Tartu as **a seminar teacher**) (Karma 1967: 589).

The Estonian abessive (*-ta*) is used with the preposition *ilma* (without) and translated as the Latvian construction with preposition *bez* + *genitive*, for example, (*ilma*) *suure huvita – bez lielas intereeses* (**Without serious interest**) (Karma 1967: 589).

The final case is the Estonian comitative (*-ga*) is fundamentally the same as the Latvian instrumental and its prepositional construction *ar* + *accusative*, for example, *ema läks lapsega jalutama – māte gāja ar bērnu pastaigāties* (the mother went out for a walk **with her child**) (Karma 1967: 589).

3.2.2. The similarities between Estonian and Latvian case systems

Karma (1967) in his overview of Estonian grammar already noted that in both languages the nominative and genitive cases function fundamentally the same, with the case question being identical (Karma 1967: 586 – 587).

The partitive case in Estonian was likened to the Latvian accusative. Although they share the same case question and both can be translated into each other, the overview provided by Karma noted several key differences, meaning that during translation the context is important in which either of the cases is used (Karma 1967: 588).

Karma's overview likened the Latvian locative with the 6 Estonian location cases. However, upon closer inspection, only 2 cases – the inessive and adessive – can be directly translated into locative. The illative and allative translation into locative is heavily related to the context of the translated sentence. Karma also notes that the illative and allative, whose question is *kuhu*, is more directly translated as the construction with preposition *uz kurieni*. The elative and ablative cases with their question *kust*, according to Karma, more closely resembles the construction with preposition *no kurienes* (Karma 1967: 579 – 587).

An interesting point of similarity is between the Latvian dative and Estonian allative and adessive. Karma notes that allative has the function of *that which is given, provided, made or done to somebody* and adessive has the function of *that which somebody has* – both are dative functions as well. However, this similarity is cause for hurdles in studying Estonian for Latvian speakers (Karma 1967: 584 – 586).

The Latvian instrumental is likened to the Estonian comitative in a near identical fashion. Karma notes a small functional difference between the two, but mostly both cases are translated and/or used the same (Karma 1967: 589).

The rest of the Estonian cases – translative, terminative, essive and abessive – have no direct equivalents in Latvian cases. In translating they are substituted with various Latvian constructions with prepositions – translative as *par + accusative*, terminative as

līdz + *dative*, essive as *par* + *accusative* and abessive as *bez* + *genitive* (Karma 1967: 588 – 589).

3.3. Verb in Estonian and Latvian

3.3.1. Verb in Estonian

In Estonian verbs (Estonian: *teigusõna*) are divided into 4 categories: simple verbs (*lihtteigusõnad*), compound verbs (*liitteigusõnad*), phrasal verbs (*ühendteigusõnad*) and expression verbs (*väljendteigusõnad*) (EKK 2007: 172; Rätsep 1978: 21).

Simple verbs are considered those that are constructed from a single word root, such as *jooma* (to drink), *ujuma* (to swim), *magama* (to sleep), etc. (EKK 2007: 172).

Compound verbs are a rare occurrence in Estonian, but such verbs are formed from two word roots, such as *alakoormama* (to underutilize) and *siirdistutama* (to transplant). The structure of the verb is not changed when used in a sentence (EKK 2007: 173).

Phrasal verbs usually consist of two units – a verb and an adverb. Such a combination usually gives the verb a different meaning than it originally had. This group has verbs such as *alla kirjutama* (to sign), *ära minema* (to leave), etc. Some of the phrasal verbs can also be presented as compound verbs and vice versa. For example, *ülehindama* (to overestimate, to overrate) can also be used as *üle hindama* (EKK 2007: 173; Rätsep 1978: 26 – 29).

Expression verbs also consist of two parts – a verb and a noun or a pronoun. For example, these verbs are *jalga laskma* (to make off) and *kindlaks tegema* (to make sure). It is also possible for expression verbs to contain inflected forms, for example, *ühist keelt leidma* (to find common language) (EKK 2007: 173; Rätsep 1978: 21 – 26).

The verbs can also take on simple forms or compound forms. Simple forms are verbs in the simple present tense and simple past tense, for example, *asuma* (to be located) -> *asun*, *asus* and *kirjutama* (to write) -> *kirjutan*, *kirjutan*. Compound forms regularly

describe either compounds with the verb *olema* or negation, for example, *kirjutama* -> *ei kirjuta* -> *olen kirjutanud* (EKK 2007: 173 – 174).

3.3.2. Verb in Latvian

In Latvian verbs (Latvian: *darbības vārds*) are independent words that express activity or condition and have the grammatical categories of time, mood and voice (LVG 2013: 456).

The verb infinitive is its base form that only expresses the action in the most general sense. This does not express a time, personal or numerical condition (LVG 2013: 460).

Being a typical Indo-European verb system, Latvian verbs have four categories in total: person, tense, mood and voice (Kalnača 2014: 74).

The person category consists of 3 persons in both singular and plural. To express the person in Latvian a user has three ways to do so:

- 1) Synthetic verb forms are supplemented with various personal endings;
- 2) Analytic verb forms that match with finite forms of auxiliary verbs;
- 3) In the event of a lack of a personal ending for a verb, then personal pronouns, nouns and words with the function of a noun are acceptable substitutes (Paegle 2003: 92 – 93, referenced in Kalnača 2014: 84).

In most cases the suffix *-u*, *-i* and *-a* signal a first, second and third person singular subject respectively (LVG 2013: 519).

Grammatical tense is used to describe the time in which an activity takes place (Kalnača 2014: 80). There are three indefinite tenses: past, present and future. Three compound perfect constructions are also present: present perfect, past perfect and future perfect (Kalnača 2014: 80).

The Latvian verbs usually are described with having the following moods: indicative (*īstenības izteiksme*), imperative (*pavēles izteiksme*), relative (*atstāstījuma*

izteiksme), subjunctive (*vēlējuma izteiksme*) and debitive (*vajadzības izteiksme*) (LVG 2013: 481 – 493).

There are two voices in Latvian: active (*darāmā kārtā*) and passive (*ciešamā kārtā*) (LVG 2013: 502 – 504).

The change of time, person or numbers in verbs is called conjugation. All Latvian verbs are divided into three conjugation groups:

- 1) The first group contains verbs whose infinitive stem does not have a suffix (LVG 2013: 547).
- 2) The second group contains verbs whose infinitive can have suffixes *-ā-*, *-ē-*, *-ī-*, *-o-*, and whose present stem is constructed by adding the present tense suffix to the infinitive stem *-j-* (LVG 2013: 548).
- 3) The third group contains verbs with the suffixes *-ī-*, *-inā-*, *-ā-*, *-ē-*, and the verbs whose present stem is built by reducing the stem of the infinitive (LVG 2013: 548 – 549).

3.3.3. Transitive and intransitive verbs in Estonian and Latvian

Transitive verbs in Estonian are considered those that bring about some form of activity. They express activity aimed at the object, which intends to influence the object in a specific matter or calls for change in general (Metslang et al. 2003: 30).

Transitive verbs in Latvian express a verb's ability to bind with an object in the accusative case, or in more rare cases with the genitive case (LVG 2013: 507).

Transitive verbs in both languages are also known as causatives (Metslang et al. 2003: 30; LVG 2013: 511). In Estonian transitive verbs are typically identified with suffixes *-ta-*, *-t-* or *-nda-* (Metslang et al. 2003: 33) and in Latvian with the suffix *-inā-*, but *-ē-* and *-ī-* suffixes are also possible (LVG 2013: 510).

In contrast intransitive verbs in Estonian do not influence the object, but rather the subject (Metslang et al. 2003: 31), while in Latvian intransitive verbs simply do not bind with an object unlike their transitive counterparts (LVG 2013: 507).

3.3.4. Reflexive verbs in Estonian and Latvian

Reflexive verbs in Estonian express activity that is either aimed at the subject or is happening to the subject (EKK 2007: 376 – 377), but a transitive verb is also capable of expressing reflexive meaning if paired with the object *end* (oneself) (Metslang et al. 2003: 32).

Reflexive verbs in Latvian are divided into three categories: subject reflexive verbs, where the activity is concentrated towards the subject, and the subject and object are fully or partially matches (LVG 2013: 512); object reflexive verbs, where the activity is concentrated towards the object (LVG 2013: 514); stateless reflexive verbs, where the agent is not present or is expressed as an experiencing subject in the dative case (LVG 2013: 515).

In Estonian reflexive verbs are identified with the suffixes *-u-*, *-du-*, *-bu-* and *-bi-* (EKK 2007: 376 – 377), but in Latvian with the postpositional formant *-s*, but examples show that the infinite ending to reflexive verbs is typically *-ties* (LVG 2013: 511).

3.4. Verb governance

3.4.1. Verb governance in Estonian

To understand verb governance (*verbirektsioon*), or rection, it is necessary to first know what the constituents of a sentence in Estonian are. According to Estonian grammar (*Eesti keele grammatika II*) sentence constituents are connected and function as a single unit under a hierarchical structure (EKG2 1993: 7 – 8). Estonian has three types of grammatical relations:

- 1) *Coordination*, which connects constituents that share syntactic features;
- 2) *Predication*, which is the relationship between a subject and a verb;

3) *Subordination*, in which a constituent influences the grammatical form of another constituent. (EKG2 1993: 7 – 8)

Verb governance falls under the subordination category that further divides into two additional subcategories: congruence, where the grammatical form of the base influences the grammatical form of the modifier and governance, where the lexical and grammatical form of the base influences the grammatical form of the modifier (EKG2 1993: 7 – 8).

According to Rätsep (1978) the definition of rection as a relationship that words share in a sentence and how these words are dependent on one another (Rätsep 1978: 62 – 65).

Verb governments can be divided into five distinct groups in accordance to the modified part, highlighted in bold:

1) *Case government*, where the modifier's meaning influences the modifier. For example, *Me kirjutame raamatut* (We write **a book**):

2) *Adpositional government*, where the determinative part's meaning bounds the modifier's choice of adposition. For example, *Sa maksad kinos minu eest* (You will pay at the cinema **for** me):

3) *Infinitive government*, where the determinative part's meaning influences as a modifier the verb's infinitive form. For example, *Ta oskab ujuda* (He knows how **to swim**):

4) *A sentence or a statement government*, where the determinative part's meaning bounds as a modifier the type of a sentence or statement. For example, *Me mõtlesime, et te ei tule* (We thought **that you would not come**):

5) *Substitution class government*, where the determinative part's meaning influences the modifier's place in a substitution class with grammatical attributes. For example, *Seintel rippusid maalid* (The paintings were hanged **on the walls**) (Rätsep 1978: 62 – 65).

To move forward it is also vital to describe to which class the responsive base word belongs to. The Estonian verb rection relationships are divided into four groups:

1) *Verb government*, where determinative part is the verb form (finitive or infinitive). For example, the verb forms *peab kinni* (to abide by) and *kinni pidada* (to abide by) in the sentences *Rektor peab kinni traditsioonidest* (The rector abides by traditions) and *Rektor tahab traditsioonidest kinni pidada* (The rector wants to abide by traditions) respectively, having both modifiers in the elative case.

2) *Substantive government*, where the determinative part is a substantive. For example, *Tekkis vastuolu juhtkonna ja revidentide vahel* (A **conflict** arose **between** management and auditors)

3) *Adjective government*, where the determinative part is an adjective. For example, *Organisatsiooni juhtima valiti ülesandest teadlik liige* (**The informed** member of the organization was elected to lead it)

4) *Adverb government*, where the determinative part is an adverb. For example, *Käbi ei kuku kännust kaugele* (The acorn doesn't fall **far**). (Rätsep 1978 62 – 65)

3.4.2. Verb governance in Latvian

One of the key aspects of Latvian verb governance is the role of the accusative case. It generally defines the object towards which an activity is aimed towards most commonly bound to verbs, but it can also be bound with substantive and adjective in rare occasions (LVG 2013: 351).

Prepositions binding with a modifier in singular or plural have a definitive role in Latvian verb governance – if the modifier is in singular, then it follows the preposition in genitive, dative or accusative, but the large majority of prepositions in plural usually require the dative case (LVG 2013: 625).

Prepositions *dēļ*, *labad* and *pēc*, if used to provide causal intent, add the modifier in genitive in singular and plural (LVG 2013: 625).

Depending on the case the modifier in singular is bound with several prepositions:

- 1) Prepositions that are used if the modifier is in genitive: *aiz, apakš, bez, dēļ, iekš, uz, kopš, labad, no, pēc, pie, pirms, priekš, virs, zem* and compound prepositions with *-pus* in the second part;
- 2) The preposition *līdz* is used if the modifier is in dative;
- 3) Prepositions that are used if the modifier is in accusative: *ap, ar, caur, gar, par, pār, pret* and *starp*. (LVG 2013: 626)

Some prepositions can be bound to modifiers in several cases. The preposition *pa* can be bound with the modifier in singular accusative, if the construction defines a place or time, or in singular dative, if the construction defines divisibility or conformity. The preposition *uz* can be bound with a modifier in singular accusative, if the construction defines movement or time, or in singular genitive, if the construction defines location or direction, however, it is not always clear with the preposition *uz* whether it defines movement towards something or movement on to something. (LVG 2013: 626).

3.4.3. Obligatory and facultative governments in Estonian

A simple sentence contains two types of elements – the obligatory that are mandatory and the facultative that are optional (Rätsep 1978: 71).

A sentence omitting its obligatory elements is incomplete. It is also important to note that a finite verb form is considered an obligatory element, which in conjunction with the verb's modifiers can make the sentence complete (Rätsep 1978: 71).

In contrast to their obligatory counterparts, facultative elements are not mandatory in any way – in fact, if a facultative element is removed from a sentence it still maintains its complete status. Another important aspect of facultative elements is their independent status, as they do not have to be complemented by any other element (Rätsep 1978: 71).

Facultative elements are divided into two groups: independent modifiers, whose form does not set the meaning of the determinative word, and the dependent modifiers, whose form does set the meaning of the determinative word (Rätsep 1978: 71).

In terms of verb governments obligatory and facultative elements occur as well. The secondary part of the sentence that is connected and influenced by a verb can be divided into two government groups – obligatory verb governments and facultative verb governments (Rätsep 1978: 72).

3.5. Valency

Traditionally valency is a term associated with chemistry, however, the prominent French linguist Lucien Tesnière applied the term to linguistics (Faulhaber 2011: 3). In linguistic valency the main element of a sentence as well as its main structural determinant is the verb (Faulhaber 2011: 3). Tesnière himself spoke of valency very little, comparing how oxygen attracts hydrogen atoms to create water with how verbs attract actants or “factors” to create clauses (Faulhaber 2011: 4). Despite the fact that after Tesnière several linguists defined the term of verb valency more clearly as well as used it to greater effect, Tesnière’s initial descriptions of the phenomena are suitable for the purposes of this research.

Rätsep (1978) has attempted to explain the meaning of verb valency by saying that Tesnière’s approach relies on establishing dependency between words where every connection connects a managing unit with a complaisant unit and every managing unit that dominates over a complaisant creates a unified node (Rätsep 1978: 66).

The Latvian linguist Inta Freimane (1983) in her work *Latviešu valodas skaņu verbi* (Latvian language phonetic verbs) speaks of how verb valency as a term primarily deals with unity that is both semantic and structural in its nature (Freimane 1983: 36). An interesting point raised by Freimane is that not only the meaning of the verb is important in verb valency, but also the meaning of its respective actants (Freimane 1983: 36).

The most prominent element in verb valency is an actant, which displays beings or objects that explicitly take part in a certain process (Rätsep 1978: 66). In sentence *Anna annab oma raamatu Kaisale* (Anna gives her book to Kaisa) the words *Anna*, *raamatu* and *Kaisale* are considered as actants. The importance of actants in terms of verb governance is that they are subjected directly to it and can be as either substantives or their equivalents (Rätsep 1978: 66). According to Tesnière a verb can have up to three

actants, however, the verb is not obliged to use all its possible actants or any at all. (Rätsep 1978: 66 – 67).

Despite the verb playing the prominent role, the number of actants is also capable to vary the nature of the verb. This idea, according to Rätsep (1978), stems from Tesnière, who also eventually presents the definition to verb valency as the number of actants what a given verb manages is called verb valency (Rätsep 1978: 67).

4. Research process and principles

4.1. Research process

To ascertain the data for the research, an analysis of the *Estonian-Latvian dictionary* webpage database is carried out. For research purposes access to the *Estonian-Latvian dictionary* database is procured from the Managing Editor of the dictionary. The database provides the option to filter the dictionary keywords by the basic vocabulary of Estonian. The filter is based on various sources that provide information on the most frequently used words in Estonian and basic Estonian vocabulary. The entire database includes more than 50 000 words, but for the research only the first 5000 common and basic words are selected. From these 5000 words only the verbs are selected. In total the filter provides 1672 Estonian verbs and their Latvian translations that are transferred into *Microsoft Excel*.

Many Estonian verbs have more than one Latvian translation in the dictionary. Some verbs, such as the Estonian *saama* (to receive, to get), have 9 translations. To make the research more comprehensive none of the Latvian translations are excluded.

All verbs in the filtered 5000 words are selected for analysis. This includes phrasal verbs, for example, *lahti ütlema* (to renounce, to disown), and homonyms, for example, *aitama* (to help) and *aitama* (to signal an end of an activity).

After the transfer to *Microsoft Excel* all Estonian verbs are supplemented with the necessary verb government information from Pool's (1999) *Estonian verb governments (Eesti keele verbirektsioone)*. However, not all words in the table are supplemented and not all verbs found in Pool's book are available in the table. To provide more verb governments for the table additional information is selected from the Estonian Basic vocabulary (*Eesti keele põhisõnavara sõnastik*). Out of the 1672 verbs only 573 are supplemented with information from both sources and selected for further analysis.

The 573 Estonian verbs that received the required grammatical information have their Latvian counterparts receive the same treatment. However, any official documentation on Latvian verb governance is not available for research either by not

existing or being unknown. To counter this, Latvian examples from the *Estonian-Latvian dictionary* are selected as the source of the verb government. The necessary information is extracted by locating the verb and its extension, and the grammatical question to which the extension answers to is deemed as the verb's government in the context of this research. Unfortunately, this kind of method is mostly based on interpretation, which in turn raises the potential volume of mistakes.

After both Estonian verbs and their Latvian translations are supplemented with relevant grammatical information, they are classified into several categories for analysis whose guiding principles are described in the following chapter. These groups are described in detail as well as presented in alphabetical order in the appendix.

4.2. Classification of Estonian verbs and Latvian translations

4.2.1. Classification of verbs into groups

To make the data more manageable and easy to use, a system to classify the remaining 573 Estonian verbs is used.

Each Estonian verb is considered as a separate group – from the 573 words a total of 488 verb groups are formed. This group includes the simple verb form and its phrasal form, however, the defining element of the group is always the simple form. For example, the verbs *saama* (to receive, to get, to obtain, to gain, to become) and *aru saama* (to understand, to comprehend, to get) both fall under the verb group *saama*. This also extends to verbs that do not have their simple forms in the data, for example, in the data a group *üttelema* (to say, to tell) is found, but its only unit is the phrasal verb *lahti üttelema* (to renounce, to disown, to disclaim, to give up).

All Estonian verbs and their Latvian translations with accompanying verb government information are found in the appendix as Appendix 1.

4.2.2. Classification by Estonian-Latvian verb pairs

Considering how the number between Estonian verbs and their Latvian translations is not directly comparable the research introduces verb pairs between

Estonian and Latvian units. In total the data includes 2146 verb pairs. The number is explained with:

- 1) Most of the Estonian verbs have more than one Latvian translation, thus numerous occurrences of a single verb are accounted for. An example is the verb *minema* (to go) that has 7 occurrences in the data because it receives 7 translations;
- 2) Several Estonian verb governments have more than one equivalent in Latvian, thus the amount of some translations double. The Estonian verb governments and their equivalents are described in detail in chapter 5.3.

4.2.3. Classification of verb groups into tables

Each Estonian verb, its governments and Latvian equivalents with additional designations are transferred from *Microsoft Excel* into *Microsoft Word* and separated in columns, for example:

Estonian verb	government	Latvian verb	government
---------------	------------	--------------	------------

The table's first two rows are reserved for the Estonian verb and its government, and following two rows are for their Latvian equivalents respectively. The table may also include additional columns with additional information, however these are described in detail in the following sections.

This grouping principle may change slightly depending on how many governments the verbs have as well as how many Latvian translations a single Estonian verb has.

4.2.4. Classification by verb government category

The classification takes the Estonian verb and its corresponding governments and compares these to their Latvian equivalents. Considering the differences both languages have they are classified on the principle of verb governments similarities and differences – either the governments are analogous, similar in certain respects or

completely different. According to criteria, there are 3 categories, each based on a set of values:

- 1) *The analogous verb government category*, indicated by the number 1 in the data, which includes verbs with analogous governments;
- 2) *The similar verb government category*, indicated by the number 2 in the data, which includes verbs with similar governments in certain respects;
- 3) *The different verb government category*, indicated by the number 3 in the data, which includes verbs with completely different governments;

The different verb government category during analysis is divided into several main sub-groups, which are:

- 1) different verb governments by noun case;
- 2) different verb governments by postpositional constructions;
- 3) different verb governments by location case;
- 4) disputable different verb governments;
- 5) others

Considering that each Estonian verb can have more than one government and a single verb can be in more than one category, it is possible that the categories overlap at several verbs. During analysis this is taken into account.

Each verb government category and its sub-groups is described in greater detail in each category's analysis in chapter 6.

4.2.5. Issues of classification by verb government

The described classification by verb government in the previous chapter provides no issues during categorization and analysis. During the research process several problems arose. The following is a description of said problems and their solutions.

4.2.5.1. Unavailable Estonian verb governments

During the research process several Estonian verbs are not supplemented with sufficient grammatical information, but their Latvian translations were supplemented

with governments. For example, the Estonian verb *austama* (to honor) is missing a government that could be compared with its Latvian translation's *godināt* government *ar* + *accusative*, making the analysis impossible.

To remedy the situation the Estonian verb is supplemented with information from the ESS, which provides a government that is analogous or similar with its Latvian counterpart. However, since the information is ascertained from outside the research sources the verb with its government is placed in another category. *The unavailable verb government category*, indicated by the number 4 in the data, includes such instances. The category is analyzed as a separate entity and all the governments that are gained from the ESS are put in brackets in the data, i.e., (*millega*).

4.2.5.2. Verbs with no governments

A small number of Latvian translations could not be supplemented with any relevant grammatical information. Such translations include reflexive verbs, prefixes and contrast conjunctions. The inability to supplement these translations arises from their unique qualities in the data.

The Estonian verbs that are translated into these unique cases are not supplemented with any grammatical information as they could not be compared to these Latvian translations. As such *an unclassified category*, indicated by the number 5 in the data, includes verbs with no governments due to these circumstances. This category is analyzed separately from the others and in the place of grammatical information they are indicated by *n/a* in the data.

4.2.6. Categorization by verb semantics

Unlike the previous categorization of verb governments based on Estonian this method categorizes verbs on the premise whether the semantics of an Estonian verb matches with its Latvian translation. To compare the meanings of the verbs and their translations the research utilizes the *Estonian-Latvian dictionary* (2015; ELD) and the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Estonian Language* (2009; EKSS). Each Latvian

translation is compared to a corresponding Estonian verb to determine their semantic similarity, which serves as the premise for three basic categories:

- 1) *The identical semantics category*, indicated by the letter *A* in the data, which consists of verbs that share their semantic meaning in both languages;
- 2) *The different semantics category*, indicated by the letter *B* in the data, which consists of verbs that do not share their semantic meaning in both languages and the Estonian verbs that are presented as a construction in Latvian;
- 3) *The unclassified category*, indicated by the letter *C* in the data, which contains Estonian verb governments that have no direct Latvian equivalent.

Each category and its sub-groups by semantic conformity is described in greater detail during each of their respective analysis in chapter 7.

4.3. Verb government classification norms

The following tables present translations of the Estonian verb governments found in the research data into Latvian. The matching Latvian translations are provided by the *Estonian-Latvian dictionary* and Karma's (1967) Estonian grammar overview in Latvian. The matching English translations are provided by Veldi's (2002) *Estonian-English dictionary*.

The goal of these tables is to present the norms by which Estonian verb governments are compared with their Latvian counterparts. If a government confirms with its Latvian counterpart exactly as stated in the tables, then they are considered analogs. If a government shares some similarities with its Latvian counterpart as stated in the tables, then they are considered partially equal. If a government and its Latvian counterpart have no discernable similarities according to the tables, they are considered different.

Each Estonian government has several Latvian translations however a number were synonyms with other government translations. To construct the norms as definite, not all translations are presented in the final table. This eliminates confusion in certain cases when the same Latvian translation appears for different Estonian governments. The

norms have no less than one but not more than two Latvian translations to their Estonian equivalents, however, exceptions with three equivalents are made in accordance to the fact that the grammar of both languages is significantly different.

These norms are used as the ultimate authority during verb classification and later analysis.

4.3.1. Estonian and Latvian noun case norms

Table 5.1 presents the 14 Estonian case questions translated into Latvian and English accordingly. The translations to Latvian are concluded from Karma's (1967) Estonian grammar overview, either by explicit mention of the translation or from Karma's comments, for example, how nominative in both languages answers the same question. The English translations are from Veldi (2002):

Table 5.1 Estonian cases with their Latvian equivalents.

Estonian case question	Latvian translation	English translation
kes/mis	kas	who / what
kelle/mille	kā	whose / of what
keda/mida	ko	whom / what
kellesse/millesse	uz + accusative / sometimes kur	into whom / into what
kelles/milles	kur	in who / in what
kellest/millest	no + genitive / par + accusative	about whom / about what, made of what
kellele/millele	uz + accusative / kur / kam	to whom / to which
kellel/millel	kur / kam / uz + genitive	who has / what has
kellelt/millelt	no + genitive	from whom / from what
kelleks/milleks	par + accusative	to become who / to become what, for what

kelleni/milleni	līdz + dative	up to whom / up to what, until what
kellena/millena	par + accusative	as who / as what
kelleta/milleta	bez + genitive	without whom / without what
kellega/millega	ar + accusative	with whom / with what

4.3.2. Estonian and Latvian location case norms

The Estonian location case question matching Latvian translations in Table 5.2 are also concluded from Karma's grammar overview, either by explicit mention of the translation or from Karma's comments, while the English translations are provided by Veldi (2002):

Table 5.2 Estonian location cases and their Latvian equivalents.

Estonian location case question	Latvian equivalent	English translation
kuhu	uz + accusative / kur	where to
kus	kur	where
kust	no + genitive	from where

4.3.3. Estonian and Latvian postposition and preposition norms

The following table (Table 5.3) consists of Estonian postpositions found in the research data and their matching Latvian translations. The translations are provided by the *Estonian-Latvian dictionary* and *Estonian-English dictionary*. The postpositions in the data are always found together with the genitive case, creating the Estonian construction “*kelle/mille + postposition*”. However, during translation the Estonian genitive in said construction can become either Latvian genitive postposition or

preposition (*mille peal* -> *uz* + *genitive*), dative postposition (*mille kallale* -> *pie* + *genitive*) or accusative postposition (*mille vastu* -> *pret* + *accusative*):

Table 5.3 Estonian postpositions and their Latvian equivalents.

Estonian postposition	Latvian equivalent	English translation
peal	uz + genitive / pa + accusative	on, on (the) top of
peale	(direction) uz + accusative / par + accusative	on
pealt	no + genitive / uz + genitive	from
pool	pie + genitive / pusē	side
poole	(direction) uz + accusative / (direction) pie + genitive	towards
poolt	no + genitive / par + accusative	for, in favor of
ees	genitive + priekšā	ahead, in front of, before
eest	no + genitive / par + accusative	for
juurde	(direction) pie + genitive	to
juures	pie + genitive	at, by, near, close to, next to
juurest	no + genitive	from
kätte	(direction) rokās	receive, get
kāes	rokās	in one's hand
käest	no + genitive	take off
alla	(direction) zem + genitive	under, below, beneath, down
all	zem + genitive	under, below, beneath, down

pärast	pēc + genitive / dēļ + genitive	after, because of
tõttu	dēļ + genitive	because of
üle	pār + accusative / par + accusative	over, more than, well over
ümber	ap + accusative	around, round
järele	(direction) pēc + genitive	after, for
vastu	pretī + dative / pret + accusative	against, back
suhtes	pret + accusative / par + accusative	in / with regard to, in respect of, in relation to
vahel	starp + accusative	between
kohta	par + accusative	about, for, per
arvelt	uz + genitive	on, from
tagajärjel	genitive + dēļ	consequence, outcome, effect
kallale	(direction) pie + genitive	at, on
järgi	pēc + genitive	in accordance with, according to, by, after
hulka	starp + accusative	among
hulgast	no + genitive	out of, from among
najale	(supporting) uz + accusative / pret + accusative	lean against something
pihta	pa + accusative	at
kasuks	par + accusative	benefit, use

4.3.4. Other government norms

The final table (Table 5.4) consists of other rections found in the research data. Their translations are provided by the *Estonian-Latvian dictionary* and *Estonian-English dictionary*. Of all the possible Estonian verb governments in the data, these appear fewer amount of times:

Table 5.4 **Other Estonian governments and their Latvian equivalents.**

Other Estonian government	Latvian equivalent	English translation
kui kaua	cik ilgi	how long
kui kauaks	cik ilgi	how long
kuidas	kā	how
millal	kad	when
missugune	kāds	what (kind of), what, which
milline	kāds	which, what kind of
milliseks	par + accusative	which, what kind of
mis ajast	no + genitive	from when
mis ajaks	līdz + dative	till when
mis ajani	līdz + dative	till when

4.3.5. Additional grammatical information in Estonian verb governments

During the supplementation of Estonian verbs with relevant grammatical information several of the governments stood out by certain elements. These elements detail:

- 1) governments that are used in conjunction with an object, for example, *kellele* + *O*, with *O* standing in for *object*;

- 2) governments that are used in conjunction with certain *ma-infinitive* forms, for example, *keda* + *-mas*;
- 3) obligatory government with a facultative government in parentheses, for example, *keda* (+ *millest*);
- 4) government as either of the Estonian verb infinitives – *da-inf* and *ma-inf*.

These elements are found in Pool (1999) and intended as additional information for correct government usage. However, during classification and data analysis the presence of these elements in Estonian governments do not influence their comparison with Latvian equivalents, for example, the government *kellele* + *O* is found to be partially equal to *kam*, despite the latter not having any additional information. To ensure greater level of equality between the governments every Latvian government receives a token *O* designation to make it more comparable to their Estonian counterparts.

5. Estonian and Latvian verb government comparison

The chapter provides the results of the research in compiling the Estonian and Latvian verb governments on analogy, similarity or differences. The principles of the compiled groups are described in detail in the previous chapter. Every group has several sub-groups whose emergence and principles are described at each of them.

An overview of the compiled groups is provided by the following chart:

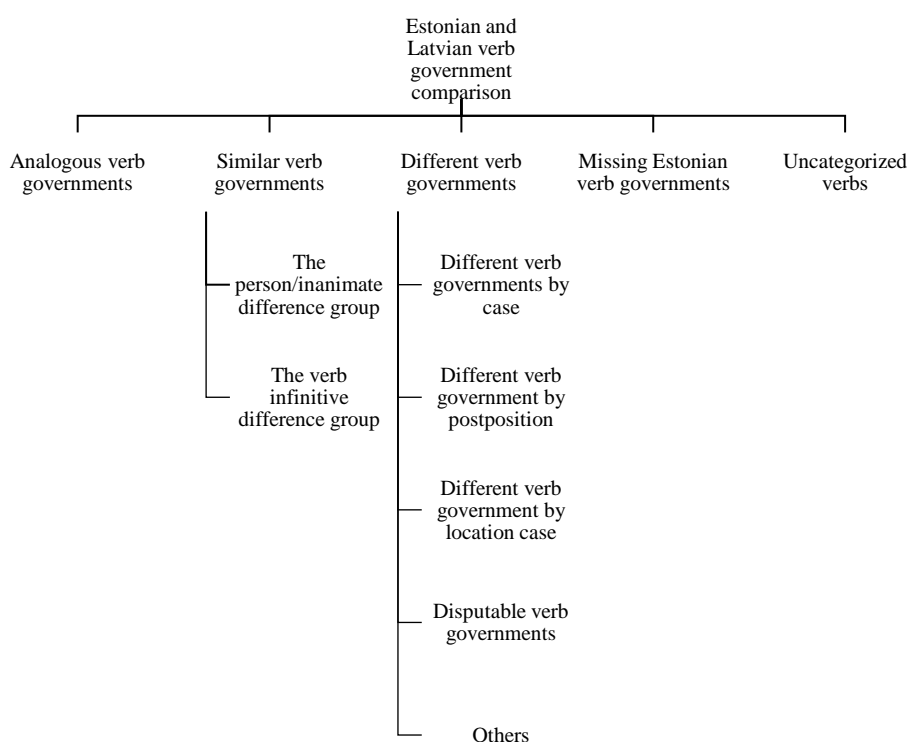


Chart 6.1. **Estonian and Latvian verb governments comparison compiled research groups**

The table does not display the third level of sub-groups that is described in greater detail in the next chapter. The presence of a third level of sub-groups would make the table needlessly complex.

Every compiled group and its subordinates receive a description, which includes the total number of occurrences in the data, and is followed by examples in the sub-groups that are randomly chosen from the data to present its diversity.

5.1. Analogous Estonian and Latvian verb governments

The analogous verb government group consists of all verbs in both languages that have analogous verb governments. In the context of this research analogous governments are functionally similar and contain both person and inanimate designations in the Estonian government. For example, the Estonian partitive has the government of *keda/mida* that is analogous to the Latvian accusative *ko*. The main condition for this category is that the analogous government is applicable directly to both directions – Estonian -> Latvian and Latvian -> Estonian – during language acquisition.

The analogous verb governments are found in 291 verbs out of 573 and in 259 verb groups out of 488. The total number of verb pairs in this category is 737.

Due to the analogous nature of these governments it is reasonable to assume that during language learning process these government pairs do not provide sufficient challenge to either Estonian or Latvian speakers.

The basis for considering two governments as analogous is detailed in the verb classification norms in chapter 4.3.

The five largest sub-groups of the group are described in greater detail and presented by volume, while all others can be found in the appendix as Appendix 1 with both Estonian and Latvian governments present and all Estonian government variations found in the sources. Appendix 2.001 presents the entire list of all analogous verb governments and their occurrences in the data.

5.1.1. Estonian illative and Latvian verb government analogs

The largest sub-group consists of the Estonian location case *kuhu* and Latvian locative *kur* and prepositional construction *uz + accusative*. An Estonian native-speaker must take note that although in Latvian both equivalents of *kuhu* are referring different in both structure and function, both are synonyms and their usage can depend on the context of the sentence (Karma 1967: 580 – 582). However, several verbs in the data provide the opportunity for liberal use of either of *kur* or *uz + accusative* as the equivalent of *kuhu*. This sub-group in total consists of 216 verbs government pairs. The examples are of the

Estonian verb *kiirustama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *steigties* (b), both translating to *to rush* (c).

- (a) *kiirustasime tööle (kuhu)*
- (b) *steidzāmies uz darbu (uz + accusative)* (ELDa 2015: 287)
- (c) *we were rushing to work*

5.1.2. Estonian partitive and Latvian verb government analogs

The second largest analogous sub-group consists of the Estonian partitive *keda/mida* and Latvian accusative *ko* verb governments. As stated by Karma (1967) both partitive and accusative share several similarities. This sub-group in total consists of 171 verb government pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *armastama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *mīlēt* (b), both translating to *to love* (c).

- (a) *vanemad armastavad oma lapsi (keda/mida)*
- (b) *vecāki mīl savus bērnus (ko)* (ELDa 2015: 51)
- (c) *parents love their children*

5.1.3. Estonian location case *kust* and Latvian verb government analogs

The third largest sub-group consists of the Estonian location case *kust* and Latvian construction *no + genitive*. Functionally both the location case and construction are the same used in the correct context (Karma 1967: 582 – 583; LVG 2013: 623). This sub-group in total consists of 63 verb government pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *tõusma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *kāpt, celties* (b), both translating to *to rise* (c).

- (a) *korstnast tõuseb suitsu (kust)*
- (b) *no skursteņa kāpj dūmi (no + genitive)* (ELDa 2015: 931)
- (c) *smoke rises from the chimney*

5.1.4. Estonian allative and Latvian verb government analogs

The fourth largest sub-group is the Estonian allative *kellele/millele* and Latvian dative *kam*, locative *kur* and prepositional construction *uz + accusative*. Similar with the

relative the allative includes the functions of movement to a surface or something akin to the dative case (Karma 1967 584 – 584), which is analogous to the Latvian construction *uz* + *accusative* that defines movement to a surface (LVG 2013: 625), the locative *kur* function of location (LVG 2013: 354) and the dative's function to show to what or whom something is meant or inheres the meaning of a verb or nomen (LVG 2013: 350). This sub-group in total consists of 25 government pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *järgnema* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *sekot* (b), both translating to *to follow*, *to continue* (c).

(a) *ta järgnes oma kutsumusele (kellele/millele)*

(b) *viņš sekoja savam aicinājumam (kam)* (ELDa 2015: 226)

(c) *he followed his calling*

5.1.5. Estonian location case *kus* and Latvian verb government equivalents

The fourth largest sub-group consists of the Estonian location case *kus* and Latvian locative *kur*. As is the case in Estonian the *kus* functions are comparable to the inessive, which include the designation of situating in a location and the place of an activity (Karma 1967: 582). The same location functions apply to the Latvian locative (LVG 2013: 354 – 355). This sub-group in total consists of 46 verb government pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *viibima* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *uzturēties*, *atrasties* (b), both translating to *to stay* (c).

(a) *püüan võimalikult palju viibida värskes õhus (kus)*

(b) *cenšos iespējami daudz uzturēties svaigā gaisā (kur)* (ELDa 2015: 1005)

(c) *(I) try to stay in fresh air as much as possible*

5.2. Similar verb governments in Estonian and Latvian

The similar verb government category consists of all Estonian and Latvian verbs and their governments that are not analogous, but considered similar. This type of government is found in 405 out of 573 verbs and 305 out of 488 verb groups. In total this category consists of 1095 government pairs.

The basis for considering two governments as similar is detailed in the verb classification norms in chapter 4.3.

This category is subject to similarities, but the included verb governments are exposed to differences as well, thus it is divided into two main groups concerning the differences between the similar verb government pairs that may be cause for issues studying Estonians studying Latvian and vice versa:

- The person/inanimate difference group, which displays the differentiation of person and inanimate in Estonian and the lack of it in Latvian;
- The verb infinitive difference group, which displays the existence of two verb infinitives in Estonian and only one verb infinitive in Latvian.

5.2.1. The person/inanimate difference group

The person/inanimate group concern itself with similar verb governments between Estonian and Latvian verbs that functionally are analogous, but their differences lie within grammar. Estonian nominative case question *kes* refers to a person and *mis* refers to an inanimate object, while in Latvian the nominative *kas* can be applied to both. This is the main principle of the group. However, considering that person and inanimate governments are divided both are described together based the same case, for example, the partitive governments *keda* and *mida* are put in the same sub-group. The differences are accounted for and described accordingly.

The three largest sub-groups of the group are described in greater detail and described by volume, while all others can be found in the appendix as Appendix 1 with both Estonian and Latvian governments present and all Estonian government variations found in the sources. Appendix 2.002 presents the entire list of all similar verb governments and their occurrences in the data.

5.2.1.1. Estonian partitive and similar Latvian verb governments

The largest similar government sub-group consists of the Estonian partitive case *mida*, and the Latvian accusative *ko*. This sub-group also includes the partitive *keda*, as well. The total number of verb pairs that have these governments is 522. One of the challenges a Latvian native-speaker can encounter is that several Estonian verbs have their governments specifically state whether it refers to a person or an inanimate, for example, *keda* implies a person, however, its equivalent *ko* may not refer only to a person (LVG 2013: 344).

In total the government *mida* is found in 463 verb pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *algama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *sākt* (b), both translating to *to begin*, *to start*, *to commence* (c).

- (a) *uut elu algama (mida)*
- (b) *sākt jaunu dzīvi (ko)* (ELDa 2015: 36)
- (c) *to begin a new life*

Its counterpart *keda* is found only in 59 verb pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *rõõmustama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *iepriecināt* (b), both translating to *to rejoice*, *to delight* (c).

- (a) *teade rõõmustas mind (keda)*
- (b) *ziņa mani iepriecināja (ko)* (ELDa 2015:742)
- (c) *the message delighted me*

5.2.1.2. Estonian comitative and similar Latvian verb governments

The second largest sub-group consists of verbs that have the Estonian comitative *millega*, which refers to an inanimate object, and the Latvian instrumental construction *ar + accusative*. This sub-group also includes the comitative government *kellega*. Functionally both governments are almost analogous (Karma 1967: 589). The total number of verb pairs that have these governments is 108.

The total number of *millega* government pairs is 83. The examples are of the Estonian verb *korrutama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *reizināt* (b), both translating to *to multiply* (c).

- (a) üht arvu *teisega korrutama* (*millega*)
- (b) *reizināt* vienu skaitli *ar otu* (*ar + accusative*) (ELDa 2015: 339)
- (c) *to multiply* one number *with another*

The total number of *kellega* government pairs is 25. The examples are of the Estonian verb *abielluma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *precēties* (b), both translating to *marry, to get married*.

- (a) ta *abiellus vanema naisega* (*kellega*)
- (b) viņš *apprecējās ar vecāku sievieti* (*ar + accusative*) (ELDa 2015: 20)
- (c) he *married with an older woman*

5.2.1.3. Estonian allative and similar Latvian verb governments

The third largest sub-group consists of the Estonian allative *kellele* and the Latvian dative *kam*, locative *kur* and prepositional construction *uz + accusative*. This sub-group also includes the allative *millele*. The total number of verb pairs that have these governments is 87. The allative includes the functions of movement to a surface or is functionally similar with the dative case (Karma 1967: 584 – 584), respectively being analogous to the Latvian construction *uz + accusative* that defines movement to a surface (LVG 2013: 625), the locative *kur* refers to location (LVG 2013: 354) and the dative that displays to what or whom an action or object is meant for (LVG 2013: 350).

The total amount of government pairs for *kellele* is 62. The examples are of the Estonian verb *vastu hakkama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *pretoties, iebilst* (b), both translating to *to resist* (c).

- (a) poiss ei sõandanud *vanemaile vastu hakata* (*kellele*)
- (b) zēns neuzdrīkstējās *iebilst vecākiem* (*kam*) (ELDa 2015: 143)
- (c) the boy did not dare *to resist parents*

Its counterpart *millele* has in comparison 25 government pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *reageerima* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *reaģēt* (b), both translating to *to react, to respond* (c).

(a) *valgusele reageerima (millele)*

(b) *reaģēt uz gaismu (uz + accusative)* (ELDa 2015: 713)

(c) *react to light*

5.2.2. The verb infinitive difference group

This group contains all Estonian verb governments that specify the verb infinitive the modifier verb uses – the *-da* infinitive and the *-ma* infinitive (Karma 1967: 608). Unlike Estonian, Latvian only has a single infinitive form – either with the ending *-t* for non-reflexive verbs or *-ties* for reflexive verbs (LVG 2013: 460).

The infinitives are not functionally differing in either language. However, it should be noted that Latvian native speakers studying Estonian can encounter difficulties to differentiate the correct usage of *-da* and *-ma* infinitives while the Estonian native speaker could adapt more quickly to the Latvian verb system's single infinitive.

The data represents the *-da* and *-ma* infinitives in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.002 with an asterisk (*) in the cells reserved for Latvian verbs and their governments, signifying the government as eligible to all translations of an Estonian verb. In total the *-da* infinitive appears 39 times in the data and the *-ma* infinitive is found 37 times in the data.

5.2.3. Unique examples of similar verb governments

In the similar verb government category two verb governments stood out that require detailed explanations.

The Estonian partitive government *keda/mida + -mast* is categorized in the similar verb government group due to its additional *-ma* infinitive form *-mast*. Although at first glance it could be considered as analogous government its additional verb infinitive form is grounds for its designation as a similar verb government. The examples

are of the Estonian verb *takistama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *traucēt, apgrūtināt, radīt šķēršļus* (b), both translating to *to hinder, to obstruct* (c).

- (a) tolm *takistab hingamist (keda/mida + -mast)*
- (b) putekļi *apgrūtinā elpošanu (ko)* (ELDa 2015: 854)
- (c) dust *hinders breathing*

The Estonian verb government construction *vastu mida* is another unique example. In most cases *vastu* is used as a postposition whose Latvian equivalent is *pretī* or *pret*, however here it is a preposition (EKK 2007: 194). The examples are of the Estonian verb *lööma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *sisties, triekties* (b), both translating to *to hit, to strike, to beat* (c).

- (a) lained *löövad vastu kaldakive (vastu mida)*
- (b) viļņi *sitas pret krasta akmeņiem (pret + accusative)* (ELDa 2015: 458)
- (c) waves *beat against stones on the coast*

5.3. Different Estonian and Latvian verb governments

The different verb government category consists of Estonian verbs, their governments and their Latvian equivalents that share no similarities. For example, the Estonian *aitama* partitive government *keda/mida* is not the same as the Latvian translation's *palīdzēt* with a dative government *kam*. This group includes all the differences between Estonian and Latvian verb governments.

The analogous verb governments are found in 137 verbs out of 572 and in 124 verb groups out of 488. The total number of verb pairs in this category is 212.

The different verb government category consists of all verbs in both languages that have different verb governments. Such are those that do not align by the classification norms described in chapter 5.3 and classified accordingly.

All groups and respective sub-groups of this category are described in detail, however, verb pairs and their differing governments are found in the appendix as Appendix 1 in the entire data list. Appendix 3 serves as a separate different verb

government list with Estonian verb governments serving as names of each subset of the appendix and presented tables include all verb pairs in that subset that have a different Latvian verb government.

5.3.1. Different verb governments by noun case

Different governments by case are those that include the 14 cases and 3 location cases of Estonian, i.e., those that are not postpositional or prepositional constructions. As expected this group is the largest different verb government group in the data. The order of case appearance in the analysis is analogous to the verb classification norm tables in chapter 5.3. In total this group includes 103 different government pairs.

5.3.1.1. The partitive case

The first verb government pairs in the different case sub-group involve the Estonian partitive *keda/mida* and several Latvian verb governments. This sub-group in total includes 51 verb government pairs. The sub-group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.001, 3.002 and 3.003.

5.3.1.1.1. The Estonian partitive case and Latvian dative case

A total of 21 different government pairs are between the Estonian partitive *keda/mida* and the Latvian dative *kam*. As established previously the partitive and dative between the languages do not share similarities. The examples are of the Estonian verb *taga otsima* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *meklēt, dzīt pēdas* (b), both translating to *to look for* (c).

(a) *politsei otsib taga üht kahtlast meest (keda/mida)*

(b) *policija dzen pēdas vienam aizdomīgam vīram (kam)* (ELDa 2015: 591)

(c) *the police is looking for a suspicious man*

The reason for this difference in governments can be explained through several means – one of these explanations may stem from several Estonian verbs, such as *aitama, eelistama* and *kahjustama*, are transitive verbs while their Latvian respective counterparts – *palīdzēt, kaitēt* and *dot priekšroku* – are intransitive (LVG 2013: 507). It is interesting

to also note that Latvian dative in certain cases the object dative can be interchanged with the accusative case, for example, *mācīt bērnu* (accusative) or *mācīt bērnam* (dative) (LVG 2013: 350).

5.3.1.1.2. The Estonian partitive case and Latvian instrumental case

In 5 different verb government pairs between the Estonian partitive *keda/mida* and the Latvian instrumental *ar + accusative* are found in the data. The instrumental does not share similarities with the partitive, but rather with the comitative (Karma 1967: 589). The examples are of the Estonian verb *murdma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *plēsties, rauties* (b), both translating to *to break* (c).

(a) *ta murrab tööd teha (mida)*

(b) *viņš raujas ar darbu (ar + accusative)* (ELDa 2015: 515)

(c) *he beats himself with work*

The reason for this difference may be found in the Latvian instrumental, whose functions include displaying with whom or with what a certain activity occurs (LVG 2013: 353), and the Latvian verbs found in the data confirm with the instrumental function. The partitive in the Estonian verbs may also be explained with them being transitive verbs, however, several of their Latvian counterparts are also transitive (LVG 2013: 507).

5.3.1.1.3. The Estonian partitive case and Latvian construction *no + genitive*

Another 6 different verb government pairs are between the Estonian partitive *keda/mida* and the Latvian prepositional construction *no + genitive*, which confirms with the Estonian relative, ablative, the location case *kust* and several postpositions. The examples are of the Estonian verb *kartma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *baidīties, bīties* (b), both translating to *to be afraid of, to fear* (c).

(a) *naine kartis hiiri (keda/mida)*

(b) *sieviete baidījās no pelēm (no + genitive)* (ELDa 2015: 259)

(c) *the woman was afraid of mice*

The Latvian preposition *no* has the function of displaying movement from somewhere, either in time and space, or place of origin (LVG 2013: 623). Four of the five Estonian verbs are transitive, while three of five verbs are transitive in Latvian, which could partially explain the presence of the Estonian partitive in this case.

5.3.1.1.4. The Estonian partitive case and Latvian genitive case

The next different government pairs are between the Estonian partitive and Latvian genitive *kā* that appear a total of 4 times. The examples are of the Estonian verb *jaguma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *pietikt* (b), both translating to *to be enough* (c).

(a) *leiba jagus kõigile ((kellele +) keda/mida)*

(b) *maizes pietika visiem (kā)* (ELDa 2015: 205)

(c) *the bread was enough for everyone*

As Karma (1967) stated that the partitive is often translated into Latvian as genitive, for example, *pudel piima* (partitive) and *pudele piena* (genitive) (Karma 1967: 578). Karma explains that in Estonian the genitive has merged with accusative thus the Estonian genitive is sometimes used in place of the Latvian accusative, which shares some similarities with the partitive (Karma 1967: 577).

5.3.1.1.5. The Estonian partitive case and the Latvian construction *par + accusative*

Another different verb government pair appearing 4 times in the data is between the Estonian partitive and Latvian prepositional construction *par + accusative*, which conforms with the relative, translative, essive and several Estonian postpositional constructions. The examples are of the Estonian verb *hābenema* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *kaunēties, kautrēties* (b), both translating to *to be shy, to be ashamed* (c).

(a) *hābene oma sõnu! (keda/mida)*

(b) *kaunies par saviem vārdiem! (par + accusative)* (ELDa 2015: 173)

(c) *you should be ashamed of your words!*

The preposition *par* functions to display explanation (LVG 2013: 624), but the partitive does not have this (Karma 1967: 578).

5.3.1.1.6. The Estonian partitive case and Latvian construction *pēc + genitive*

The next different verb government pair between both languages is the partitive and the prepositional construction *pēc + genitive*, which is akin to several Estonian postpositions. The combination is found 3 times in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *kuulama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *apklausīties, apvaicāties* (b), both translating to *to listen, to question* (c).

(a) ta tuli linna tööd kuulama (*keda/mida*) (b)

(b) viņš ieradās pilsētā, lai apvaicātos pēc darba (*pēc + genitive*) (ELDa 2015: 367)

(c) he came to the city *to question for work*

The preposition *pēc* displays order, purpose, conformity or reasoning (LVG 2013: 624). It is interesting to note that all 3 verb pairs have all transitive and reflexive verbs (LVG 2013: 507; LVG 2013: 556), while the Estonian verbs are neither transitive or reflexive (Metslang et al. 2003: 30 – 32).

5.3.1.1.7. The Estonian partitive case and Latvian construction *uz + accusative*

The Latvian prepositional construction *uz + accusative*, which conforms with the illative, location case *kuhu* and several postpositions, is another different government from the partitive, and it appears 3 times in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *tulistama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *šaut* (b), both translating to *to fire, to shoot* (c).

(a) teda tulistati (*keda/mida*) (b)

(b) uz viņu šāva (*uz + accusative*) (ELDa 2015: 915)

(c) he was shot at

The preposition *uz* functions to display location on something or movement towards a target (LVG 2013: 625). The Estonian verbs are transitive in these examples

(Metslang et al. 2003: 30), which would explain the partitive usage, while their Latvian counterparts are intransitive (LVG 2013: 507 – 511).

5.3.1.1.8. The Estonian partitive case and the Latvian nominative case

Interestingly 2 different verb government pairs are made of partitive and Latvian nominative *kas*. The examples are of the Estonian verb *leiduma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *atrasties, būt* (b), both translating to *to be found, to exist* (c).

- (a) kui sul *aega leidub*, ajame juttu (*mida*)
- (b) ja tev *atrādīsies laiks*, parunāsimies (*kas*) (ELDa 2015: 420)
- (c) if you *find some time*, let's talk

Considering how nominative in both languages is functionally almost the same (Karma 1967: 576) these examples stand out. However, both Latvian examples contain the verb *būt* in its infinitive, which can require the nominative government (LVG 2013: 343 – 345).

Another aspect of the partitive and nominative dynamic may be how in Estonian the partitive is used as a partial subject case, while in Latvian the case used for partial subject is nominative, for example, *klaasis on vett* (partitive) and *glāzē ir ūdens* (nominative) (Karma 1967: 578).

5.3.1.1.9. The Estonian partitive case and Latvian construction *pie + genitive*

This different verb government pair and all following in this sub-group only appear 1 time each in the data. Here it is the partitive government in Estonian and Latvian prepositional construction *pie + genitive*. The examples are of the Estonian verb *ajama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent (*about opinion*) *dzīties, turēties* (b), both translating to *to pursue* (c).

- (a) mehed *ajasid visalt oma joont* (*mida*)
- (b) vīri stingri *turējās pie sava* (*pie + genitive*) (ELDa 2015: 29)
- (c) the men firmly *pursued their stance*

The preposition *pie* displays any sort of approach, proximity or possession (LVG 2013: 624).

5.3.1.1.10. The Estonian partitive case and Latvian construction *ap* + *accusative*

The next different verb government pair that can only be found once in the data is between the partitive and prepositional construction *ap* + *accusative*. The examples are of the Estonian verb *siduma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *siet* (b), both translating to *to bind, to tie, to link, to tether* (c).

(a) ta *sidus* trossi ümber *palgi* (*mida*)

(b) viņš *apsēja* trosi *ap* *baļķi* (*ap* + *accusative*) (ELDa 2015: 779)

(c) he *tied* a rope *around the log*

The Latvian preposition *ap* functions to show an activity happening around something or approximation (LVG 2013: 622).

5.3.1.1.11. The Estonian partitive case and Latvian locative case

One of the more surprising different verb government pairs in this sub-group that can only be observed once in the data is between partitive and Latvian locative *kur*. The examples are of the Estonian verb *harjutama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *vingrināties* (b), both translating to *to practice, to work out, to rehearse* (c).

(a) *klaverit harjutama* (*mida*)

(b) *vingrināties klavierspēlē* (*kur*) (ELDa 2015: 149)

(c) *to practice the piano*

It is interesting how this example is executed in real-life situations. While the Latvian verb *vingrināties* refers to doing an activity by being *in it*, while the Estonian *harjutama* is both a transitive verb, which requires a partitive, and it utilizes the partitive function as a partial object case (Karma 1967: 578).

5.3.1.2. The illative case

The next different verb government sub-group consists of different verb governments that have the Estonian illative *kellesse/millesse* and several Latvian verb governments. This sub-group in total contains 5 different verb government pairs. The sub-group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.004 and 3.005.

5.3.1.2.1. The Estonian illative case and Latvian construction *pret + accusative*

In this subgroup 2 different verb government pairs are between illative and Latvian prepositional construction *pret + accusative*. The examples are of the Estonian verb *suhtuma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *attiekties* (b), both translating to *to regard* (c).

(a) üks *suhtub kahesse* nagu kolm *kuuesse* (*kellesse/millesse*)

(b) viens *attiecas pret divi kā trīs pret seši* (*pret + accusative*) (ELDa 2015: 810)

(c) one *regards to two* the same way *three to six*

The preposition *pret* itself functions to display some sort of turn of events that shows physical opposition between two objects, movement from one object to another, opposition, or attraction (LVG 2013: 624).

Interestingly a case can be made for a certain degree of similarity between the illative and this construction. Considering how one of the illative functions is to display movement towards a certain point (Karma 1967: 580) and the preposition's function of movement from an object to an object (LVG 2013: 624) it is possible that in certain contexts this verb government pair can be considered similar in some respects.

5.3.1.2.2. The Estonian illative case and Latvian accusative case

The next different verb government pair is between the illative and accusative *ko*. This pair appears only once in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *pühendama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *uzticēt, atklāt, informēt* (b), both translating to *to dedicate, to devote, to initiate* (c).

- (a) mees *ei pühendanud* kunagi naist oma *plaanidesse* (*millesse*)
- (b) vīrs *nekad neuzticēja* sievai savus *plānus* (*ko*) (ELDa 2015: 693)
- (c) the husband *never devoted* his *plans* to his wife

The accusative usually refers to the object about which a certain activity is targeted at (LVG 2013: 351), but in this instance the illative serves the function of displaying something that comes under the influence of a certain condition (Karma 1967: 581).

5.3.1.2.3. The Estonian illative case and Latvian construction *no* + *genitive*

Another different verb government pair that appears only once in the data is illative and prepositional construction *no* + *genitive*, which conforms to the elative, ablative, location case *kust* and several Estonian postpositional constructions. The examples are of the Estonian verb *surema* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *mirt* (b), both translating to *to die, to pass away* (c).

- (a) ta *suri vähki* (*millesse*)
- (b) viņš *nomira no vēža* (*no* + *genitive*) (ELDa 2015: 814)
- (c) he *died from cancer*

Interestingly the word *surema* and its counterpart *mirt* function in differing directions. While *surema* follows the illative function of movement towards some condition (Karma 1967: 580), the verb's *mirt* preposition *no* shows the movement away from a point of origin (LVG 2013: 623).

5.3.1.2.4. The Estonian illative case and Latvian dative case

The final different verb government pair in this sub-group that is observed in the data once is illative and dative in Estonian and Latvian respectively. The examples are of the Estonian verb *uskuma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *ticēt* (b), both translating to *to believe* (c).

- (a) ta *usub jumalasse* (*kellesse/millesse*)
- (b) viņš *tic dievam* (*kam*) (ELDa 2015: 955)

(c) he *believes in God*

Even though the dative in Latvian functions to show intention (LVG 2013: 350) the illative shows the direction towards which something is moving towards to (Karma 1967: 580). Although the argument could be made that both cases refers to a movement towards something, the dative is more similar to the Estonian allative than the illative, thus leaving this particular case as different between the languages.

5.3.1.3. The inessive case

The next different verb government sub-group consists of different verb governments that have the Estonian inessive *kelles/milles* and several Latvian verb governments. This sub-group in total contains 3 different verb government pairs. The sub-group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.006 and 3.007.

5.3.1.3.1. The Estonian inessive case and Latvian construction *par + accusative*

The following verb pairs consist of the Estonian inessive and the Latvian prepositional construction *par + accusative*, which conforms to the elative, translative, essive and several Estonian postpositional constructions. The entirety of this group consists of 3 different verb government pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *kahtlustama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *turēt aizdomās* (b), both translating to *to suspect* (c).

(a) ta *kahtlustas* oma naist *truudusetuses* (*milles*)

(b) viņš *turēja* savu sievu *aizdomās par neuzticību* (*par + accusative*) (ELDa 2015: 241)

(c) he *suspected* his wife *of unfaithfulness*

As stated earlier, the preposition *par* speaks of explanation and qualification (LVG 2013: 624), while the inessive is concerned more with describing location or being in a condition (Karma 1967: 582).

5.3.1.4. The elative case

The next different verb government sub-group containing different verb government pairs is the Estonian elative *kellest/millest* and various Latvian cases and constructions. In total this sub-group contains 14 different verb government pairs. The sub-group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.008, 3.009 and 3.010.

5.3.1.4.1. The Estonian elative case and Latvian dative case

The largest of the different verb government pairs found in this sub-group are elative and dative *kam* pairs that appear a total of 5 times. The examples are of the Estonian verb *mööda minema* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *paiet garām, apiet* (b), both translating to *to pass, to pass by* (c).

(a) *mine minust mööda (kellest/millest)*

(b) *paej man garām (kam)* (ELDa 2015: 499)

(c) *pass by me*

The example displays that in the case of Estonian the elative function of showing direction from somewhere (Karma 1967: 583), while in Latvian the dative expresses the addressee of the activity (LVG 2013: 350).

5.3.1.4.2. The Estonian elative case and Latvian accusative case

The next different verb government pairs are between elative and accusative *ko*, which appear 4 times throughout the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *aitama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *pietikt* (b), both translating to *enough* (c).

(a) *aitab naljast (kellest/millest)*

(b) *pietiek dzīt jokus (ko)* (ELDa 2015: 28)

(c) *enough jokes*

The Latvian usage of accusative in these examples may be explained with the verb being transitive (LVG 2013: 507 – 510). In the context of this example it seems that

aitama to express the need to stop an activity. Why the elative case is provided for this word is unknown during analysis.

5.3.1.4.3. The Estonian elative case and Latvian instrumental case

The next different verbs governments pairs are between elative and Latvian instrumental *ar + accusative*. In total this pair appears 2 times in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *tulistama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *apšaudīt* (b), both translating to *to fire, to shoot* (c).

- (a) linna *tulistati suurtükkidest* (*millest*)
- (b) pilsētu *apšaudīja ar lielgabaliem* (*ar + accusative*) (ELDa 2015: 915)
- (c) the city was *shot with cannons*

In this it seems that in the case of Estonian the elative is used as means to show from where something is originating (Karma 1967: 583), but in the case of Latvian instrumental defines with what the activity is taking place (LVG 2013: 353).

5.3.1.4.4. The Estonian elative case and Latvian locative case

The following different verb government pair that appears in the data only once is elative and locative *kur* in Estonian and Latvian respectively. The examples are of the Estonian verb *arvutama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *rēķināt* (b), both translating to *calculate, to compute* (c).

- (a) *peast arvutama* (*millest*)
- (b) *rēķināt galvā* (*kur*) (ELDa 2015: 56)
- (c) *calculate in the head*

The function of the elative displayed in the example refers to the origin of the activity (Karma 1967: 583), however, in stark contrast in Latvian the locative shows the location of where the activity is taking place (LVG 2013: 354). While in this instance both refer to a location, it seems that due to the grammar of both languages the specific location is different.

5.3.1.4.5. The Estonian elative case and the Latvian construction *pa + accusative*

The next different verb government pair is elative and prepositional construction *pa + accusative*, which also confirms to several Estonian postpositional constructions used in this research. The examples are of the Estonian verb *välja astuma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *iznākt, iziet* (b), both translating to *to leave* (c).

(a) *ema astus uksest välja (millest)*

(b) *māte iznāca pa durvīm (pa + accusative)* (ELDa 2015: 60)

(c) *mother left through the door*

In this the elative displays once more the movement from a certain point (Karma 1967: 582), while in Latvian the preposition *pa* functions as showing movement in general (LVG 2013: 624). Even though both the elative and *pa + accusative* could be used as similarly functioning in certain regards, in most cases they must be treated as different verb governments.

5.3.1.4.6. The Estonian elative case and Latvian construction *bez + genitive*

The final different verb government in this sub-group is elative and prepositional construction *bez + genitive*, which also conforms to abessive and several Estonian postpositional constructions. This pair appears only once in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *ilma jääma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *palikt bez, palikt bešā* (b), both translating to *to miss out* (c).

(a) *pärandusest ilma jääma (kellest/millest)*

(b) *palikt bez mantojuma (bez + genitive)* (ELDa 2015: 229)

(c) *to miss out on inheritance*

It appears in this example the difference is that elative employs its function to either emphasize (Karma 1967: 583) or manner (Karma 1967: 584). The Latvian preposition *bez* displays any sort of lacking (LVG 2013: 623), which is clearly shown in the example used. The preposition also appears to be a part of the Latvian equivalent of *ilma jääma* thus making the verb itself a construction.

It is also interesting to note that even though the governments do not match, the Estonian preposition *ilma* into Latvian is translated into *bez* (ELDa 2015: 186), which can potentially lead to mistakes in using both verbs.

5.3.1.5. The allative case

The next sub-group of different verb governments is between the allative *kellele/millele* and a handful of different Latvian government pairs. This sub-group in total contains 3 different government pairs. The sub-group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.011 and 3.012.

5.3.1.5.1. The Estonian allative case and Latvian construction *no + genitive*

One of the different verb government pairs in this group is the allative and Latvian prepositional construction *no + genitive*, which also conforms to the elative, ablative, the location case *kust* and several Estonian postpositional constructions. The examples are of the Estonian verb *alla andma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *atpalikt* (b), both translating to *to surrender, to give up* (c).

(a) *naised ei andnud töös meestele alla (kellele/millele)*

(b) *sievietes darbā neatpalika no vīriešiem (no + genitive)* (ELDa 2015: 45)

(c) *women never surrendered to men at work*

It is interesting to note how in the Estonian sentence the verb *alla andma* and its government *kellele/millele* are aimed to describe the performer of the activity when something or someone is moving towards it (Karma 1967: 585). The Latvian verb's *atpalikt* government *no + genitive* with its preposition *no* is aimed to describe the movement away from something or someone (LVG 2013: 623).

5.3.1.5.2. The Estonian allative case and Latvian genitive case

The next different verb government pair is the allative and Latvian genitive *kā*. The examples are of the Estonian verb *eelnema* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *būt pirms, notikt pirms* (b), both translating to *to precede, antedate, to pre-date* (c).

- (a) põhjus *eelneb tagajärjele (millele)*
- (b) cēlonis *ir pirms sekām (kā)* (ELDa 2015: 93)
- (c) the reason *precedes consequences*

The verb *eelnema* shows an activity taking place before something and its allative government *millele* may indicate what happens next in the context of the preented example, while the Latvian equivalent *būt pirms, notikt pirms* contains the preposition *pirms*, which includes the function of displaying what happens currently or before (LVG 2013: 624), and this preposition is used in conjunction in a government with the genitive (LVG 2013: 626).

5.3.1.5.3. The Estonian allative case and Latvian construction *pie + genitive*

The final example in this sub-group of different verb government pairs is allative and prepositional construction *pie + genitive*. The examples are of the Estonian verb *koputama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *klauvēt* (b), both translating to *to knock, to tap* (c).

- (a) *uksele koputama (millele)*
- (b) *klauvēt pie durvīm (pie + genitive)* (ELDa 2015: 335)
- (c) *to knock on the door*

The Estonian verb *koputama* is intended as doing its intended activity on the surface of an object (Karma 1967: 585) and the Latvian *klauvēt* is used with the construction *pie + genitive*, where the preposition *pie* is intended to convey the closing in or proximity to a subject or object (LVG 2013: 624).

5.3.1.6. The ablative case

The next sub-group of different verb governments is between the ablative *kellelt/millelt* and a handful of different Latvian government pairs. This sub-group in total contains 3 different government pairs. The sub-group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.013 and 3.014.

5.3.1.6.1. The Estonian ablative case and Latvian dative case

These different verb government pairs contain all 3 pairs of the ablative and the dative *kam* governments. The examples are of the Estonian verb *küsimä* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *lūgt* (b), both translating to *to ask* (c).

- (a) ta küsis isalt raha (*kellelt*)
- (b) viņš lūdz tēvam naudu (*kam*) (ELDa 2015: 398)
- (c) he asked his father for money

In the example the Estonian verb's *küsimä* government *kellelt* utilizes its function of receiving or asking something from someone (Karma 1967: 587), but the Latvian dative indicates towards whom or what the action is intended towards (LVG 2013: 350).

5.3.1.7. The translative case

The following sub-group of different verb government pairs are between the translative *kelleks/milleks* and several Latvian governments. In total this sub-group contains 19 verb government pairs. The sub-group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.015, 3.016 and 3.017.

5.3.1.7.1. The Estonian translative case and Latvian dative case

The Estonian translative with the Latvian dative *kam* have in total 10 different verb government pairs found throughout the research data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *kulumä* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *iztērēties, aiziet* (b), both translating to *to wear out* (c).

- (a) raha kulus võlgade katteks (*milleks*)
- (b) nauda aizgāja parādu segšanai (*kam*) (ELDa 2015: 358)
- (c) money was worn out by covering debts

According to Karma (1967) the translative in Estonian functions to display purpose or meaning (Karma 1967: 588), which is observable in the given example. The

dative is also used to display intent, which can be interpreted as *intent dative* (LVG 2013: 350). Both cases in the examples serve similar functions, however, they are not the same.

5.3.1.7.2. The Estonian translative case and Latvian construction *uz + accusative*

The next different verb government pairs in this sub-group consist of translative and Latvian prepositional construction *uz + accusative*, which conforms with the illative, allative, location case *kuhu* and several Estonian postposition constructions. This verb government pair appears 6 times in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *jaotama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *dalīt* (b), both translating to *to divide, to share, to distribute, to dispense* (c).

(a) mehed *jaotasid* teenistuse *pooleks* (*milleks*)

(b) peļņu vīri *sadalīja uz pusēm* (*uz + accusative*) (ELDa 2015: 208)

(c) the men *divided* the earnings *in half*

The examples provided show the translative function of change or condition in which something or someone comes into (Karma 1967: 588), while the Latvian preposition *uz* is used as showing movement towards a certain point (LVG 2013: 625). The functions of both governments may overlap however, it requires specific context in both languages.

5.3.1.7.3. The Estonian translative case and Latvian locative case

The next different verb government pairs in this sub-group are the translative and locative *kur*, which conforms with the Estonian illative, inessive, allative, adessive and location case *kus*. It appears a total of 2 times in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *liitma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *savienot, apvienot, pievienot* (b), both translating to *to add* (c).

(a) kivikesi *mosaiigiks liitma* (*O + milleks*)

(b) *salikt* akmentiņus *mozaikā* (*O + kur*) (ELDa 2015: 430)

(c) *to add* pebbles *in a mosaic*

In the context of the example the translative displays its functions of condition in which something or someone is located (Karma 1967: 588), while the locative is purely intended to describe location (LVG 2013: 354). As with the previous sub-group, the functions of both governments overlap in certain situations however, their similarities are coincidental.

5.3.1.7.4. The Estonian translative case and Latvian nominative case

The final final different verb government pair found in the data once is the translative and nominative *kas* pair. The examples are of the Estonian verb *lööma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *mesties, kļūt, sākt* (b), both translating to *to strike* (c).

(a) *silmade ees lōi mustaks (O + kelleks/milleks)*

(b) *sametās tumšs gar acīm (kas)* (ELDa 2015: 458)

(c) *darkness struck over the eyes*

The translative in this example functions to show that which something becomes from a starting point or a resulting state (Karma 1967: 588). However, the nominative in the example expresses both process and abstract notions (LVG 2013: 344). The reason behind such difference may be due to the very functions of the cases, however, this may be disputed.

5.3.1.8. The comitative case

The final sub-group contains the different verb governments that include the Estonian comitative *kellega/millega*, which conforms to the instrumental *ar + accusative*, and several Latvian verb governments. This sub-group includes 5 different verb government pairs. The sub-group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.018, 3.019 and 3.020.

5.3.1.8.1. The Estonian comitative case and Latvian dative case

The different verb government pairs of comitative and dative *kam* appear a total of 3 times in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *nõustuma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *piekrist, būt ar mieru* (b), both translating to *to agree, to consent, to assent* (c).

- (a) selles asjas ei saa ma *sinuga nõustuda* (*kellega/millega*)
- (b) šajā jautājumā es nevaru *tev piekrist* (*kam*) (ELDa 2015: 564)
- (c) I cannot *agree with you* in this regard

The comitative functions almost identically to the instrumental by defining with what or whom the activity is taking place (Karma 1967: 589; LVG 2013: 353). The used example shows how the Estonian activity is taking something together with it. In contrast the Latvia dative in the example is intended to for an addressee (LVG 2013: 350).

5.3.1.8.2. The Estonian comitative case and Latvian accusative case

A total of one different verb government pair is found in the data for the comitative and accusative *ko*, which conforms with the partitive. The examples are of the Estonian verb *eksima* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *kļūdīties, sajaukt* (b), both translating *to err, to make an error, to make a mistake* (c).

- (a) ta *eksis aadressiga* (*millega*)
- (b) viņš *sajauca adresi* (*ko*) (ELDa 2015: 100)
- (c) he *made a mistake with the address*

The verb *eksima* in the example is used in the context where someone has made a mistake with something, but the accusative government of the Latvian equivalent *kļūdīties, sajaukt* utilizes the accusative's function of showing the object towards which the activity is intended (LVG 2013: 351).

5.3.1.8.3. The Estonian comitative case and Latvian construction *pie + genitive*

The final different verb government pair that appears only once in the data is the comitative and prepositional construction *pie + genitive*, which conforms with several Estonian postposition constructions. The examples are of the Estonian verb *pihta hakkama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *ķerties klāt, sākt* (b), both translating *to get started* (c).

- (a) *hakkame tööga kohe pihta* (*kellega/millega*)
- (b) *ķeramies uzreiz pie darba* (*pie + genitive*) (ELDa 2015: 143)

(c) *let's get started with work right away*

The comitative in the example shows the start of an activity with something and the adposition *pihta* is concerned with the object (EKK 2007: 193 – 194). The preposition *pie* in the Latvian construction defines undertaking (LVG 2013: 624).

5.3.2. Different verb governments by location case

Among the different verb government pairs several of the Estonian governments were location cases that create a separate group in the different verb government category. The group in total consists of 60 verb government pairs. order of case appearance in the analysis is analogous to the verb classification norm tables in chapter 5.3. The group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.020 and 3.021.

5.3.2.1. The Estonian location case *kuhu*

The location case *kuhu*, which functions in conjunction with the illative case, can also be found with differing Latvian counterparts in the data. In total such different government pairs in the appear 2 times. The sub-group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.020.

5.3.2.1.1. The Estonian location case *kuhu* and Latvian accusative

The first different government pair in this sub-group is the location case *kuhu* and Latvian accusative *ko*, which conforms with the partitive. The examples are of the Estonian verb *hilinema* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *kavēt* (b), both translating to *to be late* (c).

(a) *poiss hilines tundi (kuhu)*

(b) *zēns nokavēja mācību stundu (ko)* (ELDa 2015: 158)

(c) *the boy was late for class*

The location case *kuhu* in this example sentence is apparently used in the case that describes the place of activity to which a subject or object is moving towards (Karma 1967: 581). The Latvian accusative government is coming as no surprise, as not only the

government describes the case's characteristic of showing the object towards which the action is intended (LVG 2013: 351) and the case in general is a common government in the language for verbs (LVG 2013: 625 – 627).

5.3.2.1.2. The Estonian location case *kuhu* and Latvian construction *aiz* + *genitive*

The more interesting different verb government pair that appears only once in the data is the location case *kuhu* and Latvian prepositional construction *aiz* + *genitive*, which also conforms to several other Estonian postpositional constructions. The examples are of the Estonian verb *peituma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *slēpties* (b), both translating to *to hide* (c).

(a) laps *peitus ukse varju (kuhu)*

(b) bērns *paslēpas aiz durvīm (aiz + genitive)* (ELDa 2015: 621)

(c) the child *hid behind the door*

The example shows the word *varju* as being governed by *kuhu*. This case is interesting as in the Latvian example the preposition *aiz*, which describes being located on the opposite side (LVG 2013: 622), governs the word *durvis*, while in the Estonian example the word *uks* is found in its genitive form. For all intents and purposes the construction *ukse varju* can be interpreted as the equivalent of *aiz durvīm*.

5.3.2.2. The Estonian location case *kust*

The first sub-group contains the different verb governments that include the Estonian location case *kust*, which conforms to the prepositional construction *no* + *genitive*, and two different Latvian verb governments. This sub-group includes 58 different verb government pairs. The sub-group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.021.

5.3.2.2.1. The Estonian location case *kust* and Latvian locative case

The largest sub-group of different verb government pairs in this sub-category is with the Estonian location case *kust* and the Latvian locative *kur*. The total number of

occurrences for such a pair in the data is 57. The examples are of the Estonian verb *välja otsima* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *sameklēt* (b), both translating to *to retrieve* (c).

(a) *ta otsis arhiivist vajalikud andmed välja (kust)*

(b) *viņš sameklēja arhīvā nepieciešamās ziņas (kur)* (ELDa 2015: 591)

(c) *he retrieved from the archive the necessary data*

Despite Karma (1967) describing the locative as somewhat comparable to all Estonian location cases (Karma 1967: 579), the locative and location case “*kust*” are functionally different. While locative describes the location (LVG 2013: 354), the location case *kust* is more akin to the elative and ablative that are similar to the Latvian prepositional construction *no + genitive* (Karma 1967: 582 – 584; 586 – 587).

5.3.2.2. The Estonian location case *kust* and Latvian construction *pēc + genitive*

A single occurrence of the different verb government pair consisting of the location case *kust* and Latvian prepositional construction *pēc + genitive*, which conforms to several Estonian postpositional constructions. The examples are of the Estonian verb *lugema* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *skaitīties* (b), both translating to *to count* (c).

(a) *jārjest loe! (O + kust)*

(b) *pēc kārtas skaitīties! (pēc + genitive)* (ELDA 2015: 442)

(c) *to count by order*

The location case *kust* shares similarities with the elative case, thus it also incorporates several of its characteristics. In the example the characteristic in question is to present the object towards which the activity is intended (EKK 2007: 248 – 249). In the Latvian prepositional construction case the preposition *pēc* describes continuity (LVG 2013: 624).

5.3.3. Different verb government by postpositional constructions

The next group of the different verb government category consists of all the Estonian verbs whose governments are postpositional constructions, i.e., *mille vastu*,

mille all, kelle kohta, that do not share similarities with the verb governments of the verbs' Latvian counterparts. In total this group includes 18 different verb government pairs that are divided into 7 smaller sub-groups based on Estonian verb governments. The group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.025, 3.026, 3.030, 3.032, 3.033 and 3.035.

5.3.3.1. The Estonian construction *kelle pärast / mille pärast* and Latvian construction *par + accusative*

The first sub-group is consisting of different verb government pairs that have the Estonian postpositional construction *kelle pärast / mille pärast* and the Latvian prepositional construction *par + accusative*, which is more in line with the elative, translative, essive and several postposition constructions. The entirety of this sub-group is made of this different verb government pair and in total appears 12 times in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *lahti laskma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *atlaist, atbrīvot* (b), both translating to *to let go, to fire, to dismiss* (c).

(a) *ta lasti joomise pärast töölt lahti (mille pärast)*

(b) *viņu atlaida no darba par dzeršanu (par + accusative)* (ELDa 2015: 414)

(c) *he was fired from the job for drinking*

The postposition *pärast* in Estonian expresses cause (EKK 2007: 192), while the Latvian preposition *par* in this regard expresses explanation or qualifying intent (LVG 2013: 624).

5.3.3.2. The Estonian construction *kelle kohta / mille kohta* and Latvian construction *uz + accusative*

The different verb governments pairs of Estonian postpositional construction *kelle kohta / mille kohta* and Latvian prepositional construction *uz + accusative*, which confirms with illative, allative and several other Estonian postposition constructions, appear a total of 3 times in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *käima* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *attiekties* (b), both translating to *to refer* (c).

(a) *see korraldus meie kohta ei käi (kelle kohta / mille kohta)*

(b) šis rīkojums *uz mums neattiecas* (*uz + accusative*) (ELDa 2015: 384)

(c) this order *does not refer to us*

The Estonian postposition *kohta* is used to display attitude (EKK 2007: 193), while the Latvian preposition *uz* defines movement towards a goal, however, the movement towards can be either direct or abstract (LVG 2013: 625). It is possible for both the postposition and preposition to overlap functionally, but would require context outside of what the research can offer.

5.3.3.3. The Estonian construction *kelle all / mille all* and Latvian construction *no + genitive*

The different verb government of the Estonian postpositional construction *mille all* and Latvian prepositional construction *no + genitive*, which conforms with elative, ablative, location case *kust* and several other Estonian postposition constructions, appears once in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *kannatama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *ciest* (b), both translating to *to suffer* (c).

(a) ma *kannatan süütunde all* (*mille all*)

(b) es *ciešu no vainas apziņas* (*no + genitive*) (ELDa 2015: 252)

(c) I *suffer from guilt*

The Estonian postposition *all* in the example refers to a condition (EKK 2007: 191 – 192) under which literally a subject or object is suffering. The Latvian preposition *no* refers to the point of origin (LVG 2013: 623) with the example showing how the subject suffers from a disease.

5.3.3.4. The Estonian construction *kelle käes / mille käes* and Latvian construction *no + genitive*

The different verb government pair of postpositional construction *mille käes* and prepositional construction *no + genitive* follows a similar pattern of execution and reasoning as the previous example of *mille all* and *no + genitive*. This pairs as well

appears only once throughout the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *kannatama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *ciest* (b), both translating to *to suffer* (c).

(a) ma kannatan süütunde käes (*mille käes*)

(b) es ciešu no vainas apziņas (*no + genitive*) (ELDa 2015: 252)

(c) I suffer from guilt

5.3.3.5. The Estonian construction *kelle vastu / mille vastu* and Latvian accusative

The different verb government pair that includes the Estonian postpositional construction *mille vastu* and the Latvian accusative *ko*, which conforms to the partitive, appears in the data only once. The examples are of the Estonian verb *eksima* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *pārkāpt* (b), both translating to *to err, to make an error, to make a mistake* (c).

(a) eeskirjade vastu eksima (*mille vastu*)

(b) pārkāpt noteikumus (*ko*) (ELDa 2015: 100)

(c) to err the rules

The Estonian postposition *vastu* indicates an action against a surface or a subject (EKK 2007: 194), and in the example the postposition is displaying an offense against the subject. However, the Latvian accusative in its traditional manner, which is also displayed in the example, refers to the object towards the activity is intended (LVG 2013: 351).

5.3.4. Disputable different verb governments

During classification of the different verb government category certain verb government pairs stood out seeming in some regards similar in both languages, but at the same the differences were also undeniable. This entire group consists of verb governments that can be discussed as similar than different from another, but in the context of the research these government pairs are included in the different category. It should be noted that all of the Estonian verb governments in this group are postpositional

constructions. The group in total contains 12 verb governments pairs. The group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.020, 3.023, 3.024, 3.027, 3.028, 3.029, 3.031 and 3.034.

5.3.4.1. The Estonian postposition *kelle peale* / *mille peale* and Latvian dative case

The largest sub-group of different verb governments is the postpositional construction *kelle peale* / *mille peale* and dative *kam*, which conforms with allative and adessive. In total the sub-group contain 4 different verb government pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *kuluma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *iztērēties*, *aiziet* (b), both translating to *to wear out* (c).

(a) suurem osa palka *kulus söögi, viina lõbustuskohtade peale* (*mille peale*)

(b) lielākā daļa algas tika *iztērēta ēdienam, degvīnam un izklaides vietām* (*kam*)
(ELDa 2015: 358)

(c) the greater part of the salary *was worn out for food, vodka and entertainment*

The possibly similarity arises not from the Estonian postposition's *peale* characteristic of showing location (EKK 2007: 191 – 192), but from the allative case ending *-le*, which comparatively with the Latvian dative, shows the intent towards a subject or an object (Karma 1967: 585; LVG 2013: 350). The classification norms display *peale* as equivalent with the Latvian directional preposition *pie*, which functionally bears similarity with the addressee dative (LVG 2013: 350; 624).

5.3.4.2. The Estonian postposition *kelle hulka* / *mille hulka* and Latvian locative case

Following as the next sub-group of different verb government pairs is the postpositional construction *kelle hulka* / *mille hulka* and the locative *kur*, which conforms with the inessive, adessive and location cases *kuhu* and *kus*. Such a verb government pair appears 2 times in the data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *kuuluma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *ietilpt* (b), both translating to *to belong, be subject to* (c).

(a) see *ei kuulu minu kompetentsi hulka (kelle hulka / mille hulka)*

(b) *tas neietilpst manā kompetencē (kur)* (ELDa 2015: 369)

(c) *this does not belong in my competency*

The postposition *hulka* displays quantity (EKK 2007: 193) and is presented in the short illative case in the example provided. Considering the similarities between the illative and locative (Karma 1967: 580 – 582) one can interpret the governments in both languages sharing similarities, but according to the classification norms presented in Section ... these governments are located in the different verb government category. The classification norms describe the postposition *hulka* as being an equivalent to the Latvian preposition *starp* that shows the location in which an activity is taking place (LVG 2013: 624), thus comparisons with the locative can be drawn.

5.3.4.3. The Estonian postposition *kelle poole / mille poole* and Latvian locative case

The next sub-group of different verb government pairs is the postpositional construction *kelle poole / mille poole* and the locative *kur*, which is comparable with inessive, adessive and location cases *kuhu* and *kus*. The government pair is observable 2 times in the research data. The examples are of the Estonian verb *pöörduma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *griezties, vērsties* (b), both translating to *to turn* (c).

(a) *haige pöördus arsti poole (kelle poole)*

(b) *slimnieks vērsās pie ārsta (kur)* (ELDa 2015: 692)

(c) *the patient turned to the doctor*

The postposition *poole* in the presented example is intended to refer to a location (EKK 2007: 191 – 192) and in this instance it is used with the allative case ending *-le* signifying movement in a forward direction (EKK 2007: 249 – 250). Considering the similarities between the allative and locative in Estonian and Latvian respectively (Karma 1967: 584 – 585), one can assume these governments are similar, but according to the classification norms they are not. Also the classification norms in chapter ... state that the equivalents of *poole* are the directional prepositions *uz* and *pie*, which partially conforms with the locative *kur* functions (LVG 2013: 624 – 625).

5.3.4.4. The Estonian postposition *kelle arvelt / mille arvelt* and Latvian preposition *uz + accusative*

Another different verb government pair type that appears 2 times in the research data is the postpositional construction *kelle arvelt / mille arvelt* and the prepositional construction *uz + accusative*, which conforms with illative, allative, adessive and several Estonian postpositional constructions. The examples are of the Estonian verb *säästma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *taupīt* (b), both translating to *to save, to spare, to economize* (c).

(a) *elektroenergia arvelt säästma (mille arvelt)*

(b) *taupīt uz elektroenerģijas (uz + accusative)* (ELDa 2015: 831)

(c) *to save on electricity*

The postposition *arvelt* is presented in the classification norms as being equivalent to construction *uz rēķina* (ELDa 2015: 55), which can be interpreted as a form of the construction *uz + genitive* with the preposition *uz* expressing intent in direct or abstract manner (LVG 2013: 625).

5.3.4.5. The Estonian postposition *kelle kasuks / mille kasuks* and Latvian dative case

A different verb government pair that appears only once in the data is postpositional construction *kelle kasuks / mille kasuks* and dative *kam*, which is comparable to the ablative and adessive in Estonian (Karma 1967: 584 – 586). The examples are of the Estonian verb *otsustama* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *lemt, spriest* (b), both translating to *to decide, to make a decision* (c).

(a) *kohus otsustas kannataja kasuks süüdlast karistada rahatrahviga (kelle kasuks / milles kasuks)*

(b) *tiesa sprieda par labu cietušajam sodīt vainīgo ar naudas sodu (kam)* (ELDa 2015: 591)

(c) *the court decided in favor of the victim for the perpetrator to pay a fine*

The postposition *kasuks* is translated into Latvian as *par labu* (ELDa 2015: 262), which is followed by the dative government that shows intent (LVG 2013: 350). Although their functions in certain contexts may seem similar, their indirect similarities do not qualify this verb government pair to be considered for the green or yellow category.

5.3.4.6. The Estonian postposition *kelle kätte* / *mille kätte* and Latvian dative case

The next verb government pair that appears only once throughout the data is the pospositional construction *kelle kätte* / *mille kätte* and the dative *kam*, which is similar to the allative and adessive in Estonian (Karma 1967: 584 – 586). The examples are of the Estonian verb *sattuma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *gadīties*, *trāpīties* (b), both translating to *to get into* (c).

(a) *parem on, kui sa tema kätte ei satu (kelle kätte)*

(b) *būs labāk, ja tu netrāpīsies viņam ceļā (kam)* (ELDa 2015: 762)

(c) *it would be better if you would not get into his way*

The postposition's *kätte* equivalent in Latvian is directional movement *rokās* (ELDa 2015: 391), and the postposition itself is in the short illative case that illustrates movement towards an intended target, in this instance, movement towards the hands (Karma 1967: 580 – 582). The postposition's function seems similar to the dative's intent function (LVG 2013: 350), which could be grounds for similarity, but they are not directly similar to each other, thus putting this verb government pair in the red category.

5.3.4.7. Facultative Estonian governments as similar with Latvian obligatory governments

During the classification of the red group into sub-categories some of the different verb government pairs stood out. Several Estonian verb governments have facultative reactions in addition to their obligatory ones that are contained within brackets as can be observed in the data. The facultative governments per classification norms are all similar with their Latvian counterparts, however, since facultative governments are

not taken into account in the research their presence do not influence the grouping of the verbs.

The verb government pairs that have this property – a total of 7 pairs – are listed in the following table (Table 6.1):

Table 6.1 Verbs with Estonian facultative governments as similar to Latvian obligatory governments

Estonian verb	Government	Latvian translation	Government
eelistama	keda/mida + (kellele/millele)	dot priekšroku	kam
ette heitma	mida (+ kellele)	pārmest	kam
jaguma	(kellele +) keda/mida	pietikt	kam
kaebama	mida (+ kellele)	sūdzēt	kam
nappima	(kellel +) milleks	trūkt, būt par maz	kam
tāitma	O + (millega/kellega)	pildīt, piepildīt	O + ar + accusative
tūlitama	keda (+ millega)	traucēt, apgrūtināt	ar + accusative

5.3.5. Estonian supine verb governments

Certain verb governments in the Estonian sources are not found in the Latvian source. These are verb infinitive endings that are considered as valid verb governments in the Estonian language, however, the Latvian language does not have adequate equivalents for these infinitive endings, as the language only has a single infinitive (LVG 2013: 460 – 462). Most of the infinitives in this sub-category are ma-infinitive case forms (EKK 2007: 265 – 267).

The amount of such infinitive endings in the data totals up to 18 occurrences. Considering how they cannot be compared with a suitable direct Latvian counterpart they

appear in the data without any equivalents, thus this sub-category is unique in the research for not containing any examples. In the data these supines are represented by a double asterisk (**). The group in the appendix is detailed with Appendix 3.036, 3.037, 3.038 and 3.039.

5.3.5.1. The *-vat* infinitive verb government

The *-vat* infinitive is constructed from the partitive form of present participle, however, its syntax as an independent form allows it to be likened to a substantive. One of its functions is that it can replace the *et* participle in sentences as well as being used as a dependent adverb and object. (EKK 2007: 264 – 265) In the data it appears 4 times and is displayed in the appendix with Appendix 3.039.

5.3.5.2. The *-mas* form infinitive

The *-mas* form expresses an activity that is happening at the same time as another one. Its functions include being used as a location adverb, dependent adverb and compound predicate in conjunction with the verb *olema*. (EKK 2007: 266) In the data it appears 2 times and is displayed in the appendix with Appendix 3.036.

5.3.5.3. The *-mast* form infinitive

The *-mast* form expresses an activity before another one. Its usage includes as a dependency adverb and movement adverb. (EKK 2007: 266) In the data it appears 8 times and is displayed in the appendix with Appendix 3.037.

5.3.5.4. The *-mata* form infinitive

The *-mata* form expresses an unperformed activity. Its functions include being used as a dependent adverb as well as an antonym to the *-des* form. (EKK 2007: 266) In the data it appears 4 times and is displayed in the appendix with Appendix 3.038.

5.4. The unavailable Estonian verb governments

During classification, several Latvian verb governments were not supplied with analogous or similar Estonian verb governments. This is most likely due to the governments for the Estonian verbs not being available in Pool's (1999) *Estonian language verb governments* and Estonian Language Institute's (2014) *Estonian language basic vocabulary*. However, volume 6 of *The Explanatory Dictionary of the Estonian Language* (2009) provides examples in which the missing governments are used in a manner as their Latvian counterparts.

An entire separate category, the unavailable verb government category, is consisting of Estonian verbs that have analogous or similar verb governments with their Latvian counterparts, but are not presented in any of the government information sources in this research. For example, the Latvian verbs *ievainot* (to hurt, to wound) and *aizvainot* (to hurt, to offend) both have the instrumental government of *ar + accusative*, but their Estonian counterpart *haavama* (to wound, to hurt, to offend) has its potential comitative government *millega* missing from either of the used verb government sources.

The Estonian verb rections in question are placed in brackets to differentiate their unique status in this research, but for all intents and purposes can be considered as analogous or similar with corresponding Latvian verb governments.

The category in total is expressed in 60 out of 573 verbs and holds 87 verb governments pairs from 51 verb groups. Most of these pairs form larger groups and the 3 largest sub-groups are presented with examples. None of the sub-groups receive additional grammatical information, as their analysis is available in the analogous and similar government category analysis and their similarities are detailed in the verb classification norms in chapter 5.3.

All unavailable category Estonian verb governments and their Latvian equivalents are available in the full research data list in Appendix 1. The Estonian verbs of this category are contained in brackets to represent their status as unavailable, but possible. Appendix 2.004 provides with the Estonian and Latvian verb governments of this category and the number of their occurrences.

5.4.1. Unavailable Estonian nominative and available Latvian nominative

The largest sub-group of 17 verb governments pairs is between the Estonian nominative *mis* and Latvian nominative *kas*. The examples are of the Estonian verb *paistma* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *vīdēt, būt redzāmam, rādīties* (b), both translating to *to shine, to seem, to appear, to look* (c).

- (a) linna tornid juba paistavad (*mis*)
- (b) pilsētas torņi jau ir redzami (*kas*) (ELDa 2015: 599)
- (c) the city towers are already appearing

5.4.2. Unavailable Estonian comitative and available Latvian instrumental

The second largest sub-group consists of verb governments pairs between the comitative *kellega/millega* and instrumental *ar + accusative*. This sub-group contains 16 verb government pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *kõnelema* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *runāties* (b), both translating to *to speak, to talk* (c).

- (a) homse koosoleku üle peab direktoriga kõnelema (*kellega*)
- (b) par rītdienas sapulci jāaprunājas ar direktoru (*ar + accusative*) (ELDa 2015: 376)
- (c) the director must be spoken with about tomorrow's meeting

5.4.3. Unavailable Estonian elative and available Latvian construction *no + genitive*

The third largest sub-group in the blue category is between the Estonian elative *kellest/millest* and Latvian prepositional construction *no + genitive*, which also conforms with the ablative, location case *kust* and several Estonian postpositional constructions. The sub-group contains 11 verb government pairs. The examples are of the Estonian verb *järgnema* (a) and the Latvian equivalent *izrietēt* (b), both translating to *to follow, to continue, to succeed, to ensue, to result* (c).

- (a) sellest järgneb küsimus (*millest*)
- (b) no tā izriet jautājums (*no + genitive*) (ELDa 2015: 226)
- (c) a question arises from that

5.5. Unclassified verb pairs

During classification, several Estonian verb Latvian equivalents were not able to receive any sort of government for comparison purposes. All the Latvian equivalents are reflexive verbs, prefixes or contrast conjunction. Such instances in the data appear in 15 out of 2146 verb pairs.

Due to the nature of these Estonian verb translations and their inability to be supplemented with governments a separate small group, the grey group, is made to accommodate these unique instances. The category in the appendix is detailed with the included verb pairs in Appendix 2.005.

6. Semantic similarities and differences in Estonian and Latvian verb pairs

The following chapter describes the analysis to determine the semantics of the Estonian verbs and their Latvian translations to conclude which of the verb pairs have identical meanings and which do not.

The aim of the analysis is to find out how many verb pairs of each verb governance category is in each group and demonstrate the verb pairs of the different verb government category that do not share the same meaning.

The category division by governments from the previous analysis is applied again. Every verb pair in each of the categories is reviewed with the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Estonian Language* (2009) and the *Estonian-Latvian dictionary* (2015) to find out their semantic consistency. After review every verb pair is classified into one of three semantic groups:

- 1) *The identical semantic group*, indicated by *A* in the data;
- 2) *The different semantic group*, indicated by *B* in the data;
- 3) *The unclassified group*, indicated by *C* in the data.

After the verb pairs are divided into the previously described groups each is analyzed accordingly.

Considering the previous analysis and its detailed explanations of verb government categories the analysis by semantics does not receive any detailed explanations on their government similarities or differences, except for verb pairs that have different verb governments and different semantics.

6.1. The identical semantics group

This group consists of all Estonian verbs and their Latvian translations that semantically share meaning. In the data it is represented by the designation *A*. As with the previous analysis the group is divided into five categories based on the verb government similarities and differences. In total the group contains 1763 out of 2146 Estonian and Latvian verb pairs.

The division of identical semantics verb pairs by category is demonstrated in the following Chart 7.1:

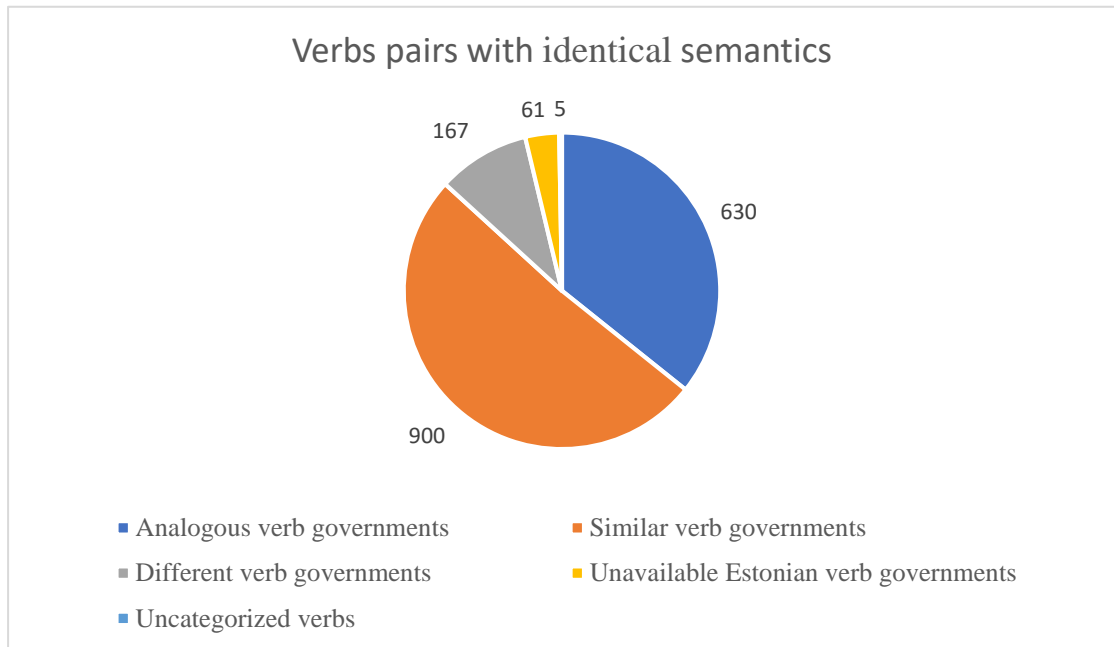


Chart 7.1 Verb pairs with identical semantics in each verb government category.

The verb pairs with analogous verb governments in this group are 630 out of 1763. These verb pairs have the most convenient and easiest verb governments to use in Estonian for Latvian native-speakers and Latvian for Estonian native-speakers.

The verb pairs with similar verb governments in this group are 900 out of 1763. These verb pairs, just like the analogous verb government pairs, are considered the easiest to use for both Estonian and Latvian natives-speakers, however, either must pay attention to the differences in verb governance that benefit the category.

The verb pairs with different verb governments are 167 out of 1763. For Estonian and Latvian native-speakers the usage of these verb pairs is still grammatically different, but their semantics match that may alleviate the acquisition process.

The verb pairs with unavailable verb governments are 61 out of 1763 and the uncategorized verb pairs are 5 out of 1763. Considering these verb pairs are not properly analyzed due to lack of material or restrictions their semantics do not provide relevant conclusions for this research.

6.2. The different semantics group

This group contains all the Estonian verbs and their Latvian translations that have different semantics or are translated from Estonian into Latvian as constructions. In the data it is represented by the designation *B*. The group is divided into the five verb government categories. The total number of verb pairs in this group is 365 out of 2146 verb pairs.

The number of analogous category verb pairs is 104, similar category verb pairs – 198, different category verb pairs – 28, unavailable category verb pairs – 25 and unclassified category verb pairs only 10, represented in Chart 7.2.

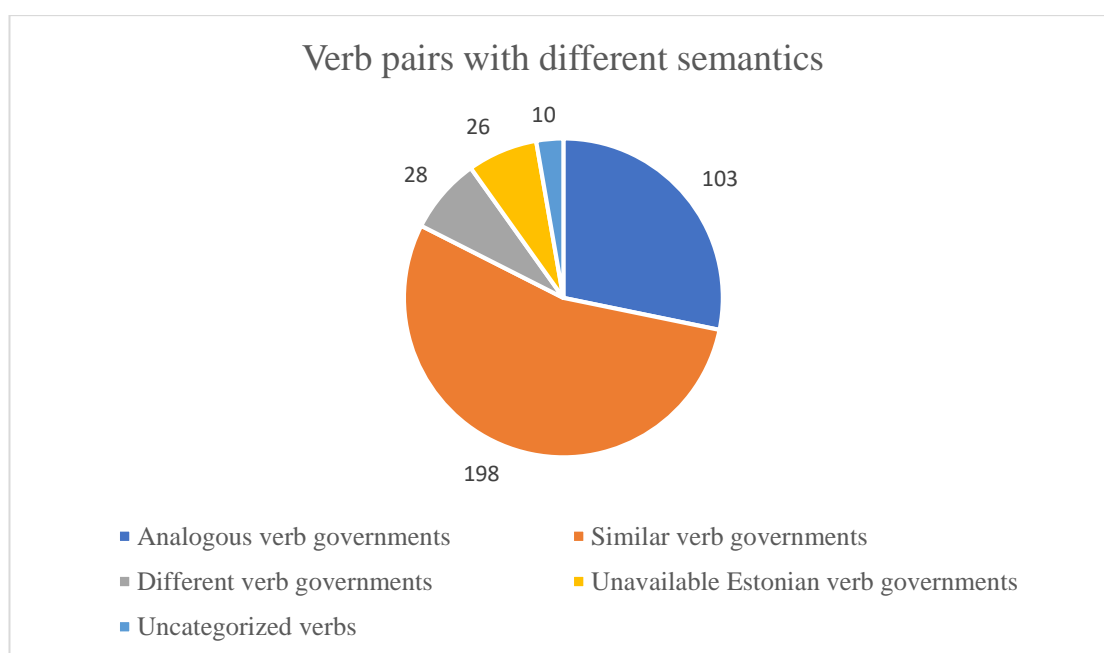


Chart 7.2 **Verb pairs with different semantics in each verb government category.**

The verb pairs with analogous verb governments in this group are 104 out of 365. These verb pairs for Estonian and Latvian native-speakers do not provide serious difficulty even though their semantics do not match. It is possible that the verb governance correlation within these pairs is coincidental.

The verb pairs with similar verb governments in this group are 198 out of 365. As with the analogous verb pairs that have different semantics, these word pairs also do

not provide serious difficulty if Estonian and Latvian native-speakers divert their attention to the peculiarities of the similar verb government category.

The similar verb government group also includes 39 instances of the Estonian *-da* infinitive and 37 instances of the *-ma* infinitive. Despite having no Latvian counterparts in the data these infinitives are still similar with the Latvian infinitive in function.

The verb pairs with unavailable verb governments are 26 out of 365 and the uncategorized verb pairs are 10 out of 365. Considering these verb pairs are not properly analyzed due to lack of material or restrictions their semantics do not provide relevant conclusions for this research.

6.2.1. The verb pairs with different governments and semantics

The verb pairs with different verb governments are 27 out of 365 that do not match in both semantics and verb governments. Considering the status of these verb pairs Estonian and Latvian native-speakers must pay close attention, or even memorize, them accordingly. In the confines of this research these pairs are the most perplexing.

The 27 verb pairs are divided into sub-groups that are based on case or postpositional construction, starting with the largest. The sub-groups do not provide examples, but tables of Estonian verbs and their Latvian translations with corresponding governments.

6.2.1.1. The elative case government

The largest sub-group consists of 8 verb pairs with different governments between the elative *kellest/millest* and various Latvian verb governments.

6.2.1.1.1. The Estonian elative and Latvian dative case

The elative and dative *kam* governments occur in 4 out of the 8 verb pairs.

Table 7.3 Verbs with elative and dative governments

Estonian verb	Latvian translation(s)
hoolima	ņemt vērā, pievērst uzmanību
ette jõudma	apsteigt, tikt priekšā
mööduma	iet garām, braukt garām
välja tegema	pamanīt, pievērst uzmanību, likties zinīs

6.2.1.1.2. The Estonian elative and Latvian accusative

The elative and accusative *ko* government occurs in 1 out of the 8 verb pairs.

Table 7.4 Verb with elative and accusative government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation
ilma jääma	zaudēt

6.2.1.1.3. The Estonian elative and Latvian instrumental

The elative and instrumental *ar + accusative* government occurs in 1 out of the 8 verb pairs.

Table 7.5 Verb with elative and instrumental government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation
pidama	rēķināties

6.2.1.1.4. The Estonian elative and Latvian construction *bez + genitive*

The elative and prepositional construction *bez + genitive* government occurs in 1 out of the 8 verb pairs.

Table 7.6 Verb with elative and *bez + genitive* government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation(s)
ilma jääma	palikt bez, palikt beša

6.2.1.1.5. The Estonian elative and Latvian construction *pa + accusative*

The elative and prepositional construction *pa + accusative* government occurs in 1 out of the 8 verb pairs.

Table 7.7 Verb with elative and *pa + accusative* government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation(s)
välja astuma	iznākt, iziet

6.2.1.2. The partitive case

The second largest sub-group consists of 6 verb pairs with different governments between the partitive *keda/mida* and various Latvian governments.

6.2.1.2.1. The Estonian partitive and Latvian dative case

The partitive and dative *kam* governments occur in 4 out of the 6 verb pairs.

Table 7.8 Verbs with partitive and dative government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation(s)
eelistama	dot priekšroku
hooldama	(jurisprudence) būt par aizbildni
taga otsima	dzīt pēdas
tulistama	(in chess) pieteikt šahu

6.2.1.2.2. The Estonian partitive and Latvian nominative case

The partitive and nominative *kas* government occurs in 1 out of the 6 verb pairs.

Table 7.9 Verb with partitive and nominative government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation
kujutama	(about being) būt

6.2.1.2.3. The Estonian partitive and Latvian construction *par + accusative*

The partitive and prepositional construction *par + accusative* government occurs in 1 out of the 6 verb pairs.

Table 7.10 Verb with partitive and *par + accusative* government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation
hoidma	rūpēties

6.2.1.3. The location case *kust*

The third largest sub-group consists of 4 verb pairs with different governments between the Estonian location case *kust* and Latvian locative *kur*.

Table 7.11 Verbs with *kust* and *kur* governments

Estonian verb	Latvian translation(s)
kõrvale jõudma	atrsties atstatu
saama	tikt, nokļūt, nonākt
tooma	radīt, dzemdēt, atnest
tulema	iet, vest

6.2.1.4. The construction *kelle kohta / mille kohta*

This sub-group consists of 3 verb pairs with different governments between the Estonian postpositional construction *kelle kohta / mille kohta* and Latvian prepositional construction *uz + accusative*.

Table 7.12 Verbs with *kelle kohta / mille kohta* and *uz + accusative* governments

Estonian verb	Latvian translation(s)
kehtima	būt derīgam
kehtima	būt spēkā
käima	attiekties

6.2.1.5. The translative case

This sub-group consists of 2 verb pairs with different governments between the Estonian translative case *kelleks/milleks* and Latvian dative *kam*.

Table 7.13 Verbs with *kelleks/milleks* and *kam* governments

Estonian verb	Latvian translation(s)
andma	nodrošināt, sagatavot
saama	pietikt, būt gana

6.2.1.6. The inessive case

This sub-group consists of 1 verb pair with a different government between the Estonian inessive *milles* and Latvian prepositional construction *par + accusative*.

Table 7.14 Verbs with *milles* and *par + accusative* government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation
kahtlustama	turēt aizdomās

6.2.1.7. The allative case

This sub-group consists of 1 verb pair with a different government between the Estonian allative *millele* and Latvian genitive *kā*.

Table 7.15 Verbs with *millele* and *kā* government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation(s)
eelnema	būt pirms, notikt pirms

6.2.1.8. The ablative case

This sub-group consists of 1 verb pair with a different government between the Estonian ablative *kellelt* and Latvian dative *kam*.

Table 7.16 Verbs with *kellelt* and *kam* government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation
küsima	lūgt

6.2.1.9. The comitative case

This sub-group consists of 1 verb pair with a different government between the comitative *millega* and dative *kam*.

Table 7.17 Verbs with *millega* and *kam* government

Estonian verb	Latvian translation(s)
kaasnema	nākt līdzi, sekot

6.3. The unclassified group

This group consists of only different verb government category Estonian verbs that have their government as one of the *-ma* infinitive forms - *-vat*, *-mas*, *-mata* and *-mast*. In the data the group is represented by the designation *C*. The group contains 18 out of 2146 verb pairs, however they cannot be considered as full-fledged pairs because of the lack of direct Latvian equivalents.

7. Summary and conclusions

The main research aims – to determine the analogous, similar and different verb governments and explain how they are demonstrated – are achieved and the author finds the results to be in acceptable levels.

From the 1672 verbs found in the Estonian basic vocabulary of Estonian-Latvian dictionary 573 or 34% verbs are used for the analysis having sufficient grammatical information in the selected sources. The majority Estonian verbs had more than one Latvian translation, which were supplemented with their own grammatical information. Considering equivalent Estonian and Latvian verb governments yielded a total of 2146 verb pairs with analogous, similar, different, or other verb governments.

The following chart (Chart 8.1) displays verb pair distribution by category:

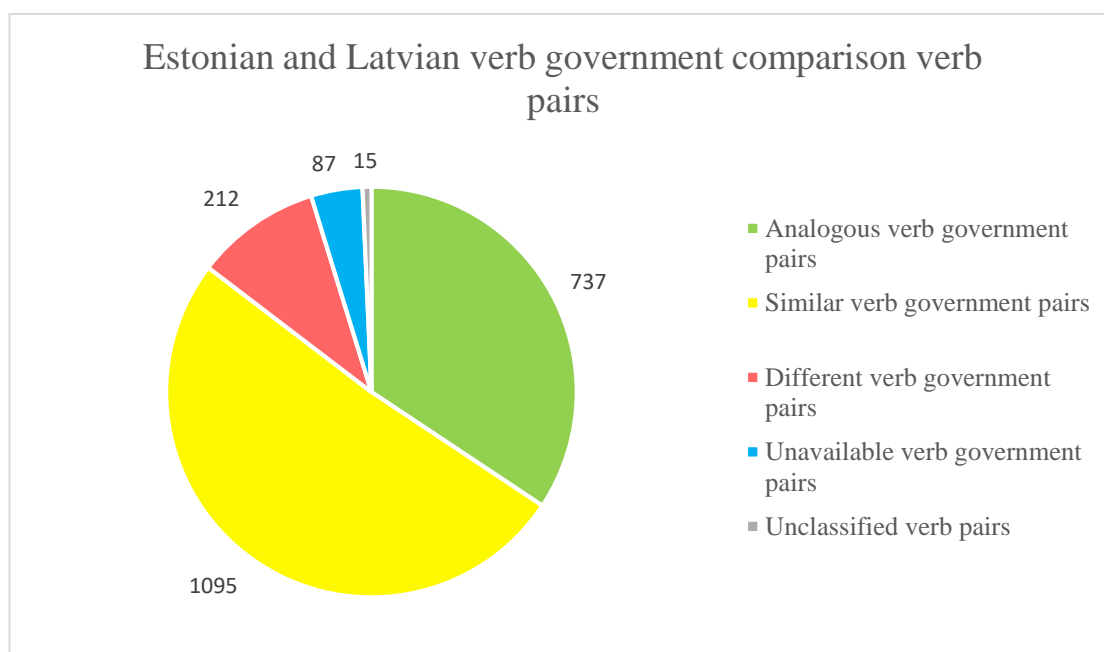


Chart 8.1 Estonian and Latvian verb government comparison verb pair distribution

The largest category in the data consists of Estonian-Latvian verb pairs that have similar verb governments – a total of 1095 instances or 51% of all verb pairs.

The following chart displays verb pair distribution in the similar verb government category by five largest similar government groups. It is imperative to note

not all verb governments are displayed in the chart (Chart 8.2), however, the verb governments and their respective verb pairs can be found in the appendix as Appendix 1:

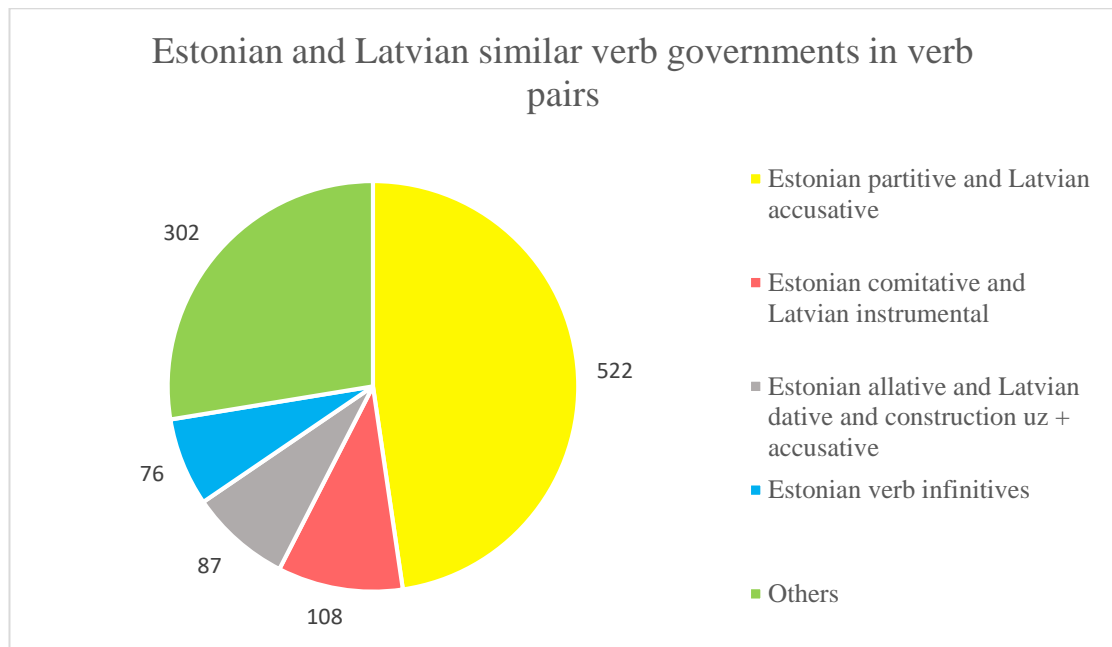


Chart 8.2 **Estonian and Latvian similar verb government verb pair distribution**

The category was split into two groups based on differences from Latvian – the person/inanimate difference group and the verb infinitive difference group.

The largest of these two groups is the former with 1019 instances and its main principle is the Estonian differentiation of person and inanimate objects, and the lack of it in Latvian. Speaking in terms of the most prevalent verb governments, the largest subgroup consisted of the Estonian partitive *mida* government appearing 463 times and *keda* appearing 59 times with their respective equivalent in Latvian being the accusative *ko*. The author assumes the high number of partitive governments in the similar verb category is due to many Estonian verbs possessing transitive qualities and the presence of the partitive in the verb government sources. In case of Latvian a large segment of the verbs in the language are governed by the accusative by default.

The verb infinitive group, although not receiving Latvian equivalents in the data, is applicable to all infinitive forms of a verb's translation. Although the *-da* and *-ma*

infinitives appear only 39 and 37 times respectively, the author wishes to stress that during language acquisition great attention of detail should be exercised for correct usage.

The analogous verb government category is the second largest with 737 or 34% word pairs. The following chart (Chart 8.3) displays verb pair distribution in the analogous verb government category. It is imperative to note not all verb governments are displayed in the chart, however, the verb governments and their respective verb pairs can be found in the appendix as Appendix 1:

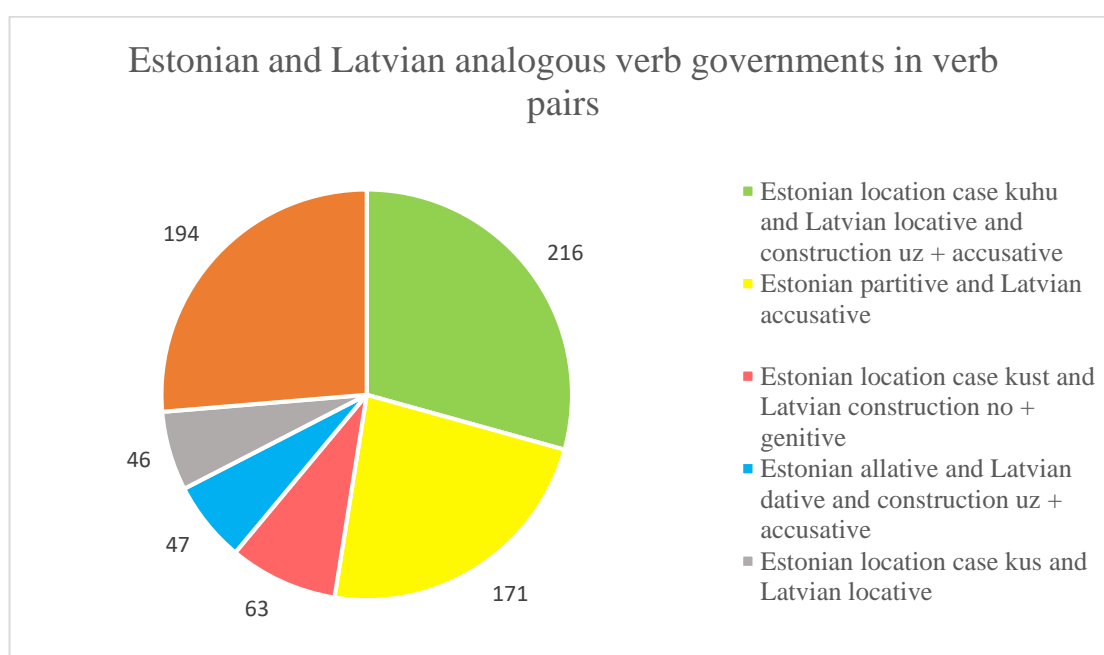


Chart 8.3 Estonian and Latvian analogous verb government verb pair distribution

Unlike the similar verb government category, this is not divided further into groups, but instead sub-groups by the most common verb government. The most common verb government in this category is the Estonian location case *kuhu* and equivalent Latvian locative *kur* and prepositional construction *uz + accusative*. While the result of the largest sub-group is surprising for the author, it is entirely possible that the versatility of the *kuhu* government in Latvian is what allowed it to be as prevalent as it is. The author would also like to comment on how in Latvian, based on personal experience, the locative *kur* and construction *uz + accusative* in many contexts can be interchanged.

The category is the one that should not impede language acquisition process in terms of verb governance, as the analogous nature of the governments and their presence in the data is beneficial for Estonian who wish to learn Latvian and vice versa.

One of the main focuses of the research is on different verb governments between Estonian and Latvian in various verb pairs. The category is the third largest with 212 or 10% verb pairs. This category is split into five groups, which are later divided into smaller sub-groups and first level sub-groups.

The following chart (Chart 8.4) displays verb pair distribution in the different verb government category. It is imperative to note not all verb governments are displayed in the chart, however, the verb governments and their respective verb pairs can be found in the appendix as Appendix 1 in the full list and Appendix 3 separately:

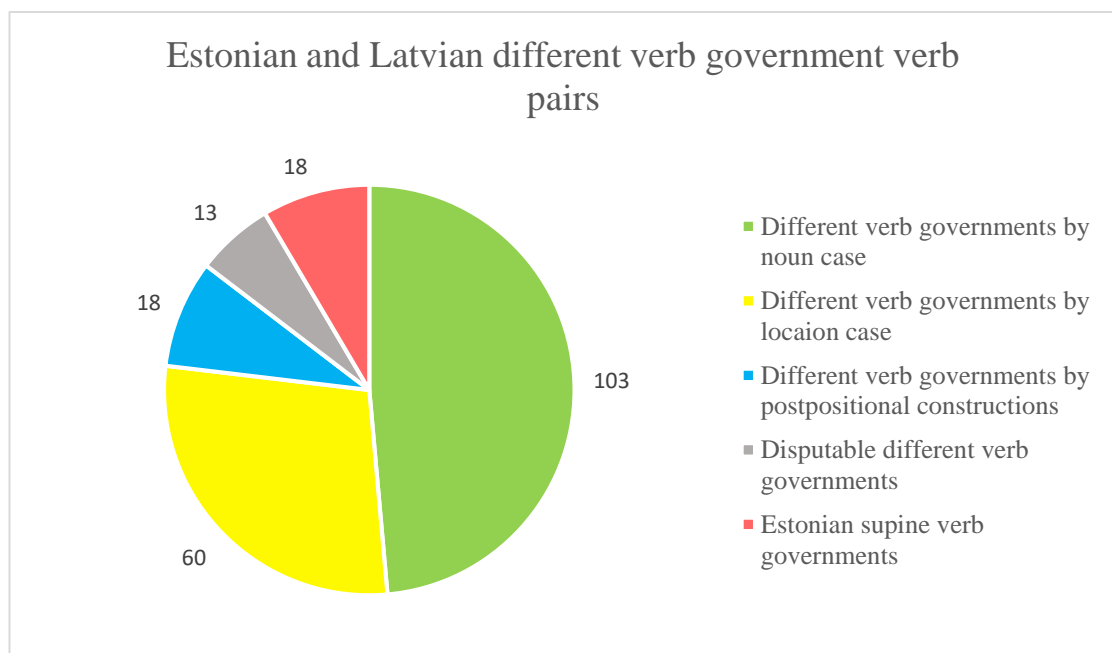


Chart 8.4 Estonian and Latvian different verb government verb pair distribution

The largest group consists of verb governments that are one of the noun cases in Estonian. Out of this group the largest was the Estonian partitive *keda/mida* sub-group with 51 verb pairs. The first level sub-group includes such Latvian governments as the dative *kam*, prepositional constructions *no + genitive* and *ar + accusative* with 20, 6 and

5 instances respectively. Almost all differences can be explained with grammatical differences and the functions of each verb.

The second largest group is of verb governments that are location cases *kust* and *kuhu* in Estonian. Almost all verb pairs in this group belong to the *kust* sub-group with 57 out of 58 instances between *kust* and locative *kur*. Although literature in the research suggested that *kust* can be considered equivalent to *kur* their functions do not match that can be considered as analogous or similar in the research. The author believes that between Estonian and Latvian the *kust-kur* pairs may provide issues for learners as the perception of space in both languages is embedded strongly in their grammar and overall “language feel”.

Another group in the category is of verb governments that are postpositional constructions in Estonian, appearing a total of 18 times. All these Estonian constructions are different from their Latvian counterparts. For example, the largest sub-group *kelle pärast / mille pärast* had all its 12 instances paired with the Latvian prepositional construction *par + accusative*, which is more akin to the Estonian elative or the construction *kelle kohta / mille kohta*, among others. The author believes these different verb governments are once more different because of grammatical reasons, such as spatial perception.

The most interesting group of the category is consisting of verb governments that are postpositional constructions in Estonian, however their functions can be considered as equivalent to their different Latvian counterparts in verb pairs. Comparatively the group is relatively small, only 12 instances, but their division as a separate group does raise some questions whether they can truly be considered as different verb governments. For example, the Estonian government *kelle peale / mille peale* bears some similarity to the Latvian dative *kam* in some functions, but the norms of classification do not allow for them to be classified as analogous or similar. The author believes that certain contexts allow for governments of this group to align functionally, thus a learner should pay attention to these interesting cases.

The final group of the different verb government category consists of only 18 instances and cannot be considered as acceptable verb pairs, as they consist only of the Estonian supines *-vat*, *-mas*, *-mast* and *-mata*. These have no direct comparison in Latvian, thus the author supposes a person wishing to acquire Estonian skills must learn these through the language itself.

The final two categories consist of verb pairs in which the Estonian verb government sources do not provide the required information, but the Estonian verbs theoretically have an analogous or similar verb government to their Latvian counterparts. These problematic instances in the research appear 87 times or 4%, and can be considered for all intents and purposes as analogous or similar with their counterparts in Estonian-Latvian verb pairs. The other category consists of only 15 or 1% instances and cannot be used for analysis for various purposes, such as Latvian translations being suffixes or contrast conjunctions. These uncategorized words are a rare occurrence in the data which allows for greater accuracy in the overall results.

In addition to the verb government category analysis the research includes an analysis on verb pairs semantics. The 2146 verb pairs are reviewed for semantic correspondence and differences by using the Estonian-Latvian dictionary (2015) and The Explanatory Dictionary of the Estonian Language (2009). The results are collected in three groups – verb pairs with semantic correspondence, verb pairs with semantic differences and an unclassified group, which only consists of 18 instances of supines.

To illustrate distribution of verb pairs by group the following chart (Chart 8.5) displays the results:

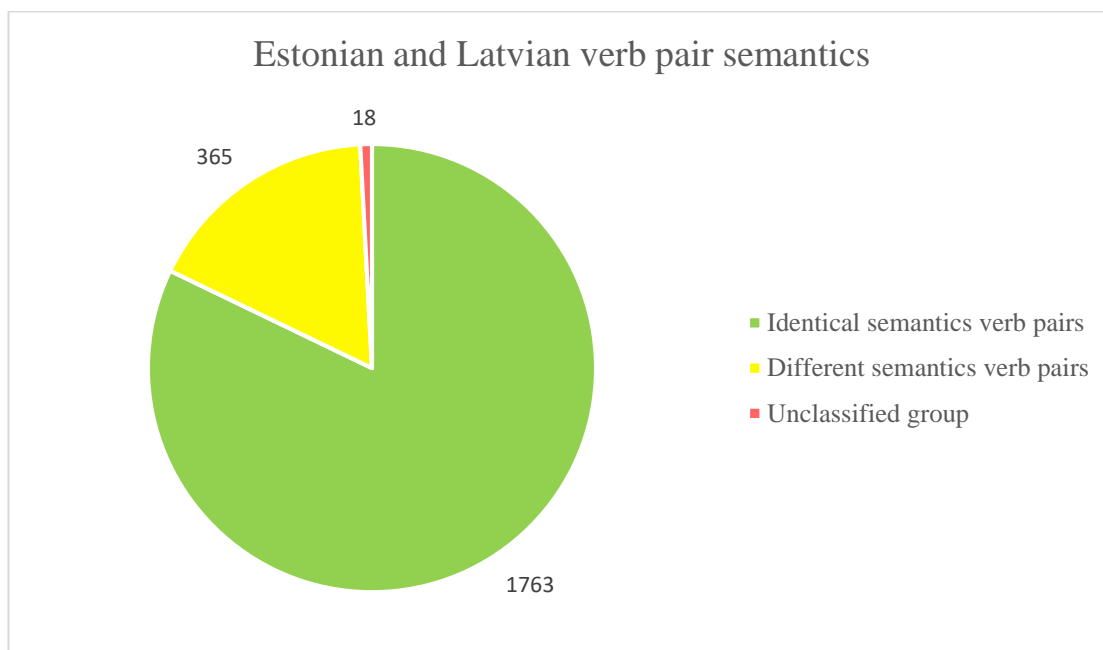


Chart 8.5 Estonian and Latvian verb pair semantics

The verb pairs with semantic correspondence are the largest with 1763 or 82% of 2146 units. Considering semantics these verb pairs are considered not only befitting to their verb government category, but also the easiest to acquire from the standpoint of meaning. The author believes that semantic similarity may play a role in language acquisition.

Verb pairs with semantic differences is a more interesting case. With 365 or 17% verb pairs belonging to this group each category is also detailed with small notes. For example, the analogous verb government Estonian-Latvian pairs, which are 104, may simply be a lucky coincidence to their grammatical similarity. The similar verb governments Estonian-Latvian pairs, which are 198, follow the same reasoning as the analogous category examples, but with the principles of its category. Perhaps the most interesting are the 28 verb pairs that are in the different verb government group and are semantically different. Despite their number these cases are perhaps the most interesting in the entire research. The author assumes these to be some of the exceptions that one must learn by heart.

During research process several issues that were not linked with classification presented themselves. The greatest of these was automatic ordering of all verbs and their groups in *Microsoft Excel*, however the issue was resolved quickly using the *Pivot Table* functionality, which automatically displayed the necessary results with precision. One of the issues that was detrimental to the research included the Estonian verb government sources, which at certain moments provided with rather contradictory information, for example, one source claimed the partitive government *keda/mida* for a verb, while the other source for the same verb claimed only *mida* as its government. Initially it caused some setback for the author, but resolved upon closer inspection of the sources.

The author considered the selecting of Latvian verb governments to be the research's greatest challenge. Considering how no tangible source on Latvian verb governance was not used due to not existing or not found, the governments had to be selected from example sentences in the *Estonian-Latvian dictionary*. It leads to a certain degree of interpretation by the author, which can be cause for potential mistakes. Overall the author feels the research suffers due to the lack of material to develop a greater overview of the topic.

Reviewing the results, the author wishes to stress that the high number of analogous and similar verb governments in the data may be cause for further discussion on Estonian and Latvian language contacts. Despite the final Estonian verb count being nearly three times less than the verbs locate in basic vocabulary, the analyzed verbs and their translations is still an impressive number. Unfortunately lack of material in this case has diminished the potential of the research to be encompass more verbs and their governments. Because of this all results in the analysis and the standing of the groups is subject to change.

The author wishes to comment that there are other differences between Estonian and Latvian, which can be cause for difficulties. One such difficulty for Estonian native-speakers is the presence of gender in Latvian. It is considerably easier for a Latvian to get accustomed to a system of one gender as the experience of the author has shown throughout the years of studying Estonian language and having Latvian as a native tongue.

In conclusion the author hopes that the research results and the created material in the appendix can have potential practical applications for future language learners. The unfortunate lack of material of verb governance for Latvians wishing to study Estonian and vice versa has affected the author of the research personally, thus hopefully this research can pave way for other topics of Estonian-Latvian grammar relations. Despite the results the author still believes the research can be improved upon by further study – as only 573 Estonian verbs with their Latvian translations are analyzed that leaves a large margin of vocabulary still open for future research. Such endeavors can use the results presented here as a possible template.

Eesti ja läti verbirektsioonide võrdlus

Uurimuse sissejuhatus

Käesoleva uurimistöö peamine eesmärk on uurida ja võrrelda analoogseid, sarnaseid ja erinevaid verbirektsioone eesti ja läti keeles ning selgitada, mil moel erinevaid verbirektsioone kasutatakse. Uurimistöö fookus on seatud erinevatele verbirektsioonidele mõlemas keeles ja see uurib neid üksikasjalikult. Uurimus püüab ka analüüsida, kuidas võib verbi semantika leevendada või ka süvendada verbirektsioonide mõistmist lätlaste jaoks, kes soovivad õppida eesti keelt ja vastupidi. Uurimistöö peamised küsimused on seega:

- 1) Milliseid analoogseid, sarnaseid ja erinevaid verbirektsioone leidub eesti ja läti keeles?
- 2) Millised on kõige enam levinud analoogsed, sarnased ja erinevad verbirektsioonid?

Käesolev uurimistöö põhineb osaliselt Santa Liepiņa bakalaureusetööl *Verbirektsioonide erinevusi eesti ja läti keeles* (2015). Teadustöö peamine eesmärk oli analüüsida erinevaid eesti ja läti keele verbirektsioone Raili Pooli koostatud allika *Eesti keele verbirektsioone* (1999) alusel ja püüda selgitada nende erinevuste põhjusi. Teadustöö käigus leiti 563 olemasolevast verbirektsioonist vaid 64 verbi, mille rektsioonid erinesid mõlemas keeles. Seega oli teadustöö piiratud ulatusega, keskendudes ainult verbidele, mis ühes allikas sisaldasid. Enamikku nendest erinevustest ei käesolevas teadustöös esitatud.

Käesolev uurimistöö arendab edasi ideid, mille tõi oma bakalaureusetöös välja Liepiņa (2015). See sisaldab ja selgitab lisaks erinevatele verbirektsioonidele ka rektsioone, mida käsitletakse kui laadilt analoogsete või sarnastena.

Teadustöö käigus koguti kokku eestikeelsed verbid lätikeelsete tõlgetega. Pärast seda täiendati verbe olulise grammatilise informatsiooniga, liigitati erinevatesse kategooriatesse, analüüsiti nende analooge, sarnasusi ja erinevusi. Verbid, millel puudus grammatiline informatsioon, liigitati kategooriasse Muud.

Teadustöös kasutatakse kvantitatiivset meetodit, mis võimaldab töödelda suures koguses andmeid eestikeelsete verbide ja nende lätikeelsete tõlgete kohta Läti Keele Agentuuri *Eesti-läti sõnaraamatu* (2015) alusel, mis hõlmab enam kui 40 000 kirjet.

Selleks, et määrata kindlaks verbireksioone kummagi keele jaoks, kasutati vaid paari allikat. Eestikeelsete verbireksiooni määramiseks kasutati teadustöös Raili Pooli *Eesti keele verbireksioone* (1999) ja Eesti Keele Instituudi välja antud *Eesti keele põhisõnavara sõnastikku* (2014). Lätikeelsete verbireksioonide puhul oli peamiseks allikaks vaid *Eesti-läti sõnaraamat* (2015), kuna muid olulise grammatilise informatsiooni allikaid saadaval ei olnud.

Eesti ja läti keele käänete kirjeldus

Eesti ja läti keeles on märgatavad käänete erinevused. Eesti keeles on 14 käänet, aga läti keeles – 7. Eesti keeles on kaks korda rohkem käänded kui läti keeles ja sellest erinevused ka tulenevad. Mõlemas keeles on nominatiivi ja genitiivi käänded on funktsionaalselt sarnased, kuid partitiiv on osaliselt sarnane akusatiiviga. Eesti keele kuue kohakäände asemel on läti keeles lokatiiv, mis vastab küsimusele *kus*. Neli eesti keele käänet – translatiiv, terminatiiv, essiiv ja abesiiv – vastavad läti eessõnade konstruktsioonidele, vaid komitatiiv on võrdlev läti instrumentaaliga. Eesti keeles puudub ka läti keele seitsmes kääne ehk vokatiiv.

Verbi ja verbireksiooni mõiste eesti ja läti keeles

Eesti keeles võib verbid ehk tegusõnad jagada neljaks rühmaks: liht-, liit-, ühend- ja väljendteigusõnad. Läti keeles aga võib verbid jagada järgmisteks grammatilisteks kategooriateks: kõneviisi, aja ning tegumoe alusel. Lisaks on eesti keeles kaks verbiinfinitiivi – ma-infinitiiv ja da-infinitiiv –, kuid läti keeles on ainult üks. Hugo Rätsepa andmetel nimetatakse verbireksiooniks sõnade vahetõlke lauses, kus üks neist sõnadest sõltub teise sõna (verb) grammatilisest vormist. Siit võib järeldada, et tegusõna on lause põhisõnaks, mis määrab teise sõna grammatilisi vormi. Verbireksioonide suhtes on ka oluline valents. Valentsi struktuuris on lauses kõige olulisem üksus verb. Kõige olulisem element verbi valentsis on aktant, mis väljendab protsessist osa võtvaid olendeid ning objekte.

Verbirektsiooni liigituse normid

Järgnevas tabelites selles peatükis on esitatud lätikeelsetes teadusallikates leitud eestikeelsete verbirektsioonide praegu kehtivad tõlked. Lätikeelsed vasted on esitatud järgmiste allikate põhjal: *Eesti-Läti sõnaraamat* (2015) ja Tõnu Karma (1967) *Lühiülevaade eesti keele grammatikast*, mis on esitatud Karl Abeni (1967) *Eesti-läti sõnaraamatus*.

Tabelite eesmärk on esitada normid, millega eestikeelseid verbirektsioone nende lätikeelsete vastetega võrreldakse. Kui rektsioon ühtib lätikeelse vastega täpselt tabelites esitatud viisil, käsitletakse selliseid rektsioone analoogidena. Kui rektsioonil on teatud sarnasused lätikeelse vastega, käsitletakse neid osaliselt sarnaste rektsioonidena. Kui rektsioonil ja selle lätikeelsel vastel ei ole ühtki tajutavat sarnasust vastavalt tabelitele, käsitletakse neid erinevate rektsioonidena.

Igal eestikeelsel rektsioonil on mitmeid lätikeelseid tõlkeid, kuigi paljud neist on ka teiste rektsioonide sünonüümiks. Normatiivide loomiseks ei ole kõiki tõlkeid lõplikus tabelis esitatud. Sel moel välistatakse segaduse tekkimine juhtudel kui lätikeelne tõlge ilmub erinevates eestikeelsetes rektsioonides. Igal eestikeelsel normatiivil on vähemalt üks, kuid mitte üle kahe, lätikeelse tõlke. Kolme vastega erandid on tekkinud seoses oluliste erinevustega kummagi keele grammatikas.

Kuigi esitatud normatiivid on korrektsed, võtavad need arvesse läti keelele omase grammatika paradigmat. Enamik lätikeelsetest rektsioonidest on eessõnadega seotud konstruktsioonid ja rektsioon omakorda on sõltuv laiendist, mis võib olla kas ainsuses või mitmuses. Kui laiend võib ainsuses olla järgmistes käänetes: akusatiiv, genitiivis, ehk omastavas või alaleütlevas ehk daativis eessõnaga, siis mitmuses on see enamasti daativis (LVG 2013: 625). Kirjeldatud normatiivides ja kõikides lätikeelsete eessõnadega seotud konstruktsioonide lisades on esitatud nende ainsuse vorm, kuid kasutaja peab arvestama kirjeldatud paradigmaga.

Nimetatud normid on võetud peamiseks aluseks verbiklassifikatsioonide loomisel ja seejärel nende analüüsil.

Eestikeelsete ja lätikeelsete nimisõnade normid

Tabelis 9.1 on esitatud 14 eesti keele käände küsimust, mis on tõlgitud vastavalt läti keelde. Tõlked on tuletatud Karma (1967) *Lühiülevaade eesti keele grammatikast* – tõlkele on kas selgesõnaliselt viidatud või kasutatud Karma kommentaare, nt kuidas nominatiivi kääne vastab mõlemas keeles samale küsimusele:

Tabel 9.1 Eesti keele käänded läti keele vastetega.

Eesti kääne küsimus	Läti tõlge/tõlked
kes/mis	kas
kelle/mille	kā
keda/mida	ko
kellesse/millesse	uz + akusatiiv / mõnikord kur
kelles/milles	kur
kellest/millest	no + genitiiv / par + akusatiiv
kellele/millele	uz + akusatiiv / kur / kam
kellel/millel	kur / kam / uz + genitiiv
kellelt/millelt	no + genitiiv
kelleks/milleks	par + akusatiiv
kelleni/milleni	līdz + datiiv
kellena/millena	par + akusatiiv
kelleta/milleta	bez + genitiiv
kellega/millega	ar + akusatiiv

Eesti ja läti keele kohakäänete normid

Eestikeelsete asukohta näitavate eessõnade lätikeelsete vastete tõlked on esitatud tabelis 9.2 ja need on järeldatud Karma (1967) grammatika ülevaatest, kas siis sellele tõlkele selgesõnaliselt viidates või Karma kommentaaride põhjal:

Tabel 9.2 Eesti keele kohakäänded läti keele vastetega

Eesti kohakääne	Läti tõlge/tõlked
kuhu	uz + akusatiiv / kur
kus	kur
kust	no + genitiiv

Eesti- ja lätikeelsete tagasõnade ning eessõnade normid

Järgnevas tabelis (Tabel 9.3) on välja toodud eestikeelsed tagasõnad, mis teaduslikes allikates esinevad ja nende lätikeelsete vastete tõlked. Tõlked on välja toodud *Eesti-läti sõnaraamatust*. Välja toodud tagasõnad erinevad alati koos genitiivi käändega, mis aitab luua eestikeelse konstruktsiooni *kelle/mille + tagasõna*. Siiski võib tõlkimisel eesti keele genitiivi kääne muutuda lause konstruktsioonis kas lätikeelseks genitiivi tagasõnaks või eessõnaks (*mille peal -> uz + genitiiv*), daativi (*mille kallale -> pie + genitiiv*) või akusatiivi tagasõnaks (*mille vastu -> pret + akusatiiv*):

Tabel 9.3 Eesti keele tagasõnad läti keele vastetega.

Eesti tagasõna	Läti tõlge/tõlked
peal	uz + genitiiv / pa + akusatiiv
peale	(suunas) uz + akusatiiv / par + akusatiiv
pealt	no + genitiiv / uz + genitiiv
pool	pie + genitiiv / pusē
poole	(suunas) uz + akusatiiv / (suunas) pie + genitiiv
poolt	no + genitiiv / par + akusatiiv
ees	genitiiv + priekšā
eest	no + genitiiv / par + akusatiiv
juurde	(suunas) pie + genitiiv
juures	pie + genitiiv
juurest	no + genitiiv
kätte	(suunas) rokās

käes	rokās
käest	no + genitiiv
alla	(suunas) zem + genitiiv
all	zem + genitiiv
pärast	pēc + genitiiv / dēļ + genitiiv
tõttu	dēļ + genitiiv
üle	pār + akusatiiv / par + akusatiiv
ümbes	ap + akusatiiv
järele	(suunas) pēc + genitiiv
vastu	pretī + daativ / pret + akusatiiv
suhtes	pret + akusatiiv / par + akusatiiv
vahel	starp + akusatiiv
kohta	par + akusatiiv
arvelt	uz + genitiiv
tagajärjel	genitiiv + dēļ
kallale	(suunas) pie + genitiiv
järgi	pēc + genitiiv
hulka	starp + accusative
hulgast	no + genitiiv
najale	(toetav) uz + akusatiiv / pret + akusatiiv
pihta	pa + akusatiiv
kasuks	par + akusatiiv

Muud rektsioonide normid

Tabel (Tabel 9.4) koosneb ülejäänud rektsioonidest, mis on leitavad teaduslikes allikates. Nende tõlked on välja toodud *Eesti-läti sõnaraamatus* (2015). Kõige harvem esinevad kõikidest võimalikest eestikeelsete verbide rektsioonidest erinevates allikates:

Tabel 9.4 Muud Eesti keele verbireksioonid läti keele vastetega

Muu eesti keele verbireksioon	Läti tõlge
kui kaua	cik ilgi
kui kauaks	cik ilgi
kuidas	kā
millal	kad
missugune	kāds
milline	kāds
milliseks	par + akusatiiv
mis ajast	no + genitiiv
mis ajaks	līdz + daativ
mis ajani	līdz + daativ

Täiendav grammatiline informatsioon eestikeelsetes verbireksioonides

Eestikeelsete verbide täiendamisel olulise grammatilise informatsiooniga tõusid mitmete reksioonide juures esile kindlad elemendid. Need elemendid on järgmised:

- 1) Reksioonid, mida kasutatakse koos objektiga, nt, *kellele + O*, kus O tähistab kohta;
- 2) Reksioonid, mida kasutatakse koos kindlate *ma-infinitiivi* vormidega, nt, *keda + -mas*;
- 3) Kohustuslik reksioon koos fakultatiivse reksiooniga sulgudes, nt. *keda (+ millest)*;
- 4) Reksioonid ühega eestikeelsetest tegusõna infinitiividest – *da-infinitiiv* ja *ma-infinitiiv*.

Need elemendid on välja toonud ka Pool (1999) verbireksioonide nimekirjas ja on abiks reksiooni korrektseks kasutamiseks. Samas liigituse ja andmete analüüsi ajal ei mõjutanud nende elementide olemasolu eestikeelsetes reksioonides võrdlust nende läti keelsete vastetega, nt reksioon *kellele + O* on osaliselt võrdeline reksiooniga *kam*, vaatamata sellele, et viimasel ei ole täiendavat informatsiooni. Selleks, et erinevad

rektsioonid oleksid võrdsed, saab iga lätikeelne rektsioon sümboolse *O* tähistuse, et muuta see võrreldavaks nende eestikeelsete vastetega.

Uurimuse tulemused ja kokkuvõte

1672 eesti keele põhisõnavara verbist, mis on kirjas ka *Eesti-läti sõnaraamatus*, oli 573 ehk 34% kohta valitud allikates esitatud piisav grammatiline informatsioon. Enamikul eesti keele verbidest oli rohkem kui üks lätikeelne tõlge, mida oli täiendatud grammatilise informatsiooniga. Võttes arvesse eesti- ja lätikeelseid verbirektsioonide vasteid, tuli kokku 2146 verbipaari analoogsete, sarnaste, erinevate või muude verbirektsioonidega.

Järgnev diagramm (Diagramm 9.5) näitab jagunemist verbipaaride kaupa:

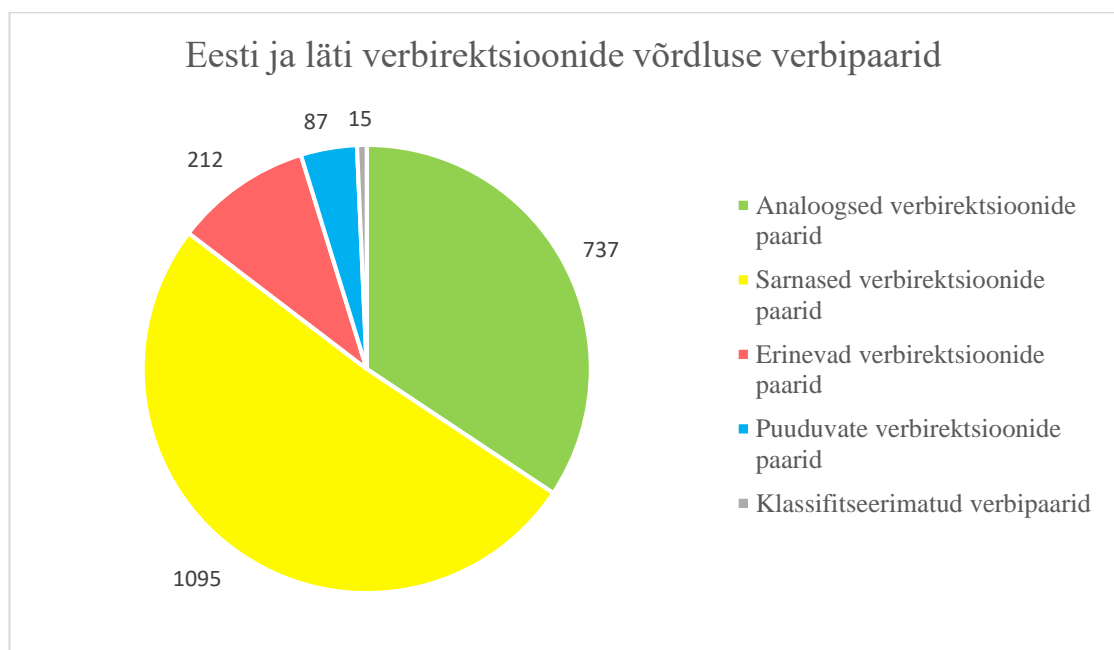


Diagramm 9.5 Eesti ja läti verbirektsioonide võrdluse verbipaaride jagunemine

Suurima kategooria andmetes moodustuvad eesti- ja lätikeelsed verbipaarid, millel on sarnased verbirektsioonid – kokku 1095 juhtudest ehk 51% kõikidest verbipaaridest.

Järgnev diagramm (Diagramm 9.6) näitab verbipaaride jagunemist sarnaste verbirektsioonide kategoorias. On tähtis märkida, et kõiki verbirektsioone diagrammis ei kuvata. Kõik verbirektsioonid ja nende verbipaarid on aga leitavad lisas (Appendix 1):

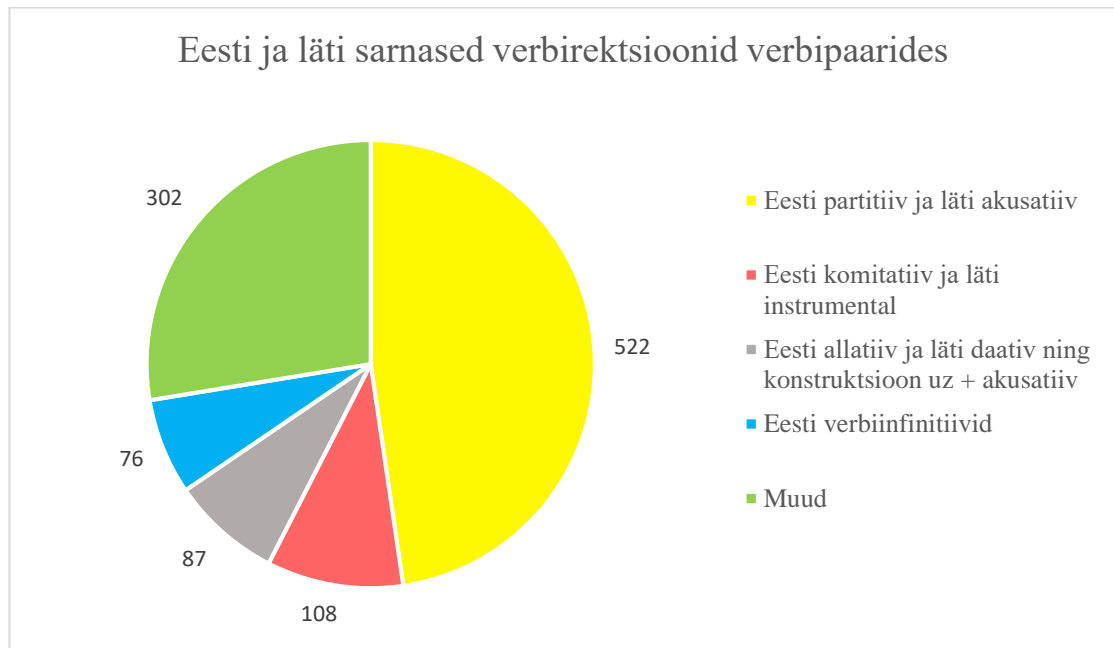


Diagramm 9.6 Sarnaste eesti ja läti verbirektsioonide jagunemine verbipaarides

Kategooria oli jagatud kaheks grupiks läti keele rektsioonide erinevuste alusel – isikulise ja umbisikulise kõneviisi grupp ning verbi infinitiivi erinevuse grupp.

Suurim neist kahest grupist on esimene 1019 juhuga, mille peamine printsiip on, et eesti keeles eristataks isikulist ja umbisikulist kõneviisi. See aga puudub läti keeles. Enam levinud verbirektsioonist moodustus suurima alajaotuse eestikeelne partitiiv *mida* rektsioonist, mis ilmnes 463 korral ja *keda* rektsioon, mis ilmnes 59 korral. Neile lisandus vastete läti keeles – akusatiiv *ko*. Autor oletab, et suur hulk partitiivi rektsioone sarnases verbikategoorias esineb tänu sihitise olemasolu eesti keele verbides, selle omadustele, ja partitiivi olemasolule verbirektsiooni allikates. Läti keeles on suur osa verbidest vaikimisi akusatiivi rektsiooniga. Verbi infinitiivi grupp, mis küll ei saanud andmetes lätikeelseid vasteid, on rakendatav kõikidele verbi tõlke infinitiivi vormidele. Kuigi *-da* ja *-ma* infinitiivivormid ilmnesid ainult 39 ja 37 korral, soovib töö autor rõhutada, et keele

omandamise ajal on detailidele tähelepanu pööramine korrektseks keelekasutuseks oluline.

Verbi analoogide kategooria on suuruselt teine rühm 737 ehk 34% sõnapaariga. Järgnev diagramm (Diagramm 9.7) näitab verbipaaride jagunemist analoogsete verbireksioonide kategoorias. On tähtis märkida, et päris kõiki verbireksioone diagrammis ei kuvata. Kõik verbireksioonid ja nende verbipaarid on aga leitavad lisas (Appendix 1):

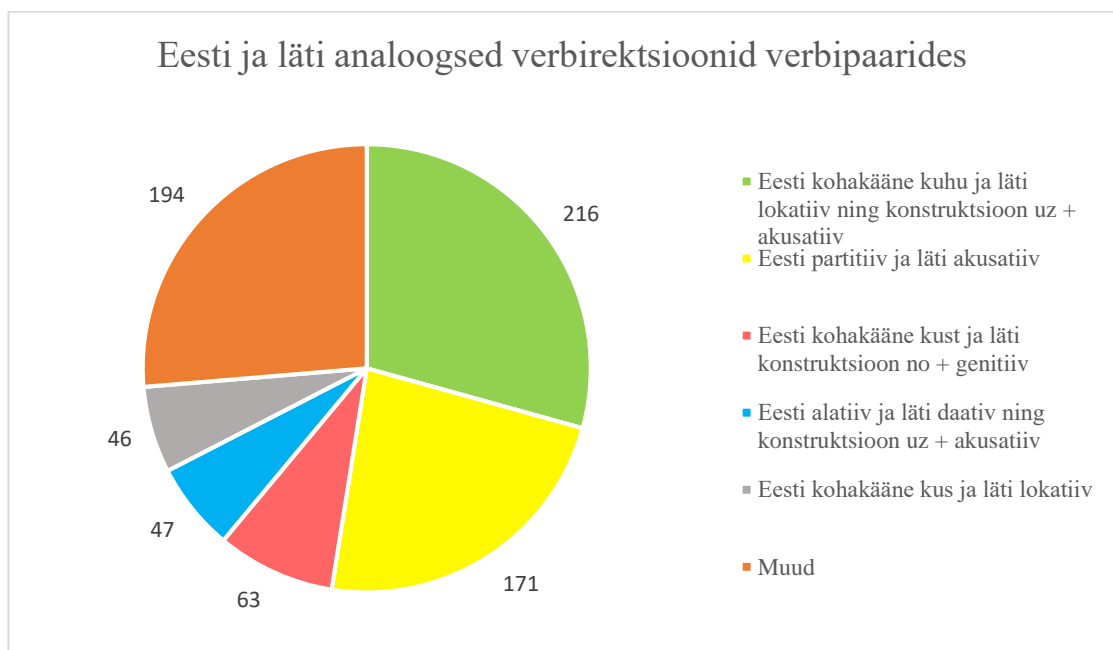


Diagramm 9.7 Eesti ja läti analoogsete verbireksioonide jagunemine verbipaarides

Erinevalt sarnaste verbireksioonide kategooriast, ei ole see jagatud gruppideks, vaid alamgruppideks kõige enam levinud verbireksioonide põhjal. Kõige levinum rektsioon selles kategoorias on eesti keele asukohta näitav käändeküsimus *kuhu* ja selle läti keelne vaste *kur*. Sellest omakorda tuleneb eessõnaline konstruktsioon *uz + akusatiiv*. Suurima alagrupi tulemused on autori jaoks üllatavad. Võimalik, et rektsiooni *kuhu* muutlikkus ja mitmekülgsus läti keeles on selle nii valdavaks muutnud. Läti keeles on autori isikliku kogemuse põhjal asukohta näitav käändeküsimus *kur* ja konstruktsioon *uz + akusatiiv* paljudes kontekstides vahetatavad.

Verbirektsiooni kategooria ei peaks takistama keele omandamise protsessi, kuna rektsioonid on analoogsed, ning see lihtsustab eestlastel läti keele õppimist ja vastupidi.

Üks peamistest uurimistöö fookustest on erinevad verbirektsioonid eesti ja läti keele erinevates verbipaarides. See kategooria on suuruselt kolmas 212 ehk 10% verbipaariga. Kategooria on jagatud viieks grupiks, mis jaguneb omakorda väiksemateks alagruppideks.

Järgnev diagramm (Diagramm 9.8) näitab verbipaaride jagunemist erinevates verbirektsioonide kategooriates. On tähtis märkida, et päris kõiki verbirektsioone ei kuvata diagrammis. Kõik verbirektsioonid ja nende verbipaarid on aga leitavad lisa (Appendix 1) ühises nimekirjas ning ka eraldi (Appendix 3):

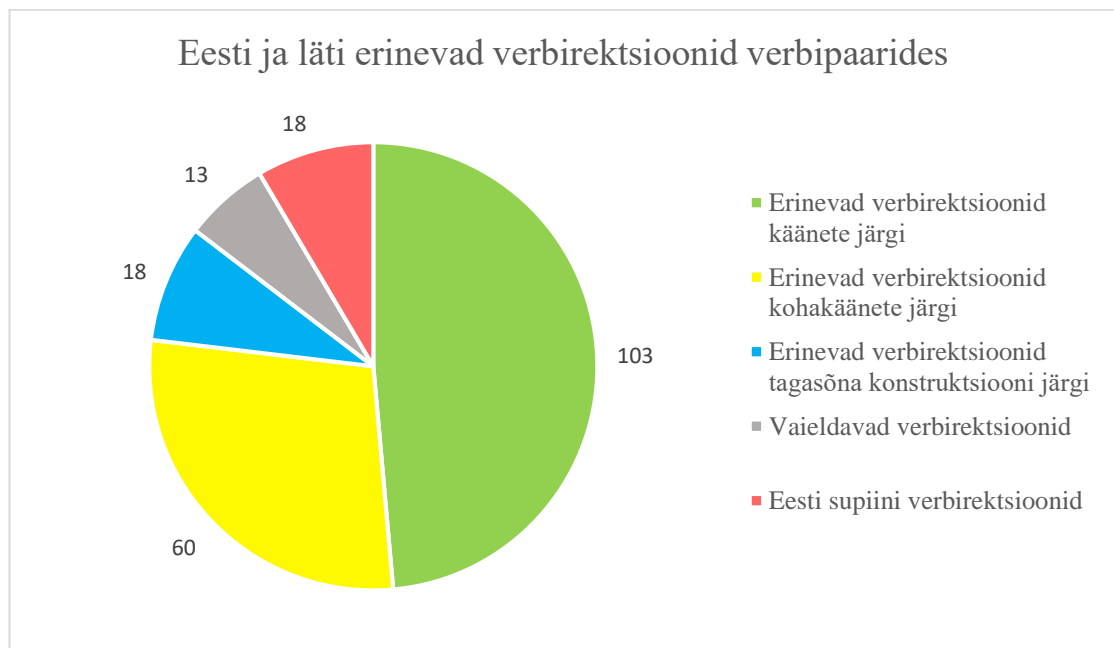


Diagramm 9.8 Eesti ja läti erinevate verbirektsioonide jagunemine erinevuse alusel

Suurima grupi moodustavad verbirektsioonid, mis vastavad eesti keele nimisõna käändele. Selles grupis suurim alagrupp on eestikeelne partitiiv *keda/mida* 51 verbipaariga. Esimese taseme alagrupp hõlmas selliseid läti keelseid rektsioone, nagu daativi *kam*, eessõnalised konstruktsioonid *no + genitiiv* ja *ar + akusatiiv*, vastavalt 20, 6 ja 5 juhuga. Peaaegu kõiki erinevusi saab selgitada grammatiliste erinevustega ja iga verbi funktsiooniga.

Suuruselt teine verbireksioonide grupp on asukohta näitavad käändeküsimused *kust* ja *kuhu* eesti keeles. Peaaegu kõik verbipaarid selles grupis kuuluvad alagruppi *kust-kur* 57 juhtu 58 juhtudest. Kuigi teaduskirjanduses viidatakse, et lokatiivi *kust* võib käsitleda *kur* vastena, siis tegelikkuses nende funktsioonid ei kattu ja seetõttu ei saa neid käsitleda antud teadustöös analoogsete või sarnaste rektsioonidena. *Kust-kur* paarid võivad keeleõppija jaoks probleemiks saada, kuna need on tugevalt seotud nii keele grammatika tundmise kui ka üldise nn. keeletunnetusega.

Eraldi grupp selles kategoorias on verbireksioonid, mis on eesti keeles tagasõnaga konstruktsioonid. Need ilmnesid 18 korral. Kõik eestikeelsed konstruktsioonid on erinevad lätikeelsetest vastetest. Näiteks suurim alagrupp *kelle pärast / mille pärast* oli 12 kõikidest juhtudest ühendatud lätikeelse eessõnalise konstruktsiooniga *par + akusatiiv*, mis on muuhulgas sarnane eestikeelsele elatiivile või konstruktsioonile *kelle kohta / mille kohta*. Need verbireksioonid erinevad samuti grammatilistel põhjustel, nt ruumiline tajus.

Kõige huvitavam grupp selles kategoorias on verbireksioonid, millel on eesti keeles tagasõnalised konstruktsioonid – kuid nende funktsioone saab verbipaarides käsitleda nende lätikeelsete vastetena. Võrdluseks võib öelda, et see grupp on suhteliselt väike, ainult 12 juhtu, kuid selle jagamine eraldi grupiks tõstatab mõned küsimused, nt kas neid saab või ei saa käsitleda erinevate verbireksioonidena. Näiteks on eestikeelsel rektsioonil *kelle peale / mille peale* teatud sarnasusi lätikeelse daativi rektsiooniga *kam*. Siiski ei võimalda normid neid liigitada analoogide või sarnaste rektsioonide hulka. Teatud kontekstis on selle grupi rektsioone võimalik funktsionaalsuse järgi käsitleda, seega peaks keeleõppija pöörama tähelepanu neile huvitavatele juhtudele.

Viimane verbireksioonide grupp koosneb kategoorias ainult 18 juhtust ja seda ei saa käsitleda verbipaaridena, kuna selle moodustavad ainult eestikeelsed tegusõnaga seotud nimisõna vormid *-vat, -mas, -mast* ja *-mata*. Neil ei ole otsest vastet läti keeles, seega võib oletada, et inimene, kes soovib eesti keelt omandada, peab need vormid läbi keelekasutuse selgeks õppima.

Viimased kaks verbipaari on need, mille kohta eesti keele verbirektsiooni allikad ei anna soovitud informatsiooni. Samas on neil eesti keele verbidel olemas lätikeelsete vastetega analoogsed või sarnased verbirektsioonid. Sellised problemaatilised juhud ilmnevad teadustöös 87 ehk 4% korral. Neid võib käsitleda eesti-läti keele verbipaaride analoogide või sarnaste paaridena. Teine kategooria koosneb ainult 15 ehk 1% juhtust. Neid ei saa kasutada analüüsis, nt lätikeelsetes tõlgetes, kus esineb järelliited või kontrastsed sidesõnu. Need liigitamata sõnad ilmnevad teadustöö andmetes õnneks harvadel juhtudel ega mõjuta üldiseid tulemusi.

Lisaks verbirektsiooni kategooria analüüsile hõlmab teadustöö ka verbipaaride semantilist analüüsi. Selleks vaadati läbi 2146 verbipaari, et leida semantilisi vastavusi ja erinevusi, kasutades *Eesti-läti sõnaraamatut* (2015) ja *Eesti keele seletavat sõnaraamatut* (2009). Tulemused jagati kolme gruppi – semantilise vastavusega verbipaarid, semantilise erinevusega verbipaarid ja liigitamata grupp, mis koosneb ainult 18 ehk 1% tegusõnaga seotud nimisõna vormist.

Selleks, et illustreerida verbipaaride jagunemist, näitab järgnev diagramm (Diagramm 9.9) tulemusi:

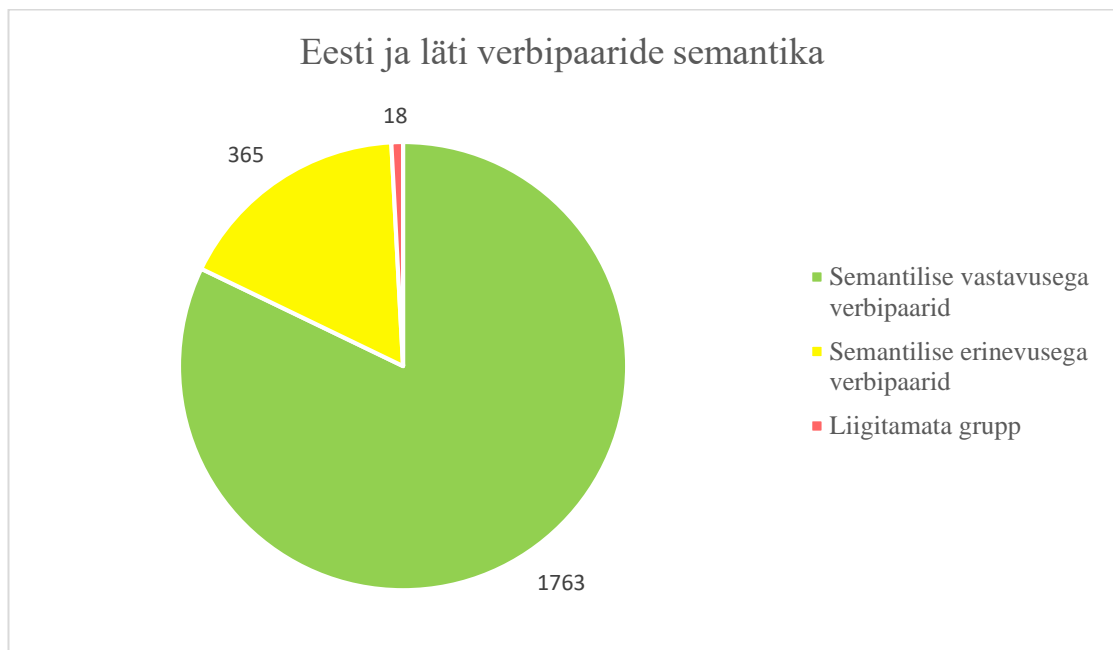


Diagramm 9.9 Eesti ja läti verbipaaride semantika jagunemine rühmades

Semantilise vastavusega verbipaarid moodustavad suurima osa – 1763 ehk 82% 2146 ühikust. Semantilised verbipaarid ei sobitu mitte üksnes verbirektsiooni kategooriaga, vaid on ka lihtsaim viis tähenduse ja seeläbi ka keele omandamiseks.

Semantilise erinevusega verbipaarid on isegi veel huvitavamad. 365 ehk 17% verbipaaridest on detailselt kirjeldatud lühimärkuste abil. Näiteks analoogsete verbirektsioonidega eesti- ja läti keelsed paaride, mida on 104 paari, grammatiline sarnasus võib olla lihtsalt kokkusattumus. Sarnase verbirektsiooniga eesti ja läti keele paarid, mida on 198 paari, järgivad sama loogikat mis analoogse kategooria teised näited, kuid eristuvad siiski printsiipide poolest. Kõige huvitavamad on 28 verbipaari, mis kuuluvad eraldi verbirektsioonide gruppi ja on semantiliselt erinevad. Vaatamata nende vähesele arvule, on need juhtumid ehk isegi kõige huvitavamad kogu teadustöös. Need on teatud erandid, mis tuleb lihtsalt pähe õppida.

Teadustöö koostamise ajal tekkis mitmed teemaväliseid küsimusi, mis ei olnud seotud verbirektsioonide liigitamisega. Suurimaks probleemiks oli verbide automaatne korrastamine, järjekorda seadmine ja grupeerimine programmis *Microsoft Excel*, kuid see lahenes kiiresti, kasutades *Pivot Table* funktsioone, mis kuvasid automaatselt vajaliku

täpsusega tulemused. Peamiseks probleemiks olid vastuolulise informatsiooniga eestikeelsete verbireksioonide allikad. Näiteks väitis üks allikas, et verbireksiooni partitiiv on *keda/mida*, kuid teine allikas leidis, et sama verbireksioon on ainult *mida*. Algselt tekitas see autoris mõningat segadust, kuid see probleem lähenes allika täpsemal uurimisel.

Lätikeelsete verbireksioonide valimine oli antud teadustöö kõige keerulisem ülesanne. Läti keele verbireksioonide kohta ei olnud kättesaadavat kirjalikku allikat, või seda lihtsalt ei leitud, ja seega tuli rektsioonid valida näidislausetest *Eesti-läti sõnaraamatus*. See jätab võimaluse, et autor tegi tõlgendusel teatud vigu. Ning üldiselt leiab töö autor, et teadustöö kannatas ka materjali vähesuse tõttu, mis takistas teemast parema ülevaate saamist.

Tulemusi üle vaadates soovib autor rõhutada, et suur analoogsete ja sarnaste rektsioonide arv andmetes võib viia edasiste uuringuteni ja aruteludeni eesti ja läti keele kontaktide teemal. Vaatamata sellele, et lõplik eesti keele verbide arv on ligi kolm korda väiksem kui verbide arv aluseks olevas sõnavaaras, on analüüsitud verbide ja nende tõlgete arv siiski muljetavaldav. Kahjuks vähendas materjali puudumine ja vähesus teadustöö potentsiaali hõlmata teadustöös veel enam verbe ja nende rektsioone.

Autor märgib ka, et eesti ja läti keele vahel on erinevusi, mis muudavad keeleõppe keerukamaks. Üheks selliseks raskendavaks teguriks võib olla eesti keelt emakeelena rääkivate inimeste jaoks sugude olemasolu läti keeles. Läti keelt rääkiva inimese jaoks on märgatavalt lihtsam kohaneda ühe soo süsteemiga, mida autor on näinud ka oma aastatepikkuse eesti keele õppimise jooksul, arvestades, et ta ise räägib läti keelt emakeelena.

Kokkuvõtteks loodab töö autor, et teadustöö tulemused ja loodud materjal lisas leiavad tulevikus potentsiaalset praktilist kasutust keeleõppijate poolt. Kahetsusväärne on materjali puudumine verbireksioonide kohta lätlastele, kes soovivad õppida eesti keelt ja vastupidi. See mõjutas autorit isiklikult ning loodetavasti aitab käesolev töö sillutada teed ka teiste eesti ja läti keele grammatika seoseid puuduvate teadustööde kirjutamisel. Vaatamata töö tulemustele usub töö autor, et teadustööd saab edasi arendada täiendavate

uuringutega, kuna käesolevas töös käsitleti ainult 573 eestikeelset verbi nende lätikeelsete tõlgetega analüüsiti käesolevas töös ja see jätab suure osa sõnavarast tulevaste uuringute jaoks lahtiseks. Selliste arengute jaoks võiksid käesoleva töö tulemused olla lähteandmeteks.

Sources and references

Research sources

EPSS = Eesti Keele Instituut, 2005. Eesti keele põhisõnavara sõnastik.

ELDa = Ernštreits, Valts, Marika Muzikante, Maima Grīnberga 2015. Igaunu-latviešu vārdnīca. Rīga, Tallinn: Latviešu valodas aģentūra

ELDb = Igaunu-latviešu vārdnīca. 2015. Igaunu valodas institūts, Latviešu valodas aģentūra. Pieejams: <http://www.ee-lv.lv/en/vardnica>

EKVR = Pool, Raili 1999. Eesti keele verbireksioone. Tartu: Tartu Ülikooli kirjastus

References

EKG2 = Eesti Teaduste Akadeemia, Eesti Keele Instituut 1993. Eesti keele grammatika II. Tallinn: Eesti Teaduste Akadeemia Eesti Keele Instituut.

EKK = Erelt, Mati, Tiiu Erelt, Kristiina Roos 2007. Eesti keele käsiraamat. Kolmas, täiendatud trükk. Tallinn: Eesti Keele Sihtasutus

Faulhaber Susen 2011. Verb Valency Patterns: A Challenge for Semantics-based Accounts. Nuremberg: Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co.

Freimane Inta 1983. Latviešu valodas skaņu verbi. Rīga: P. Stučkas Latvijas Valsts universitāte

Kalnača, Andra 2014. A Typological Perspective on Latvian Grammar. Warsaw/Berlin: De Gruyter Open, Ltd.

Karma, Tõnu 1967. Æss pærskats par igauņu valodas gramatiku -- Aben, Karl 1967. Lätieesti sõnaraamat. Tallinn: Valgus, 553 – 614

King, Gary, Robert Owen Keohane, Sydney Verba 1994. Designing Social Inquiry: Scientific Inference in Qualitative Research. Chichester: Princeton University Press. 3.-12.

EKSS = Langmets, Margit, Mai Tiits, Tiia Valdre, Leidi Veskis, Ülle Viks, Piret Voll 2009. Eesti keele seletav sõnaraamat I-VI köide. Tallinn: Eesti Keele Sihtasutus

LVAa = Latviešu valodas aģentūra 2015. Izdota “Igauņu-latviešu vārdnīca” un “Latviešu-igauņu vārdnīca”. Available: <http://www.valoda.lv/izdota-qigauu-latvieu-vrdncaq-un-qlatvieu-igauu-vrdncaq/> (used 21.03.2017)

LVG = Latviešu valodas institūts 2013. Latviešu valodas gramatika. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts

Liepiņa, Santa 2015. Verbirektsioonide erinevusi eesti ja läti keeles. Rīga

Metslang et al. = Metslang, Helle, Ingrid Krall, Renate Pajusalu, Kristi Saarso, Elle Sõrmus, Silvi Vare 2003. Keelehärm. Eesti keele probleemseid piirkondi. Tallinn: TPÜ Kirjastus

OID = Illustrated Oxford Dictionary 2005. Eds. Jonathan Metcalf, Della Thompson, Liz Wheeler. London: Dorling Kindersley Limited

Rätsep, Huno 1978. Eesti keele lihtlausete tüübid. Tallinn: Valgus.

Thomas, Robert Murray 2003. Blending Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods in Thesis and Dissertations. Thousand Oaks: Corwin Press.

EED = Veldi, Enn 2002. Eesti-inglise sõnaraamat. Tallinn: Kolibri

Appendix

Appendix 1 – Estonian and Latvian verb government comparison

Legend: Cat. – Category; Est. verb – Estonian verb; Est. govt. – Estonian verb government; Sem. – Semiotics; Lat. verb – Latvian verb; Lat. govt. – Latvian verb government; 1 – analogous verb governments; 2 – similar verb governments; 3 – different verb governments; 4 – unavaialbale verb governments; 5 – unclassified verbs; A – identical semantics; B – different semantics; C – unclassified group; fiz. – physics; jur. – jurisprudence; ķīm. – chemistry; mat. – mathematics; med. – medicine; mil. – military vocabulary; mūz. – music; tehn. – technology; val. – linguistics; novec. – archaism; pärn. – figuratively; sar. – colloquialism.

Appendix 1.001 abi|elluma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	abi elluma	kellega	A	precēties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.002 aitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kaasa aitama	millele	A	piepalīdzēt, veicināt	kam
3	aitama	keda	A	palīdzēt	kam
		kellest / millest	A	pietikt	ko
	järele aitama	keda	A	palīdzēt mācībās piepalīdzēt	kam kam

Appendix 1.003 ajama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ajama	O + kuhu	A	dzīt	O + kur
				dzīt, braukt, laist	O + kur
				dzīt	O + uz + accusative
				dzīt, braukt, laist	O + uz + accusative
2	ajama	mida	A	(about plants) dzīt, audzēt	ko
				dzīt	ko
				dzīt, braukt, laist	ko
				dzīt, pārtvaicēt, destilēt	ko
				dzīt, skūt	ko
				dzīt, veidot	ko
novirzīt	ko				

Appendix 1.003 ajama (cont.)

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	ajama	mida	A	pārveidot, padarīt	ko
				radīt, veidot	ko
				runāt, plāpāt	ko
			B	(about body) mainīt novietojumu	ko
	izraisīt	ko			
	organizēt, kārtot	ko			
	lābi ajama	mida	A	dzīt cauri, laist cauri	ko
			B	nobraukt	ko
millega		B	vērt cauri, vilkt cauri iztikt	ko ar + accusative	
3	ajama	mida	A	(about opinion) dzīties, turēties	pēc + genitive
				(about opinion) dzīties, turēties	pie + genitive
	taga ajama	keda / mida	A	dzīties pakal, sekot	kam
				tiekties, dzīties	pēc + genitive

Appendix 1.004 alandama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	alandama	keda / mida	A	pazemināt	ko
				pazemot	ko

Appendix 1.005 algama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	algama	kust	A	sākties	no + genitive
2	algama	mida	A	sākt	ko
		millest	A	sākties	no + genitive
		millega	A	sākties	ar + accusative
3	algama	kust	A	sākties	kur

Appendix 1.006 alluma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	alluma	kellele / millele	A	pakļauties	kam
			B	būt pakļautam, būt padotam	kam

Appendix 1.007 allutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	allutama	O + kellele / millele	A	pakļaut	O + kam

Appendix 1.008 alustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	alustama	kellest / millest	A	sākt	no + genitive
2	alustama	mida	A	sākt	ko
		millega	A	sākt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.009 analüüsima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	analüüsima	mida	A	analizēt	ko

Appendix 1.010 andestama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	andestama	kellele (+ O)	A	piedot	kam

Appendix 1.011 andma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	alla andma	kellele / millele	A	padoties	kam
	järele andma	kellele / millele	B	piekāpties	kam
2	andma	mida	A	dot, sniegt piešķirt	ko ko
		O + kellele	A	(sar.) sadot	O + kam
		mida	B	būt iespējamam nodrošināt, sagatavot	ko ko
		da-inf	B	*	*
		andeks andma	kellele (+ O)	A	piedot
	aru andma	millest	B	atskaitīties	par + accusative
		kellele	B	atskaitīties	kam
		mille kohta	B	atskaitīties	par + accusative
	järele andma	milles	A	padoties, atlaisties	kur
			B	atkāpties, atlaisties	kur

Appendix 1.011 andma (cont.)

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	järele andma	milles	B	atpalikt	kur
	üle andma	kellele	A	pasniegt, nodot	kam
3	andma	O + milleks	A	dot, sniegt	O + kam
			B	piešķirt	O + kam
	nodrošināt, sagatavot	O + kam			
	alla andma	kellele / millele	A	atpalikt	no + genitive
4	andma	(kellega / millega)	B	būt iespējamam	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.012 arendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	arendama	mida	A	attīstīt	ko

Appendix 1.013 arenema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	arenema	kellest / millest	A	attīstīties	no + genitive
		kelleks / milleks	A	attīstīties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.014 armastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	armastama	keda / mida	A	mīlēt	ko
				patikt, mīlēt	ko
2	armastama	da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.015 armuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	armuma	kellesse / millesse	A	iemīlēties	kur

Appendix 1.016 arutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	arutama	mida	A	noskaidrot	ko
				spriest, apspriest	ko
		kellega	A	spriest, apspriest	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.017 arutlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	arutlema	mida	A	pārspriest	ko
				spriedelēt	ko
		mille üle	A	pārspriest	par + accusative
				spriedelēt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.018 arvama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	arvama	kellest / millest	A	uzskatīt	par + accusative
2	arvama	mida	A	iekļaut	ko
				minēt	ko
				skaitīt	ko
3	arvama	(-vat)	C	**	**

Appendix 1.019 arvestama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	arvestama	kellega / millega	A	rēķināties	ar + accusative
2	arvestama	mida	A	ieskaitīt	ko
				ņemt vērā, rēķināties	ko
				rēķināt	ko

Appendix 1.020 arvutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	arvutama	millest	A	rēķināt	kur

Appendix 1.021 asendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	asendama	keda / mida	A	aizvietot	ko
		O + kellega / millega	A	aizvietot	O + ar + accusative

Appendix 1.022 asetama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	asetama	O + kuhu	A	likt, uzstādīt	O + kur
				novietot	O + kur
2	asetama	mida	A	likt, uzstādīt	ko
				novietot	ko

Appendix 1.023 astuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	astuma	kuhu	A	doties	kur
				kāpt	kur
				soļot, spert soli	kur
				stāties, iesaistīties	kur
	läbi astuma	kust	A	iegriezties	no + genitive
	sisse astuma	kuhu	A	(ar kāju) iekāpt	kur
B			iestāties	kur	
2	läbi astuma	kelle juurest	A	iegriezties	no + genitive
		kelle poolt	A		
	sisse astuma	kelle juurde	B	ieiet, ienākt	pie + genitive
	välja astuma	millest	A	izkāpt	no + genitive
			B	izstāties	no + genitive
				iznākt, iziet	no + genitive
3	läbi astuma	kust	A	iegriezties	kur
	sisse astuma	kelle poole	A	iestāties	kur
	välja astuma	millest	B	iznākt, iziet	pa + accusative

Appendix 1.024 asuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	asuma	kus	A	apmesties	kur
				atrasties	kur
			B	stāties	kur
				taisīties	kur
2	asuma	mille juurde	B	ķerties	pie + genitive
		mille kallale	B		
		ma-inf	B		

Appendix 1.025 austama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	austama	keda / mida	A	cienīt	ko
4	austama	(millega)	A	godināt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.026 avaldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	avaldama	mida	A	atklāt	ko
				izraisīt, atstāt	ko
				izrādīt	ko
				paust	ko
				publicēt	ko

Appendix 1.027 avalduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	avalduma	milles	A	izpausties	kur

Appendix 1.028 eba|õnnestuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	eba õnnestuma	kellel	A	neizdoties	kam

Appendix 1.029 eeldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	eeldama	(kellelt +) mida	A	(previously) pieņemt, pieļaut varbūtību	ko
				(about prerequisite) prasīt, paredzēt	ko

Appendix 1.030 eelistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	eelistama	keda / mida (+ kellele / millele)	B	uzskatīt par labāku	ko
2	eelistama	da-inf	B	*	*
3	eelistama	keda / mida (+ kellele / millele)	B	dot priekšroku	kam

Appendix 1.031 eelnema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	eelnema	millele	B	būt pirms, notikt pirms	kā

Appendix 1.032 eemaldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	eemaldama	O + kust	A	(away) nogādāt, aizgādāt	O + no + genitive
				tīrīt, noņemt	O + no + genitive
2	eemaldama	mida	A	(away) nogādāt, aizgādāt	ko
				tīrīt, noņemt	ko
		millelt	A	(away) nogādāt, aizgādāt	no + genitive
				tīrīt, noņemt	no + genitive
mida	B	attālināt	ko		
3	eemaldama	O + kust	A	(away) nogādāt, aizgādāt	O + kur
				tīrīt, noņemt	O + kur

Appendix 1.033 ehitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	ehitama	mida	A	būvēt, celt	ko
				konstruēt, veidot	ko
		millest	A	būvēt, celt	no + genitive
				konstruēt, veidot	no + genitive

Appendix 1.034 ehmatama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	ehmatama	keda	A	biedēt, baidīt	ko
4	ehmatama	(kellest / millest)	A	nobīties	no + genitive

Appendix 1.035 eitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	eitama	mida	A	noliegt	ko

Appendix 1.036 eksima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	eksima	kus	A	klūdīties, sajaukt	kur
				maldīties, klīst	kur
	ära eksima	kuhu	A	apmaldīties	kur
	kus	A			
2	eksima	kelles	A	klūdīties, sajaukt	kur
				maldīties, klīst	kur
3	eksima	millega	A	klūdīties, sajaukt	ko
		mille vastu	A	pārkāpt	ko

Appendix 1.037 elama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	elama	kelleta / milleta	A	dzīvot	bez + genitive
		kus	A	dzīvot	kur
	kaasa elama	kellele / millele	A	dzīvot līdzī, just līdzī	kam
2	elama	millest	A	dzīvot	no + genitive
	sisse elama	millesse	A	iedzīvoties, iejusties	kur
	ära elama	millega	A	izdzīvot, iztikt nodzīvot	ar + accusative ar + accusative
4	elama	(kellele / millele)	A	dzīvot	kam
		(milleni)	A	dzīvot	līdz + dative

Appendix 1.038 ennustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	ennustama	mida	A	pareģot, paredzēt, prognozēt	ko
				zīlēt	ko
4	ennustama	(mille järgi)	A	zīlēt	pēc + genitive

Appendix 1.039 eraldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	eraldama	kellest / millest	A	atdalīt	no + genitive
		kellele / millele	A	piešķirt	kam
2	eraldama	mida	A	atšķirt	ko
				izolēt	ko
				piešķirt	ko
		O + millest	A	atdalīt	O + no + genitive
				izolēt	O + no + genitive

Appendix 1.040 erinema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	erinema	kellest / millest (+ mille poolest / millelt / millega)	A	atšķirties	no + genitive

Appendix 1.041 esindama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	esindama	keda / mida (+ kus)	A	pārstāvēt	ko

Appendix 1.042 esinema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	esinema	kellena / millena	A	uzdoties, izlikties	par + accusative
		kus	A	(publicly) uzstāties	kur
				pastāvēt, būt sastopamam	kur
2	esinema	millega	A	(publicly) uzstāties	ar + accusative
		kelle ees	A	(publicly) uzstāties	genitive + priekšā
4	esinema	(mis)	B	notikt, gadīties	kas

Appendix 1.043 esitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	esitama	kellele / millele + O	A	iesniegt, nodot	kam
				izpildīt, atskaņot	kam
				izteikt, izklāstīt	kam
				izvirzīt	kam
				uzrādīt	kam
2	esitama	mida	A	iesniegt, nodot	ko
				izpildīt, atskaņot	ko
				izteikt, izklāstīt	ko
				izvirzīt	ko
				uzrādīt	ko

Appendix 1.044 esitlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	esitlema	keda / mida	A	iepažīstināt, stādīt priekšā	ko
				prezentēt	ko
2	esitlema	keda (+ kellele)	A	iepažīstināt, stādīt priekšā	ko
		kellele	A	iepažīstināt, stādīt priekšā	kam
				prezentēt	kam
3	esitlema	keda / mida	A	iepažīstināt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.045 filmima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	filmima	keda / mida	A	filmēt	ko

Appendix 1.046 grillima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	grillima	mida	A	grilēt	ko

Appendix 1.047 haavama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	haavama	keda	A	aizvainot	ko
				ievainot	ko
4	haavama	(millega)	A	ievainot	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.048 haisema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	haisema	mille järele	A	smirdēt, ost	pēc + genitive

Appendix 1.049 hakkama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hakkama	millal	A	sākties	kad
	peale hakkama	kellega / millega	A	sākt, iesākt sākties, iesākties	ar + accusative ar + accusative
2	hakkama	mida	A	sākt	ko
			B	ietekmēt	ko
		kellel	B	kļūt, tapt	kam
			B	ķerties, lipt	kam
			B	piestāvēt	kam
	kelleks	B	(about post or relationship) kļūt, stāties	par + accusative	
	ma-inf	B	*	*	
	pihta hakkama	millega	A	ķerties klāt, sākt	ar + accusative
				sākties	ar + accusative
	vastu hakkama	kellele	B	būt nepatīkamam, izraisīt nepatiku	kam
pretoties, iebilst				kam	
3	pihta hakkama	kellega / millega	A	ķerties klāt, sākt	pie + genitive
4	hakkama	(kellesse / millesse)	B	ķerties, lipt	uz + accusative
		(kellele / millele)	B	iedarboties	uz + accusative
	peale hakkama	(mille pärast)	A	darīt, iesākt	pēc + genitive
		(kellele / millele)	B	(usually in negation) ņemt, iedarboties	uz + accusative
		vastu hakkama	(millega)	B	pretoties, iebilst

Appendix 1.050 hammustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hammustama	keda / mida (+ kuhu / kust)	A	kost	ko
2	hammustama	millest + O	A	kost	no + genitive

Appendix 1.051 harjuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	harjuma	kellega / millega	A	pierast	ar + accusative
2	harjuma	ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.052 harjutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	harjutama	mida	A	radināt, mācīt	ko
				radināties	ko
				vingrināt	ko
		O + millega	A	radināt, mācīt	O + ar + accusative
				radināties	O + ar + accusative
				vingrināt	O + ar + accusative
O + ma-inf	B	*	*		
3	harjutama	mida	A	vingrināties	kur

Appendix 1.053 haukuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	haukuma	millest	A	riet	par + accusative
		kelle peale	A	riet	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.054 heitma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	ette heitma	mida (+ kellele)	A	pārmest	ko
3	ette heitma			pārmest	kam

Appendix 1.055 helistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	helistama	kuhu	A	zvanīt	kur
				zvanīt	uz + accusative
2	helistama	mida	A	skandināt	ko
		kellele	A	zvanīt	kam

Appendix 1.056 hilinema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hilinema	kuhu	A	kavēties	kur
2	hilinema	ma-inf	B	*	*
3	hilinema	kuhu	A	kavēt	ko

Appendix 1.057 hindama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hindama	keda / mida	A	cienīt, godāt	ko
				vērtēt	ko
	üle hindama	keda / mida		novērtēt, vērtējoši apskatīt	ko
				pārvērtēt, novērtēt par augstu	ko
2	hindama	mille järgi	A	vērtēt	pēc + genitive

Appendix 1.058 hirmutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	hirmutama	keda (+ millega)	A	baidīt, biedēt	ko

Appendix 1.059 hoiatama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hoiatama	kelle eest / mille eest	A	brīdināt	par + accusative
2	hoiatama	keda (+ - mast)	A	brīdināt	ko
		keda (+ mille eest)	A		

Appendix 1.060 hoidma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hoidma	keda / mida	A	glabāt, turēt	ko
				pieskatīt, uzraudzīt	ko
				sargāt, saudzēt	ko
				savaldīt, noturēt	ko
	turēt	ko			
	kõrvale hoidma	kellest / millest	A	izvairīties	no + genitive
2	kokku hoidma	mille pealt	A	taupīt	uz + accusative
	kõrvale hoidma	kelle eest	A	izvairīties	no + genitive
3	hoidma	keda / mida	B	rūpēties	par + accusative
	kokku hoidma	mille arvelt	A	taupīt	uz + genitive
4	hoidma	(millesse)	A	turēties	kur
		(kellest / millest)	B	uzmanīties, sargāties	no + genitive
	kokku hoidma	(mis)	A	turēties kopā	kas
		(mida)	B	taupīt	ko
	kõrvale hoidma	(millele)	A	turēties malā, pavirzīties sāņus	kur

Appendix 1.061 hoiduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	hoiduma	millest	A	glabāties, saglabāties	no + genitive
				vairīties, atturēties	no + genitive
		mille eest	A	vairīties, atturēties	par + accusative
3	hoiduma	(-mast)	C	**	**
4	hoiduma	(millele)	B	turēties	pa + accusative

Appendix 1.062 hooldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hooldama	keda / mida	A	aprūpēt, kopt	ko
3	hooldama		B	(jur.) būt par aizbildni	kam

Appendix 1.063 hoolima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hoolima	kellest / millest	A	rūpēties, gādāt	par + accusative
			B	just patiku, interesēties, likties zinīs	par + accusative
				ņemt vērā, pievērst uzmanību	par + accusative
3	hoolima			ņemt vērā, pievērst uzmanību	kam

Appendix 1.064 hoolitsema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hoolitsema	kelle eest / mille eest	A	rūpēties, gādāt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.065 huvitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	huvitama	keda	A	interesēt	ko

Appendix 1.066 hõivama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	hõivama	mida	A	aizņemt, ieņemt	ko
				ieņemt, sagrabt, okupēt	ko
		millega	A	aizņemt, ieņemt	ar + accusative
				ieņemt, sagrabt, okupēt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.067 häbenema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	häbenema	kelle ees	A	kaunēties, kautrēties	genitive + priekšā
3	häbenema	keda / mida	A	kaunēties, kautrēties	no + genitive
				kaunēties, kautrēties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.068 häirima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	häirima	keda / mida	A	traucēt, satraukt	ko

Appendix 1.069 hämmastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	hämmastama	keda (+ millega)	A	pārsteigt, izbrīnīt	ko
4	hämmastama	(kellest / millest)	A	būt pārsteigtam, brīnīties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.070 hävima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	hävima	mille tagajärjel	A	iet bojā, iznīkt, izzust	genitive + dēļ
		mille tōttu	A		

Appendix 1.071 hääletama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hääletama	kelle poolt / mille poolt	A	balsot	par + accusative
		kelle vastu / mille vastu	A	balsot	pret + accusative
2	hääletama	mida	A	(sar.) stopēt, balsot	ko
4	hääletama	(mida)	A	(sar.) balsot, stopēt	ko

Appendix 1.072 hüüdma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	hüüdma	keda / mida	A	saukt	ko
		kelleks / milleks	A	saukt	par + accusative
		O + kuhu	A	saukt	O + kur
2	hüüdma	O + ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.073 iiveldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	iiveldama	kellel	A	šķebināt	kam

Appendix 1.074 ilmuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ilmuma	kuhu	A	parādīties	kur
		kus	A	ierasties	kur
4	ilmuma	(mis)	A	iznākt, nākt klajā	kas
		(millega)	A	iznākt, nākt klajā	ar + accusative
		(millal)	A	iznākt, nākt klajā	kad

Appendix 1.075 ilmutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	ilmutama	mida	A	(film) attīstīt	ko
				izdot, publicēt	ko
				izrādīt, paust	ko

Appendix 1.076 imestama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	imestama	kelle üle / mille üle	A	brīnīties, būt pārsteigtam	par + accusative
				izbrīnīt, pārsteigt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.077 imetlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	imetlema	keda / mida	A	apbrīnot	ko

Appendix 1.078 informeerima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	informeerima	keda (+ millest)	A	informēt	ko

Appendix 1.079 investeerima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	investeerima	millesse	A	investēt	kur

Appendix 1.080 ise|loomustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ise loomustama	keda / mida	A	raksturot	ko

Appendix 1.081 istuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	istuma	kus / kuhu	A	sēdēt	kur
				sēsties	kur
			B	(sar.) derēt, piestāvēt	kur
				(sar.) veikties, sekmēties	kur
4	istuma	(millel)	A	sēdēt	uz + genitive
		(kelle juurde / mille juurde)	A	sēdēt	pie + genitive
		(kellele)	B	(sar.) patikt, garšot	kam

Appendix 1.082 istutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	istutama	kuhu	A	sēdināt	kur
				stādīt, dēstīt	kur
2	istutama	mida	A	(med.) pārstādīt, transplantēt	ko
				(pār.) iedvest, iesēt	ko
				sēdināt	ko
				stādīt, dēstīt	ko

Appendix 1.083 jagama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	jagama	O + kuhu	A	dalīt	O + kur
2	jagama	mida	A	(mat.) dalīt	ko
				dalīt	ko
		millesse	A	dalīt	kur
		O + kellele	A	dalīt	O + kam
		kellega	A	dalīt	ar + accusative
		O + millega	A	(mat.) dalīt	O + ar + accusative
				dalīt	O + ar + accusative
		O + kelle vahel	A	dalīt	O + genitive + starpā
mida	B	(sar.) saprast, jēgt	ko		
3	jagama	O + milleks	A	dalīt	O + uz + accusative

Appendix 1.084 jaguma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	jaguma	(kellele +) keda / mida	A	pietikt	kā
				pietikt	kam
4	jaguma	(millega)	A	(mat.) dalīties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.085 jagunema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	jagunema	kelleks / milleks	A	dalīties	par + accusative
2	jagunema	millesse	A	dalīties	kur
		milleks	A	dalīties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.086 jaksama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	jaksama	mida	A	spēt	ko
			B	būt spējīgam	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.087 jalutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	jalutama	mida	A	staidzināt, vest pastaigāties	ko
		kellega	A	pastaigāties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.088 jaotama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	jaotama	millesse	A	dalīt	uz + accusative
		kelle vahel	A	dalīt	starp + accusative
3	jaotama	milleks	A	dalīt	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.089 jooksma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ringi jooksma	kus	A	skraidīt apkārt, skriet apkārt	kur

Appendix 1.090 juhatama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	juhatama	mida	A	(organization) vadīt	ko
				(direction) rādīt, vadīt	ko

Appendix 1.091 juhendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	juhendama	keda	A	vadīt, instruēt	ko

Appendix 1.092 juhtima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	juhtima	mida	A	(fīz.) vadīt	ko
				vadīt	ko
				virzīt, vērst	ko
4	juhtima	(kus)	B	būt vadībā	kur

Appendix 1.093 juhtuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	juhtuma	kellega / millega	A	gadīties, trāpīties	ar + accusative
				notikt, gadīties	ar + accusative
2	juhtuma	ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.094 julgema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	julgema	mida	A	uzdrošināties	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.095 jutustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	jutustama	(kellele +) millest	A	stāstīt	par + accusative
		kellele + O	A	stāstīt	kam

Appendix 1.096 jõudma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	jõudma	kelleni / milleni	A	nonākt, nokļūt	līdz + dative
				paspēt, pagūt	līdz + dative
				spēt, varēt	līdz + dative
	järele jõudma	kellele / millele	A	nonākt, nokļūt	kur
				paspēt, pagūt	kur
				paspēt, pagūt	uz + accusative
2	jõudma	mida	A	paspēt, pagūt	ko
				spēt, varēt	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*
	edasi jõudma	milles	B	tikt uz priekšu, virzīties uz priekšu	kur
				ette jõudma	milles
	järele jõudma	milles	A	panākt, tikt līdz	kur
3	ette jõudma	kellest	B	apsteigt, tikt priekšā	kam
	kõrvale jõudma	kust	B	atrasties atstatu	kur
4	jõudma	(mis)	B	pienākt, sākties	kas

Appendix 1.097 jalgima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	jalgima	keda / mida	A	sekot, vērot	ko
3	jalgima			sekot	kam

Appendix 1.098 järgima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	järgima	mida	A	sekot	kam

Appendix 1.099 järgnema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	järgnema	kellele / millele	A	sekot	kam
4	järgnema	(millest)	A	izrietēt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.100 jätkama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	jätkama	mida	A	pagarināt	ko
				turpināt	ko
			B	(inoculate) kopulēt	ko

Appendix 1.101 jätkuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	jätkuma	mis ajaks	A	pietikt	līdz + dative
				turpināties	līdz + dative
2	jätkuma	millest	A	pietikt	no + genitive
		kellele	A	pietikt	kam
3	jätkuma	mida	A	pietikt	kā
		milleks	A	pietikt	kam

Appendix 1.102 jätma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	jätma	O + kuhu	A	atstāt	O + kur
2	jätma	mida	A	beigt, pārstat	ko
		O + ma-inf	B	*	*
3	jätma	O + kelleks / milleks	A	atstāt	O + kam
		(-mata)	C	**	**

Appendix 1.103 jääma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	jääma	kuhu	A	palikt	kur
		kui kauaks	A	palikt	cik ilgi
		mis ajani	A	palikt	līdz + dative
		kelleks / milleks	B	kļūt	par + accusative
	maha jääma	kellest / millest	A	atpalikt	no + genitive
2	jääma	ma-inf	B	*	*
	kõrvale jääma	millest	A	atrasties atstatu	no + genitive
	maha jääma	milles	A	atpalikt	kur
				nogulties, palikt guļam	kur
			B	palikt uz vietas	kur
			B	nokavēt	kur

Appendix 1.103 jääma (cont.)

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vahele jääma	millega	A	iekrist, tikt pieķertam	ar + accusative
			B	(from middle) pazust, tikt izlaistam	ar + accusative
	üle jääma	da-inf	B	*	*
3	jääma	(-mata)	C	**	**
	ilma jääma	kellest / millest	B	zaudēt	ko
				palikt bešā, palikt bez	bez + genitive
	kõrvale jääma	kust	A	nepiedalīties, neiesaistīties	kur
palikt malā, palikt novārtā				kur	
4	üle jääma	(mis)	A	(over) palikt, atlikt	kas
			B	pāriet, mitēties	kas

Appendix 1.104 kaaluma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kaaluma	keda / mida	A	apsvērt	ko
				iesvērt	ko
				svērt	ko

Appendix 1.105 kaasnema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	kaasnema	millega	B	nākt līdzī, sekot	kam

Appendix 1.106 kaebama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kaebama	mida (+ kellele)	A	sūdzēt	ko
		millesse	A	sūdzēties	kur
		kelle peale	A	sūdzēt	uz + accusative
				sūdzēties	uz + accusative
mille üle	A	sūdzēties	par + accusative		
3	kaebama	mida (+ kellele)	A	sūdzēt	kam

Appendix 1.107 kahetsema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kahetsema	mida	A	nožēlot	ko
				žēlot	ko

Appendix 1.108 kahjustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kahjustama	mida	A	bojāt	ko
3	kahjustama			kaitēt	kam

Appendix 1.109 kahtlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kahtlema	kelles / milles	A	šaubīties	kur
		kas	A	šaubīties	vai
3	kahtlema	kelles / milles	A	šaubīties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.110 kahtlustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kahtlustama	keda / mida (+ milles)	B	turēt aizdomās	ko
3	kahtlustama	milles	B	turēt aizdomās	par + accusative

Appendix 1.111 kaistma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
4	kaistma	(kelle vastu / mille vastu)	A	aizstāvēt	pret + accusative

Appendix 1.112 kaitsma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kaitsma	keda / mida	A	aizstāvēt	ko
				sargāt, aizsargāt	ko
		kelle eest / mille eest	A	sargāt, aizsargāt	par + accusative
4	kaitsma	(kelle vastu / mille vastu)	A	sargāt, aizsargāt	pret + accusative

Appendix 1.113 kajastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kajastama	mida	A	atspoguļot, atainot	ko
			B	atbalsot	ko

Appendix 1.114 kaklema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kaklema	kelle pārast / mille pārast	A	kauties, plēsties	genitive + dēļ
3	kaklema			kauties, plēsties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.115 kalduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kalduma	kellele / millele	A	slikties	uz + accusative
				svērties	uz + accusative
		kuhu	A	virzīties	kur
				virzīties	uz + accusative
2	kalduma	ma-inf	B	*	*
	kōrvale kalduma	millest	A	novirzīties	no + genitive

Appendix 1.116 kallistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kallistama	keda / mida	A	apskaut, apmīļot	ko

Appendix 1.117 kandideerima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kandideerima	kuhu	A	kandidēt	kur
2	kandideerima	kelleks	A	kandidēt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.118 kandma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	ette kandma	mida	B	izpildīt, atskanot, izrādīt	ko
				servēt, pasniegt	ko
		millest	B	ziņot	par + accusative

Appendix 1.119 kannatama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kannatama	keda / mida	A	ciest	ko
				ciest, ieredzēt, izturēt	ko
		kelle pärast / mille pärast	A	ciest	genitive + dēļ
kelle tõttu / mille tõttu	A				
3	kannatama	mille all	A	ciest	no + genitive
		mille käes	A		
5	kannatama	n/a	A	ciesties	n/a

Appendix 1.120 karistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	karistama	keda	A	sodīt	ko
		mille eest	A	sodīt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.121 karjuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	karjuma	kelle peale	A	brēkt, saukt	uz + accusative
				klaigāt	uz + accusative
				kliegt, blaut	uz + accusative
3	karjuma	mida	A	kliegt, blaut	no + genitive

Appendix 1.122 kartma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kartma	da-inf	B	*	*
3	kartma	keda / mida	A	baidīties, bīties	no + genitive
				baidīties, bīties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.123 kasutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kasutama	mida	A	lietot, izmantot	ko
		mida (+ mille vastu)	A		
		mida (+ milleks)	A		
		mida (+ millena)	A		

Appendix 1.124 kasvatama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kasvatama	keda / mida	A	audzēt	ko
				audzināt	ko

Appendix 1.125 katkema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	katkema	mille tõttu	A	pārplīst, saplīst	genitive + dēļ
				pārtrūkt	genitive + dēļ

Appendix 1.126 katkestama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	katkestama	mida	A	pārtraukt	ko
		mille tõttu	A	pārtraukt	genitive + dēļ

Appendix 1.127 katma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	katma	millega	A	segt, klāt	ar + accusative
4	katma	(keda / mida)	A	segt, klāt	ko

Appendix 1.128 katsetama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	katsetama	mida	A	izmēģināt	ko

Appendix 1.129 katsuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	katsuma	mida	A	aiztikt, taustīt	ko
				mēģināt, censties	ko
			B	pielaikot, pārbaudīt	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.130 kaunistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kaunistama	mida	A	izdaiļot, dekorēt	ko
				izdaiļot, greznot	ko
				izskaistināt	ko
		millega	A	izdaiļot, dekorēt	ar + accusative
				izdaiļot, greznot	ar + accusative
				izskaistināt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.131 kauplema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kauplema	millega	A	kaulēties	ar + accusative
				tirgoties	ar + accusative
4	kauplema	(millest)	A	kaulēties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.132 kavatsēma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kavatsēma	da-inf	B	*	*
4	kavatsēma	(mida)	A	iecerēt	ko
				taisīties, grasīties	ko
		(kellega / millega)	A	taisīties, grasīties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.133 keelama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	keelama	keda	A	aizliegt	ko
				apsaukt	ko
				liegt	ko
				neļaut, nelaist	ko
		kellel	A	aizliegt	kam
				liegt	kam
		(kellel +) da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.134 keelduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	keelduma	millest	A	atteikties	no + genitive
3	keelduma	(-mast)	C	**	**

Appendix 1.135 keerlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	keerlema	kelle ümber / mille ümber	A	griezties, riņķot	ap + accusative
				grozīties	ap + accusative
				vīties	ap + accusative

Appendix 1.136 kehtestama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kestestama	millal	A	ieviest, noteikt	kad
				pašapliecināties, pašapliecināt sevi	kad
2	kehtestama	mida	A	ieviest, noteikt	ko
				pašapliecināties, pierādīt sevi	ko

Appendix 1.137 kehtima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kehtima	mis ajast	B	būt derīgam	no + genitive
				būt spēkā	no + genitive
3	kehtima	kelle kohta / mille kohta	B	būt derīgam	uz + accusative
				būt spēkā	uz + accusative
4	kehtima	(milleni)	B	būt derīgam	līdz + dative
				būt spēkā	līdz + dative

Appendix 1.138 keskenduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	keskenduma	millele	A	koncentrēties	kam

Appendix 1.139 kestma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kestma	kui kaua	A	būt izturīgam, saglabāties	cik ilgi
				ilgt, turpināties	cik ilgi

Appendix 1.140 kiirendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kiirendama	mida	A	paātrināt	ko

Appendix 1.141 kiirustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kiirustama	kuhu	A	steidzināt	kur
				steigties	kur
				steidzināt	uz + accusative
				steigties	uz + accusative
2	kiirustama	millega	A	steidzināt	ar + accusative
		ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.142 kiitma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kiitma	keda / mida (+ mille eest)	A	atzīt	ko
				slavēt	ko

Appendix 1.143 kindlustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kindlustama	mida	A	apdrošināt	ko
				nocietināt	ko
				nodrošināt	ko
				nostiprināt, nocietināt	ko
		mille eest	A	apdrošināt	par + accusative
				nodrošināt	par + accusative
		O + mille vastu	A	apdrošināt	O + pret + accusative
				nocietināt	O + pret + accusative
				nodrošināt	O + pret + accusative
				nostiprināt, nocietināt	O + pret + accusative

Appendix 1.144 kinkima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kinkima	mida	A	dāvināt, dāvāt	ko
		kellele + O	A	dāvināt, dāvāt	kam

Appendix 1.145 kippuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kippuma	ma-inf	B	*	*
4	kippuma	(kus)	A	tiecties	uz + accusative
		(kust)	A	rauties	no + genitive

Appendix 1.146 kirjeldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kirjeldama	keda / mida	A	aprakstīt	ko

Appendix 1.147 kirjutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kirjutama	mida	A	(to register) pārrakstīt, norakstīt	ko
				izrakstīt	ko
				rakstīt	ko
		millest	A	rakstīt	par + accusative
		kellele	A	rakstīt	kam
		millega	A	rakstīt	ar + accusative
	alla kirjutama	millele	A	parakstīt	kam
				parakstīties	kam
	maha kirjutama	kelle pealt	A	(sar.) norakstīt, atskaitīt	no + genitive
				norakstīt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.148 kiusama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kiusama	keda	A	kaitināt	ko
				mocīt	ko
	taga kiusama	keda		apspiest	ko
				tramdīt	ko

Appendix 1.149 kleepima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kleepima	millele	A	līmēt	kam
		mille peale	A	līmēt	uz + genitive
4	kleepima	(milline)	B	(sar.) būt lipīgam	kāds

Appendix 1.150 kogema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kogema	mida	A	pieredzēt	ko

Appendix 1.151 koguma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	koguma	mida	A	krāt	ko
				krāt, kolekcionēt	ko
				vākt	ko

Appendix 1.152 kogunema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kogunema	kuhu	A	krāties	kur
				pulcēties	kur
2	kogunema	ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.153 kohtama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kohtama	keda	A	satikt, sastapt	ko
4	kohtama	(kellega)	A	tikties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.154 kohtuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kohtuma	kellega	A	tikties, satikties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.155 kohustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kohustama	mida	B	uzlikt pienākumu, noteikt pienākumu	ko
		ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.156 kolima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kolima	kuhu (+ kust)	A	pārcelt, pārvākt	kur
				pārcelties, pārvākties	kur
				pārcelt, pārvākt	uz + accusative
				pārcelties, pārvākties	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.157 kommenteerima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kommenteerim a	mida	A	komentēt	ko

Appendix 1.158 koos|kõlastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	koos kõlastama	kellega	A	saskaņot	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.159 koosnema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	koosnema	kellest / millest	A	sastāvēt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.160 koputama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	koputama	millele	B	(sar.) stučīt	kam
3	koputama		A	klauvēt	pie + genitive

Appendix 1.161 korrastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	korrastama	mida	A	sakārtot	ko

Appendix 1.162 korrutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	korrutama	mida	A	atkārtot	ko
				šķetināt	ko
		millega	A	reizināt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.163 kritiseerima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kritiseerima	keda / mida	A	kritizēt	ko

Appendix 1.164 kujundama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kujundama	mida	A	noformēt	ko
				veidot, formēt	ko

Appendix 1.165 kujunema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kujunema	milliseks	A	veidoties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.166 kujutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kujutama	keda / mida	A	attēlot, atveidot	ko
3	kujutama		B	(about being) būt	kas

Appendix 1.167 kukkuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kukkuma	kuhu	A	krist, gāzties	kur
				krist, gāzties	uz + accusative
		kust	A	krist, gāzties	no + genitive
				kristies	no + genitive
		kuhu	B	(sar.) trāpīt, trāpīties	kur
	kust	B	sākt	no + genitive	
	lābi kukkuma	kus	A	izkrist cauri	kur
izkrist, izgāzties				kur	
3	kukkuma	kust	A	krist, gāzties	kur
				kristies	kur

Appendix 1.168 kulgema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kulgema	kuidas	A	iet, vest	kā
				pārvietoties	kā
				risināties, ritēt, vesties	kā

Appendix 1.169 kuluma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kuluma	millele	A	dilt	kam
				iztērēties, aiziet	kam
				nodeldēties	kam
				nolietoties	kam
	ära kuluma	kellele	A	iztērēties	kam
				nodilt	kam
3	kuluma	milleks	A	izturēties, aiziet	kam
		mille peale	A	iztērēties, aiziet	kam

Appendix 1.170 kulutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kulutama	mida	A	deldēt, novalkāt	ko
				pavadīt, aizvadīt	ko
				tērēt	ko
		millele	A	deldēt, novalkāt	kam
				pavadīt, aizvadīt	kam
				tērēt	kam
3	kulutama	mille peale	A	deldēt, novalkāt	kam
				tērēt	kam

Appendix 1.171 kurtma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	kurtma	mida (+ kellele)	A	sūdzēt	ko
		mille üle	A	sūdzēties, gausties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.172 kurvastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kurvastama	kelle pärast / mille pärast	A	skumt, bēdāties	genitive + dēļ
2	kurvastama	keda	A	apbēdināt	ko
		mille üle	A	skumt, bēdāties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.173 kutsuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kutsuma	kelleks / milleks	A	saukt, dēvēt	par + accusative
		O + kuhu	A	saukt, aicināt	O + kur
2	kutsuma	keda	A	saukt, dēvēt	ko
		kelleks	A	saukt, dēvēt	par + accusative
	üles kutsuma	ma-inf	B	*	*
4	üles kutsuma	(keda / mida)	A	aicināt, musināt	ko

Appendix 1.174 kuulama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kuulama	keda / mida	A	izklausīt	ko
				klausīt, paklausīt	ko
				klausīties	ko
3	kuulama			apklausīties, apvaicāties	pēc + genitive

Appendix 1.175 kuulma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kuulma	keda / mida	A	dzirdēt	ko
				uzklausīt	ko
		kellest / millest	A	dzirdēt	par + accusative
				uzklausīt	par + accusative
2	kuulma	mida (+ mille kohta / millest)	A	dzirdēt	ko
				uzklausīt	ko

Appendix 1.176 kuuluma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kuuluma	kellele / millele	A	piederēt	kam
				piederēties	kam
		kuhu	A	ietilpt	kur
		kelle juurde / mille juurde	A	piederēties	pie + genitive
		kellele / millele	B	būt pakļautam, būt piederīgam	kam
2	kuuluma	millesse	A	ietilpt	kur
3	kuuluma	kelle hulka / mille hulka	A		

Appendix 1.177 kuulutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kuulutama	milliseks	A	pasludināt, paziņot	par + accusative
2	kuulutama	mida (+ kellele)	A	pareģot	ko
				pasludināt, paziņot	ko
				sludināt	ko
		kelleks	A	pareģot	par + accusative
				pasludināt, paziņot	par + accusative
				sludināt	par + accusative
		O + milleks	A	pareģot	O + par + accusative
				pasludināt, paziņot	O + par + accusative
				sludināt	O + par + accusative
		mida (+ kellele)	B	ievietot sludinājumu	ko
kelleks	B	ievietot sludinājumu	par + accusative		
O + milleks	B	ievietot sludinājumu	O + par + accusative		
4	kuulutama	(kus)	B	ievietot sludinājumu	kur

Appendix 1.178 kōlbama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kōlbama	kelleks / milleks	A	derēt, būt piemērotam	par + accusative
2	kōlbama	kellele	B	būt piedienīgam	kam
		da-inf	B	*	*
		ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.179 kōnelema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kōnelema	kus	A	runāt	kur
				runāties	kur
				uzrunāt	kur
				vēstīt, stāstīt	kur
2	kōnelema	mida	A	runāt	ko
				uzrunāt	ko
				vēstīt, stāstīt	ko
		millest	A	runāt	par + accusative
		kellele (+ millest)	A	runāt	kam
4	kōnelema	(kellega / millega)	A	runāties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.180 kōrvaldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kōrvaldama	kust	A	atlaist, izslēgt, noņemt	no + genitive
				novākt, izvākt	no + genitive
				novērst	no + genitive
				piesavināties, pievākt	no + genitive
2	kōrvaldama	mida	A	novākt, izvākt	ko
				novērst	ko
				piesavināties, pievākt	ko

Appendix 1.181 käima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kāima	kellega / millega	A	saieties	ar + accusative
			A	būt, apmeklēt	kur
		iet		kur	
		staigāt		kur	
		B	(sar.) rīkoties	kur	
			atskanēt	kur	
			būt aizveramam, būt aizdarāmam	kur	
			darboties, strādāt	kur	
			derēt, būt piemērotam	kur	
			ietekmēt, iedarboties	kur	
			nākt	kur	
			notikt, norisināties	kur	
	lābi kāima	kust	A	piederēt, ietilpt	kur
				iziet cauri	no + genitive
izstaigāt				no + genitive	
				šķērsot, iet cauri	no + genitive
2	kāima	kelle juures	A	iet	pie + genitive
			B	(sar.) rīkoties	pie + genitive
	lābi kāima	kellega	B	uzturēt attiecības	ar + accusative
3	kāima	kelle kohta / mille kohta	B	attiekties	uz + accusative
			C	**	**
	lābi kāima	kust	A	iziet cauri	kur
				izstaigāt	kur
			šķērsot, iet cauri	kur	
4	kāima	(mis)	B	rūgt	kas

Appendix 1.182 kaituma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kaituma	kellena / millena	A	uzvesties	par + accusative
		(kellega +) kuidas	A	rīkoties	kā
				uzvesties	kā

Appendix 1.183 käsitlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	käsitlema	mida	A	apskatīt, aplūkot, vēstīt	ko
				apstrādāt	ko
				izmantot, rīkoties	ko

Appendix 1.184 käskima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	käskima	kellel	A	likt, pavēlēt	kam
		(kellel +) da-inf	B	*	*
3	käskima	keda	A	likt, pavēlēt	kam

Appendix 1.185 külastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	külastama	keda / mida	A	apciemot	ko
				apmeklēt	ko

Appendix 1.186 küsima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	küsima	keda / mida	A	jautāt, vaicāt	ko
				prasīt	ko
		kust	A	jautāt, vaicāt	no + genitive
				prasīt	no + genitive
		kelle kohta / mille kohta + O	A	jautāt, vaicāt	par + accusative + O
				prasīt	par + accusative + O
		keda / mida	B	lūgt	ko
				rūpēt	ko
kust	B	lūgt	no + genitive		
kelle kohta / mille kohta + O	B	lūgt	par + accusative + O		
2	küsima	kellelt + O	A	jautāt, vaicāt	no + genitive + O
		kelle järele	A	jautāt, vaicāt	pēc + genitive
		kelle käest	A	prasīt	no + genitive
3	küsima	kellelt	A	jautāt, vaicāt	kam
			B	lūgt	kam

Appendix 1.187 laekuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	laekuma	kuhu	A	(about money or documents) ienākt, tikt saņemtam	kur

Appendix 1.188 laenama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	laenama	mida	A	aizdot	ko
				aizgūt	ko
				aizņemties	ko
		kellele + O	A	aizdot	kam
		kellelt + O	A	aizņemties	no + genitive + O
3	laenama	milleks + O	A	aizņemties	kam

Appendix 1.189 lahkuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	lahkuma	kellest / millest	A	šķirties	no + genitive
		kust	A	doties projām, aiziet	no + genitive
3	lahkuma				

Appendix 1.190 lahutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	lahutama	O + kellest / millest	A	(laulību) šķirt	O + no + genitive
				(mat.) atņemt	O + no + genitive
				kliedēt	O + no + genitive
				šķirt, atdalīt	O + no + genitive
			B	plātīt	O + no + genitive
2	lahutama	mida	A	(marriage) šķirt	ko
				(mat.) atņemt	ko
				kliedēt	ko
				šķirt, atdalīt	ko
			B	plātīt	ko

Appendix 1.191 laiendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	laiendama	mida	A	(val.) paplašināt	ko
				paplašināt	ko
				paplatināt	ko

Appendix 1.192 laskma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	laskma	mida	A	(skaņu) laist, radīt, veidot	ko
				laist	ko
				skraidīt, skriet	ko
				šaut	ko
		kellel	A	laist	kam
				ļaut	kam
				skraidīt, skriet	kam
				šaut	kam
		mida	B	likt, lūgt	ko
		kellel	B	likt, lūgt	kam
	da-inf	B	*	*	
	lahti laskma	mida	A	palaist, sākt	ko
		mille pärast	A	atlaist, atbrīvot	genitive + dēļ
	läbi laskma	mida	A	(through) izlaist	ko
				(sar.) cauršaut	ko
laist cauri, laist garām				ko	
B			(sar.) apskriet, izskraidīt	ko	
			(sar.) notriekt, notērēt	ko	
3	lahti laskma	mille pärast	A	atlaist, atbrīvot	par + accusative
4	lahti laskma	(millest)	A	atlaist, atbrīvot	no + genitive

Appendix 1.193 laulma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	laulma	mida	A	apdziedāt, apdzejot	ko
				dziedāt	ko
		millest	A	apdziedāt, apdzejot	par + accusative
				dziedāt	par + accusative
		kellele + O	A	dziedāt	kam

Appendix 1.194 leidma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	leidma	mida	A	pamanīt, atklāt	ko
			B	rast, atrast	ko
3	leidma	O + kust	A	pamanīt, atklāt	O + kur
			A	rast, atrast	O + kur
		C	**	**	

Appendix 1.195 leiduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	leiduma	mida	A	atrasties, būt	kas

Appendix 1.196 leppima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	leppima	kellega / millega	A	(sar.) līgt, derēt	ar + accusative
				izlīgt	ar + accusative
				norunāt, vienoties, salīgt	ar + accusative
				samierināties, apmierināties	ar + accusative
2	ära leppima	kellega	A	izlīgt	ar + accusative
4	leppima	(mida)	A	norunāt, vienoties, salīgt	ko
		(mille peale)	A	(sar.) līgt, derēt	uz + accusative
	kokku leppima	(mida)	A	norunāt, vienoties, salīgt	ko

Appendix 1.197 lialdama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	lialdama	millega	A	pārspīlēt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.198 liikuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	liikuma	kuhu	A	kustēties, virzīties, pārvietoties	kur
				kustēties, virzīties, pārvietoties	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.199 liitma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	liitma	mida	A	(mat.) saskaitīt	ko
				savienot, apvienot, pievienot	ko
		millele	A	savienot, apvienot, pievienot	kam
		O + millega	A	(mat.) saskaitīt	O + ar + accusative
savienot, apvienot, pievienot	O + ar + accusative				
3	liitma	O + milleks	A	savienot, apvienot, pievienot	O + kur

Appendix 1.200 liituma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	liituma	kellega / millega	A	savienoties	ar + accusative
2	liituma	millele	A	savienoties, pievienoties	kam

Appendix 1.201 lisama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	lisama	O + kuhu	A	pielikt, pievienot	O + kur
2	lisama	mida	A	piebilst, piemetināt	ko
				pielikt, pievienot	ko
		millele + O	A	pielikt, pievienot	kam + O

Appendix 1.202 lisanduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	lisanduma	millele	A	nākt klāt, pievienoties	kam

Appendix 1.203 lohutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	lohutama	keda	A	mierināt	ko

Appendix 1.204 loobuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	loobuma	millest	A	atteikties, atsacīties	no + genitive
3	loobuma	(-mast)	C	**	**

Appendix 1.205 lootma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	lootma	kellele / millele	A	cerēt	uz + accusative
				paļauties	uz + accusative
		kelle peale / mille peale	A	cerēt	uz + accusative
				paļauties	uz + accusative
2	lootma	da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.206 loovutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	loovutama	kellele / millele	A	atdot, atteikties	kam

Appendix 1.207 lubama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	lubama	mida	A	ļaut	ko
				solīt	ko
		kellele + O	A	ļaut	kam
				solīt	kam
		kellel	A	ļaut	kam
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.208 lugema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	lugema	mida	A	lasīt	ko
				skaitīt	ko
		kellele	A	lasīt	kam
				lasīt priekšā uzskaitīt, nosaukt	kam kam
	ette lugema	kellele	A	lasīt	kur
				skaitīties	pēc + genitive
3	lugema	kust + O	A	lasīt	kur
				skaitīties	pēc + genitive
4	lugema	(mis)	B	būt svarīgam	kas
		(milleks)	B	uzskatīt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.209 lõhnama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	lõhnama	kuidas	A	smaržot, ost	kā
2	lõhnama	millest	A	smaržot, ost	no + genitive
		mille järele	A	smaržot, ost	pēc + genitive

Appendix 1.210 lõikama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.		
2	lõikama	mida	A	cirpt	ko		
				griez	ko		
				plaut	ko		
		mida	B	milleks	A	griez	par + accusative
				mida	(pārn.) gūt, iemantot	ko	
					(sar.) jēgt, saprast, strādāt	ko	
					zāgēt	ko	
milleks	B	(sar.) uzšaut, sadot	par + accusative				
4	lõikama	(millega)	A	griez	ar + accusative		
		(kellele / millele)	B	(sar.) uzšaut, sadot	kam		

Appendix 1.211 lõppema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	lõppema	millega	A	beigties, pārstāt, mitēties	ar + accusative
				nobeigties, nosprāgt	ar + accusative
			B	(novec.) novājēt, izkristies	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.212 lähenema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	lähenema	kellele / millele	A	tuvoties, tuvināties	kam

Appendix 1.213 lähtuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	lähtuma	millest	A	pamatoties, balsfīties	no + genitive
				sākties, rasties, celties	no + genitive

Appendix 1.214 lööma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	lööma	keda / mida	A	sist	ko
		kuhu	A	triekt, mest	ko
	kaasa lööma	kus	B	mesties, kļūt, sākt	kur
2	lööma	millega	A	piedalīties, darboties	kur
		vastu mida	A	sisties, triekties	ar + accusative
	kaasa lööma	milles	B	sisties, triekties	pret + accusative
3	lööma	O + kelleks / milleks	A	piedalīties, darboties	kur
3	lööma	O + kelleks / milleks	A	mesties, kļūt, sākt	O + kas

Appendix 1.215 lūlitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	lūlitama	mida	A	iekļaut	ko
		ma-inf	B	slēgt, darbināt	ko
				*	*

Appendix 1.216 mahtuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	mahtuma	kuhu	A	ietilpt, saiet	kur
2	mahtuma	ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.217 maitsma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	maitsma	mida	A	garšot, nogaršot	ko
		kellele	A	garšot, būt garšīgam	kam
		mida	B	baudīt	ko

Appendix 1.218 maksma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	maksma	kuhu	B	būt spēkā, būt derīgam	kur
2	maksma	mida	A	(to be worth) maksāt, izmaksāt	ko
				(pay) maksāt	ko
		milles	A	(pay) maksāt	kur
		kellele + O	A	(pay) maksāt	kam
		millega	A	(pay) maksāt	ar + accusative
		mille eest	A	(pay) maksāt	par + accusative
		mida	B	vajadzēt, būt vērtam	ko
	da-inf	B	*	*	
kätte maksma	kellele	A	atmaksāt, atriebties	kam	
	mille eest	A	atmaksāties, atriebties	par + accusative	

Appendix 1.219 meeldima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	meeldima	kes / mis	A	patikt	kas
2	meeldima	kellele	A	patikt	kam
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.220 meelitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	meelitama	keda / mida	A	glaimot	ko
				vilināt	ko
		O + kuhu	A	vilināt	O + uz + accusative
2	meelitama	millega	A	vilināt, kārdināt	ar + accusative
		O + ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.221 meenuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	meenuma	kes / mis	B	ataust atmiņā, nākt prātā	kas
		kellest / millest	B	ataust atmiņā, nākt prātā	par + accusative
2	meenuma	kellele	B	ataust atmiņā, nākt prātā	kam

Appendix 1.222 meenutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	meenutama	keda / mida (+ kellele)	A	atcerēties, atminēties	ko
				atgādināt, līdzināties	ko
3	meenutama	keda / mida	A	atgādināt, līdzināties	kam

Appendix 1.223 mida

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	arvutama	mida	A	rēķināt	ko

Appendix 1.224 minema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	minema	kuhu	A	aiziet, zust	kur
				iet, doties	kur
				iet, klāties, veikties	kur
				saiet, satilpt	kur
				aiziet, zust	uz + accusative
				iet, doties	uz + accusative
			B	(activity or process) sākt	kur
				klūt, tapt	kur
				piestāvēt, derēt	kur
	lahku minema	kellest / millest	B	atšķirties, nesakrist	no + genitive
				šķirties, attālināties	no + genitive
				šķirties, šķirt laulību	no + genitive
	ära minema	kust	A	(away) aiziet, aizdoties	no + genitive
iziet, paiet				no + genitive	
iziet, pazust				no + genitive	
2	minema	millega	A	aiziet, zust	ar + accusative
		ma-inf	B	*	*
	korda minema	(kellel +) mis	A	izdoties	kas
			B	interesēt, neatstāt vienaldzīgu	kas
		(kellel +) da- inf	B	*	*
	vastu minema	kellele	A	iet pretī, doties pretī	kam
	ūle minema	millele	A	(changing) pāriet	kam
				pāriet, pārvērsties	kam
pāriet, šķērsot				kam	

Appendix 1.224 minema (cont.)

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	mööda minema	kellest / millest	A	palet garām, apiet	kam
				apiet, neievērot	ko
				apsteigt, pārspēt	ko
	ära minema	kust	A	(away) aiziet, aizdoties	kur
				iziet, palet	kur
				iziet, pazust	kur
4	korda minema	(kellele)	B	interesēt, neatstāt vienaldzīgu	kam
	mööda minema	(mis)	A	palet, pāriet, izbeigties	kas
	üle minema	(mis)		pāriet, pārstāt	kas

Appendix 1.225 murdma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	sisse murdma	kuhu	A	ielauzties	kur
2	murdma	keda	A	(novec.) (polygraphy) aplauzt	ko
				lauzt	ko
				locīt, liekt, lauzīt	ko
				plēst, plosīt	ko
3	murdma			plēsties, rauties	ar + accusative
4	murdma	(millesse)	A	(trying to advance) lauzties	kur
		(milleni)	A	(trying to advance) lauzties	līdz + dative

Appendix 1.226 muretsema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	muretsema	kelle pärast / mille pärast	A	raizēties, bažīties	par + accusative
				rūpēties, gādāt	par + accusative
				sarūpēt, sagādāt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.227 muutma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	muutma	O + kelleks / milleks	A	mainīt, pārveidot	O + par + accusative
2	muutma	mida	A	mainīt, pārveidot	ko
			B	(val.) locīt	ko
3	muutma	O + kelleks / milleks	A	mainīt, pārveidot	O + uz + accusative

Appendix 1.228 muutuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	muutuma	kelleks / milleks	A	mainīties, pārvērsties, kļūt	par + accusative
		milliseks	A		
		kelleks / milleks	B	(val.) būt lokāmam	par + accusative
		milliseks	B		

Appendix 1.229 mōistma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	mōistma	keda / mida	A	(puzzles) minēt	ko
				saprast, aptvert	ko
				spriest, lemt	ko
			B	(sar.) prast, mēcēt	ko
2	mōistma	kelle üle	A	spriest, lemt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.230 mōjuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	mōjuma	kellele / millele	A	iedarboties	uz + accusative
2	mōjuma	mida	A	ietekmēt, iespaidot	ko
		kellesse	A	iedarboties	uz + accusative
		millena	A	šķist	par + accusative

Appendix 1.231 mōjutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	mōjutama	keda / mida	A	ietekmēt	ko
2	mōjutama	keda (+ millega)	A		
		ma-inf	B		

Appendix 1.232 mõtlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	mõtlema	kellest / millest	A	domāt	par + accusative
				iedomāties	par + accusative
				pārdomāt	par + accusative
		kellele / millele	A	paredzēt, domāt	kam
2	mõtlema	mida	A	domāt	ko
	järele mõtlema	mille üle	A	iedomāties	ko
				pārdomāt	par + accusative
3	mõtlema	kelle peale / mille peale	A	paredzēt, domāt	kam

Appendix 1.233 mäletama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	mäletama	keda / mida	A	atcerēties	ko

Appendix 1.234 mängima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	mängima	keda / mida	A	spēlēt	ko
				spēlēt, atskaņot	ko
				spēlēt, tēlot	ko
		kellega / millega	A	spēlēties, rotaļāties	ar + accusative
4	mängima	(mis)	B	riestot	kas

Appendix 1.235 märkama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	märkama	keda / mida	A	manīt, pamanīt, ievērot	ko
				prasties, pamanīties	ko

Appendix 1.236 märkima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	märkima	kuhu	A	apzīmēt	kur
				atzīmēt, iezīmēt	kur
				atzīmēt, svinēt	kur
				piezīmēt, piebilst	kur
2	märkima	mida	A	apzīmēt	ko
				atzīmēt, iezīmēt	ko
				atzīmēt, svinēt	ko
				piezīmēt, piebilst	ko
	millega	A	apzīmēt	ar + accusative	

Appendix 1.237 määrama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	määrama	mida	A	noteikt, nosacīt	ko
				noteikt, noskaidrot	ko
				piešķirt	ko
		kelleks	A	iecelt	par + accusative
		mida	B	noteikt, noskaidrot paredzēt, lemt	par + accusative ko
3	määrama	kelleks	A	noteikt, nosacīt	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.238 mööduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	mööduma	kellest / millest	B	iet garām, braukt garām	kam
4	mööduma	(mis)	A	paiet, aizritēt	kas
				pāriet, beigties	kas

Appendix 1.239 mürgitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	mürgitama	keda	A	indēt	ko

Appendix 1.240 müüma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	müüma	mida	A	pārdot	ko
				tirgot	ko
		O + kellele	A	pārdot	O + kam
				tirgot	O + kam
		O + millega	A	pārdot	O + ar + accusative
				tirgot	O + ar + accusative
		O + mille eest	A	pārdot	O + par + accusative
				tirgot	O + par + accusative

Appendix 1.241 naasma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	naasma	kuhu	A	atgriezties, pārnākt	kur
		kust	A	atgriezties, pārnākt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.242 naeratama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	naeratama	kellele	A	smaidīt	kam
3	naeratama	mida	A	smaidīt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.243 naerma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	naerma	keda / mida	A	izsmiet	ko
		kelle peale / mille peale	A	izsmiet	uz + accusative
				smieties	uz + accusative
		kelle üle / mille üle	A	izsmiet	par + accusative
smieties	par + accusative				

Appendix 1.244 nappima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	nappima	(kellel +) keda / mida	A	trūkt, būt par maz	kā
		(kellel +) milleks	A	trūkt, būt par maz	kam

Appendix 1.245 nautima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	nautima	mida	A	baudīt	ko

Appendix 1.246 nimetama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	nimetama	O + kelleks / milleks	A	(in post) iecelt, norīkot	O + par + accusative
				saukt, dēvēt	O + par + accusative
2	nimetama	mida	A	minēt, nosaukt	ko
				saukt, dēvēt	ko

Appendix 1.247 nutma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	nutma	millest	A	raudāt	par + accusative
				raudāt, žēloties	par + accusative
		mille pārst / mille tōttu	A	raudāt	genitive + dēļ
				raudāt, žēloties	genitive + dēļ

Appendix 1.248 nuusutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	nuusutama	mida	A	ostīt, smaržot	ko

Appendix 1.249 nōudma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	nōudma	mida	A	prasīt	ko
		kellelt + O	A	prasīt	no + genitive + O

Appendix 1.250 nōustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	nōustama	keda	A	konsultēt, dot padomu	ko
		milles	A	konsultēt, dot padomu	kur

Appendix 1.251 nōustuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	nōustuma	kellega / millega	A	piekrist, būt ar mieru	ar + accusative
2	nōustuma	ma-inf	B	*	*
3	nōustuma	kellega / millega	A	piekrist, būt ar mieru	kam

Appendix 1.252 nāgema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	nāgema	keda / mida	A	redzēt	ko
				redzēt, pieredzēt	ko
	vālja nāgema	milline missugune	A A	izskatīties	kāds
2	nāgema	keda + -mas	A	redzēt	ko
				redzēt, pieredzēt	ko
	ette nāgema	mida	A	paredzēt, noteikt	ko
				paredzēt, pareģot	ko
				paredzēt, plānot	ko
	redzēt uz priekšu	ko			
pealt nāgema	mida		redzēt, noskatīties, būt par liecinieku	ko	
4	nāgema	(kellega)	A	redzēties, tikties	ar + accusative
		(millega)	A	redzēt	ar + accusative
	vālja nāgema	(kuidas)	A	redzēt uz ārpusi	kā

Appendix 1.253 nāima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	nāima	kellena / millena	A	šķist	par + accusative
		milline	A	šķist	kāds
3	nāima	(-vat)	C	**	**

Appendix 1.254 nāitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	nāitama	keda / mida (+ kellele)	A	rādīt	ko

Appendix 1.255 nārveerima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	nārveerima	mille pārast	A	nervozēt	genitive + dēļ
3	nārveerima			nervozēt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.256 ohkama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	ohkama	millest	A	nopūsties	par + accusative
				žēloties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.257 ohustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ohustama	keda / mida	A	apdraudēt	ko

Appendix 1.258 olema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	olema	kes	A	būt	kas
		kelleks	A	būt	par + accusative
3	olema	(-mas)	C	**	**
		(-mata)	C		

Appendix 1.259 olenema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	olenema	kellest / millest	B	būt atkarīgam	no + genitive

Appendix 1.260 ootama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ootama	keda / mida	A	gaidīt	ko
2	ootama	(kellelt +) mida	A		
		millest	A	gaidīt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.261 osalema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	osalema	kus	A	piedalīties	kur
2	osalema	milles	A		

Appendix 1.262 oskama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	oskama	mida	A	prast, m̄acēt	ko
				prast, spēt, varēt	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.263 ostma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ostma	O + kust	A	(in card game) piepirkt	O + no + genitive
				pirkt	O + no + genitive
2	ostma	mida	A	(in card game) piepirkt	ko
				pirkt	ko
		O + kellelt	A	pirkt	O + no + genitive
		O + millega	A	pirkt	O + ar + accusative
		kelle käest	A	pirkt	no + genitive
		O + mille eest	A	pirkt	O + par + accusative
3	ostma	O + kust	A	pirkt	O + kur

Appendix 1.264 osutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	osutama	mida	A	izrādīt, parādīt	ko
				rādīt, norādīt	ko
		millele	A	rādīt, norādīt	kam
		mida	B	sniegt	ko

Appendix 1.265 osutuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	osutuma	kelleks / milleks	A	izrādīties	par + accusative
		milliseks	A		

Appendix 1.266 otsima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	otsima	keda / mida	A	meklēt	ko
	taga otsima	keda / mida		meklēt, dzīt pēdas	ko
	välja otsima	kust	A	sameklēt	no + genitive
3	otsima	kust	B	meklēt	kur
	taga otsima	keda / mida		dzīt pēdas	kam
	välja otsima	kust	A	sameklēt	kur

Appendix 1.267 otsustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	otsustama	mida	A	izšķirt, noteikt	ko
				lemt, spriest	ko
				spriest, apspriest	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*
3	otsustama	kelle kasuks / mille kasuks	A	lemt, spriest	kam
4	otsustama	(kellest / millest)	A	spriest, apspriest	par + accusative

Appendix 1.268 pahandama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	pahandama	keda	A	bārt	ko
				sadusmot, kaitināt	ko
		keda (+ millega)	A	sadusmot, kaitināt	ar + accusative
		mille pärast	A	bārt	genitive + dēļ
				dusmoties, skaisties	genitive + dēļ
				sadusmot, kaitināt	genitive + dēļ
		3	pahandama		
dusmoties, skaisties	par + accusative				

Appendix 1.269 paigutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	paigutama	O + kuhu	A	ieguldīt, noguldīt	O + kur
				ievietot, nomitināt, iekārtot	O + kur
2	paigutama	mida	A	attiecināt, saistīt, pieskaitīt	ko
				ieguldīt, noguldīt	ko
				ievietot, nomitināt, iekārtot	ko
		millesse	A	novietot, izvietot, nolikt	ko
				ieguldīt, noguldīt	kur
ievietot, nomitināt, iekārtot	kur				

Appendix 1.270 paiknema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	paiknema	kus	A	atrsties, būt izvietotam	kur
			B	(mil.) būt izvietotam, dislocēties, bāzēties	kur

Appendix 1.271 paistma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	paistma	mida	A	sildīt	ko
3	paistma	(-vat)	C	**	**
4	paistma	(mis)	A	spīdēt	kas
				šķīst, izskatīties, rādīties	kas
				vīdēt, būt redzamam, rādīties	kas

Appendix 1.272 pakkima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pakkima	O + kuhu	A	(pārn.) pakot, tīt, tuntuļot	O + kur
				saiņot, pakot	O + kur
2	pakkima	mida	A	(pārn.) pakot, tīt, tuntuļot	ko
				saiņot, pakot	ko
		O + millesse	A	(pārn.) pakot, tīt, tuntuļot	O + kur
				saiņot, pakot	O + kur

Appendix 1.273 pakkuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	pakkuma	mida (+ kellele)	A	piedāvāt, pasniegt	ko
				piedāvāt, solīt	ko
				sniegt, dot	ko
				sniegt, minēt, piedāvāt	ko
				sniegt, sagādāt	ko

Appendix 1.274 paluma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	paluma	(kellelt +) mida	A	(religijā) lūgties, lūgt	ko
				aicināt, lūgt	ko
				lūgt	ko
				lūgties, prasīties	ko
		kellel	A	lūgt	kam
				lūgties, prasīties	kam
		kellelt	A	lūgt	no + genitive
		kelle käest	A		
(kellel +) da-inf	B	*	*		

Appendix 1.275 palvetama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	palvetama	kelle eest / mille eest	A	(in religion) lūgties, lūgt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.276 panema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	panema	O + kuhu	A	(sar.) likt, sist, gāzt	O + kur
				(sar.) likties, mesties	O + kur
				iecelt, ielikt	O + kur
				likt, noteikt	O + kur
				likt, novietot	O + kur
				likt, piespiest	O + kur
			B	(sar.) sākt	O + kur
2	panema	mida	A	likt, noteikt	ko
				likt, novietot	ko
				likt, piespiest	ko
			B	slēgt, darbināt	ko

Appendix 1.277 parandama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	parandama	mida	A	labot	ko

Appendix 1.278 peatuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	peatuma	kus	A	apstāties	kur
				uzturēties, palikt	kur
		kui kauaks	A	apstāties	cik ilgi
				uzturēties, palikt	cik ilgi
kus	B	kavēties, pakavēties	kur		
		kui kauaks	B	kavēties, pakavēties	cik ilgi

Appendix 1.279 peegeldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	peegeldama	mida	A	(sar.) spoguļoties, skatīties spoguļī	ko
				atstarot	ko
				spoguļot, atspoguļot	ko

Appendix 1.280 peitma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	peitma	O + kuhu	A	segt	O + kur
				slēpties	O + kur
2	peitma	mida	A	segt	ko
				slēpt	ko

Appendix 1.281 peituma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	peituma	kuhu	A	slēpties	kur
2	peituma	milles	A		
3	peituma	kuhu	A	slēpties	aiz + genitive

Appendix 1.282 peksma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	peksma	keda / mida	A	(sar.) (playing) dauzīt, dzenāt	ko
				(sar.) dzīt, triekt	ko
				kult	ko
				sist, dauzīt	ko
				sist, pērt	ko
				sisties, dauzīties	ko

Appendix 1.283 petma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	petma	keda (+ kellega / millega)	A	krāpt, būt neuzticīgam	ko
				mānīt, vilināt	ko
				mānīt, vilt, krāpt	ko

Appendix 1.284 pettuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pettuma	kelles / milles	A	vilties	kur

Appendix 1.285 pidama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pidama	keda / mida	A	(about animals) turēt, audzēt	ko
				noturēt, uzskatīt	ko
				noturēt, valdīt	ko
				turēt	ko
				turēt, glabāt	ko
				turēt, ievērot, ieturēt	ko
				turēt, vadīt	ko
				turēties, izturēt	ko
		vest, rīkot, turēt	ko		
		kelleks / milleks	A	noturēt, uzskatīt	par + accusative
		keda / mida	B	(about clothing) valkāt, nēsāt	ko
				(about life stage) vadīt, dzīvot	ko
				(sar.) apstāties, pagaidīt	ko

Appendix 1.285 pidama (cont.)

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pidama	keda / mida	B	cienīt, rēķināties	ko
				svinēt, svētīt	ko
	aru pidama	keda / mida	B	apdomāt	ko
				apspriesties	ko
	kinni pidama	keda / mida	A	aizturēt, apcietināt	ko
				aizturēt, nelaist cauri	ko
				apturēt, apstādināt	ko
			turēt ciet, turēt uz vietas, aizturēt	ko	
		B	apstāties, pagaidīt	ko	
vastu pidama	keda / mida	A	izturēt	ko	
ūlal pidama	keda / mida		uzturēt	ko	
2	pidama	ma-inf	B	*	*
	aru pidama	mille üle	B	apdomāt	par + accusative
				apspriesties	par + accusative
	kinni pidama	millest	A	aizturēt, apcietināt	par + accusative
				apturēt, apstādināt	par + accusative
			turēt ciet, turēt uz vietas, aizturēt	par + accusative	
		B	apstāties, pagaidīt	par + accusative	
vastu pidama	millele	A	turēties pretī, noturēties	kam	
3	pidama	millest	B	rēķināties	ar + accusative
5	pidamab	n/a	B	(expressing uncertainty) it kā	n/a
				(auxiliary verb for expressing a need) jā-, vajadzēt	n/a

Appendix 1.286 pidurdama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	pidurdama	mida	A	bremzēt	ko
				kavēt, apturēt	ko

Appendix 1.287 piirama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	piirama	mida	A	ierobežot, iegrožot	ko
				ieskaut, norobežot	ko
				lenkt	ko
		millega	A	ierobežot, iegrožot	ar + accusative
				ieskaut, norobežot	ar + accusative
				lenkt	ar + accusative
		mida	B	cirpt, griezt	ko
		millega	B	cirpt, griezt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.288 piirduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	piirduma	millega	A	aprobežoties, beigties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.289 piisama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	piisama	millest (+ kellele)	A	pietikt	no + genitive
		kellele	A	pietikt	kam
3	piisama	mida	A	pietikt	kā
		milleks	A	pietikt	kam

Appendix 1.290 pildistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pildistama	keda / mida	A	fotografēt	ko

Appendix 1.291 pistma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pistma	kuhu	A	bāzt, likt	kur
				durt	kur
				dzelt	kur
				iedurties	kur
			B	(sar.) jozt	kur
				(sar.) mesties	kur
				(sar.) tiesāt, locīt iekšā, tukšot	kur
				(sar.) jozt	uz + accusative
(sar.) mesties	uz + accusative				
2	pistma	mida	A	bāzt, likt	ko
				durt	ko
				dzelt	ko
				iedurties	ko
			B	(about activity) ierosināt, paveikt	ko
				(sar.) tiesāt, locīt iekšā, tukšot	ko
4	pistma	(kellele)	B	(sar.) iekukuļot	kam

Appendix 1.292 plaanima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	plaanima	mida	A	pērt, slānīt, dauzīt	ko
				plānot	ko
				plānot, iecerēt, perināt	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.293 pooldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pooldama	keda / mida	A	atbalstīt, būt par	ko

Appendix 1.294 praadima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	praadima	mida	A	cepināt	ko
				cept	ko
			B	grauzdēt	ko
5	praadima	n/a	A	cepties, cepināties	n/a

Appendix 1.295 proovima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	proovima	mida	A	mēģināt	ko
				pielaikot, piemērit	ko

Appendix 1.296 pruukima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	pruukima	mida	A	patērēt, lietot, izmantot	ko
				vajadzēt	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.297 puhastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	puhastama	mida	A	tīrīt	ko
		millest	A	tīrīt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.298 puhkama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	puhkama	kellest / millest	A	atpūsties	no + genitive
				atpūtināt	no + genitive
4	puhkama	(mida)	A	atpūtināt	ko
		(kus)	A	atpūsties	kur
				dusēt, atdusēties	kur

Appendix 1.299 purunema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	purunema	milleks	A	plīst, lūzt, šķīst	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.300 puuduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	puuduma	kust	A	nebūt klāt, kavēt	no + genitive
				trūkt, nebūt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.301 puudutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	puudutama	keda / mida	A	aizskart, aizkustināt	ko
				skart, ietekmēt, attiekties	ko
				skart, pieskarties, aiztikt	ko
				skart, pieskarties, minēt	ko
3	puudutama			attiekties	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.302 puutuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	puutuma	keda / mida	A	skart, attiekties	ko
				skart, pieskarties, aiztikt	ko
		kellesse / millesse	A	skart, attiekties	uz + accusative
	kokku puutuma	kellega / millega	A	saskarties	ar + accusative
				saskarties, tikties, redzēties	ar + accusative
5	puutuma	n/a	B	gadīties	n/a

Appendix 1.303 pōdema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	pōdema	mida	A	ciest	ko
3	pōdema			ciest	ar + accusative
				slimot, sirgt	ar + accusative
				ciest	no + genitive
				slimot, sirgt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.304 pōgenema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pōgenema	kust	A	bēgt, aizbēgt	no + genitive
		kelle eest / mille eest	A	bēgt, aizbēgt	par + accusative
3	pōgenema	kust	A	bēgt, aizbēgt	kur

Appendix 1.305 pōhinema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	pōhinema	millel	A	balstīties	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.306 põhjendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	põhjendama	mida	A	pamatot	ko
		millega	A	pamatot	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.307 põletama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	põletama	mida	A	dedzināt, svilināt	ko
				svilināt	ko

Appendix 1.308 pärima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pärima	kelle kohta / mille kohta	B	prasīt, taujāt	par + accusative
2	pärima	mida	A	iemantot, iegūt	ko
				mantot	ko
		kellelt + O	A	iemantot, iegūt	no + genitive + O
				mantot	no + genitive + O
mida	B	prasīt, taujāt	ko		

Appendix 1.309 pärinema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pärinema	kust	A	celties, nākt, rasties	no + genitive
		mis ajast	A		
2	pärinema	kellelt	A		
3	pärinema	kust	A	celties, nākt, rasties	kur

Appendix 1.310 pääsema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pääsema	kuhu	A	tikt	kur
				tikt	uz + accusative
2	pääsema	millest	A	glābties, izglābties, atbrīvoties	no + genitive
		kelle käest	A		
		ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.311 päästma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	päästma	O + kust	A	atbrīvot, palaist	O + no + genitive
				glābt	O + no + genitive
2	päästma	mida	A	atbrīvot, palaist	ko
				glābt	ko
		millest	A	atbrīvot, palaist	no + genitive
				glābt	no + genitive
		O + kelle käest	A	atbrīvot, palaist	O + no + genitive
				glābt	O + no + genitive
3	päästma	kust	A	atbrīvot, palaist	kur
				glābt	kur

Appendix 1.312 pöörduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pöörduma	kuhu	A	griezties, vērsties	kur
2	pöörduma	kelle poole	A	griezties, vērsties	pie + genitive
		millega	B	(val.) būt lokāmam, būt konjugējamam	ar + accusative
3	pöörduma	kelle poole	A	griezties, vērsties	kur

Appendix 1.313 pühendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	pühendama	O + kellele / millele	A	uzticēt, atklāt, informēt	O + kam
				veltīt, ziedot	O + kam
2	pühendama	mida	A	uzticēt, atklāt, informēt	ko
				veltīt, ziedot	ko
3	pühendama	O + millesse	A	uzticēt, atklāt, informēt	O + ko

Appendix 1.314 pühkima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	pühkima	mida	A	slaucīt, mēzt	ko
		millega	A	traukties, nesties	ar + accusative
		millesse	B	traukties, nesties	kur
				traukties, nesties	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.315 püüdma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	püüdma	mida	A	censties, pülēties	ko
				ķert, tvert	ko
				mēģināt, censties	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*
3	püüdma	milleks	A	tiekties	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.316 rahuldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	rahuldama	keda / mida	A	apmierināt	ko

Appendix 1.317 rahustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	rahustama	keda / mida	A	mierināt, nomierināt	ko

Appendix 1.318 rajama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	rajama	O + kuhu	A	celt, veidot, ierīkot	O + kur
				dibināt, balstīt	O + kur
				dibināt, veidot, radīt	O + kur
2	rajama	mida	A	celt, veidot, ierīkot	ko
				dibināt, balstīt	ko
				dibināt, veidot, radīt	ko

Appendix 1.319 ravima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ravima	keda / mida (+ millega)	A	ārstēt	ko

Appendix 1.320 reageerima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	reageerima	millele	A	reaģēt	kam
		millega	A	(ķīm.) reaģēt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.321 reguleerima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	reguleerima	mida	A	regulēt	ko

Appendix 1.322 reklaamima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	reklaamima	mida	A	reklamēt	ko

Appendix 1.323 remontima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	remontima	mida	A	remontēt	ko

Appendix 1.324 rikkuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	rikkuma	mida	A	bojāt, gandēt, maitāt	ko
				pārkāpt, neievērot	ko
			B	traucēt	ko

Appendix 1.325 riputama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	riputama	O + kuhu	A	bērt, kaisīt, birdināt	O + kur
				kārt, karināt	O + kur
				žaut	O + kur
2	riputama	mida	A	bērt, kaisīt, birdināt	ko
				kārt, karināt	ko
				žaut	ko

Appendix 1.326 ronima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ronima	kuhu	A	līst, birt	kur
				rāpties, kāpt	kur
				rāpties, līst	kur

Appendix 1.327 ruttama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ruttama	kuhu	A	steigties	kur
				steigties	uz + accusative
2	ruttama	ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.328 rōhutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	rōhutama	mida	A	(val.) uzsvērt, akcentēt	ko
				uzsvērt, izcelt	ko

Appendix 1.329 rōmustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	rōmustama	kelle üle / mille üle	A	priecāties	par + accusative
2	rōmustama	keda	A	priecēt, iepriecināt	ko

Appendix 1.330 rāākima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	rāākima	kellest / millest	A	runāt	par + accusative
2	rāākima	mida	A	runāt	ko
		kellega	A	runāt	ar + accusative
	lābi rāākima	mida	A	pārrunāt, apspriest	ko
		kellega	A	aprunāties, apspriesties	ar + accusative
				pārrunāt, apspriest	ar + accusative
		mille suhtes	A	aprunāties, apspriesties	par + accusative
	pārrunāt, apspriest			par + accusative	
taga rāākima	keda	A	aprunāt	ko	

Appendix 1.331 rōövima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	rōövima	mida	A	laupīt	ko
		kellelt	A	laupīt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.332 ründama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	ründama	keda / mida	A	iekarot	ko
3	ründama			uzbrukt	kam
				uzklupt	kam
4	ründama	(mille mööda)	B	(sar.) skraidīt	pa + accusative

Appendix 1.333 saabuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	saabuma	kuhu	A	ierasties, pienākt	kur
				iestāties, pienākt	kur

Appendix 1.334 saama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	saama	kelleks / milleks	B	tapt, kļūt	par + accusative
		kust + O	B	tikt, nokļūt, nonākt	no + genitive + O
		milliseks	B	tapt, kļūt	par + accusative
	aru saama	keda / mida	A	saprast	ko
		kellest / millest	A	saprast	par + accusative
	lahti saama	kellest / millest		dabūt vaļā, atbrīvot, atvērt	no + genitive
			B	tikt vaļā, atbrīvoties	no + genitive
	läbi saama	kus	A	beigties	kur
			B	pabeigt	kur
				tikt cauri	kur
2	saama	mida	A	dabūt, iedabūt	ko
				dabūt, saņemt, iegūt	ko
				varēt, spēt	ko
		kellelt + O	B	tikt, nokļūt, nonākt	no + genitive + O
		da-inf	B	*	*
	kokku saama	mida	A	savākt, salikt, dabūt kopā	ko
		kellega	A	tikties	ar + accusative
			B	vienoties	ar + accusative
				nosmērēties	ar + accusative
	lahti saama	mida	A	dabūt vaļā, atbrīvot, aizvērt	ko
	läbi saama	mida	A	pabeigt	ko
		kellega	A	iztikt	ar + accusative
					satikt, sadzīvot

Appendix 1.334 saama (cont.)

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	saama	kelleks / milleks	B	pietikt, būt gana	kam
		kust	B	tikt, nokļūt, nonākt	kur
4	saama	(mis)	B	(about time) apritēt, paiet	kas
5	saama	n/a	B	(about future) būt	n/a

Appendix 1.335 saatma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	saatma	kuhu + O	A	(about time) vadīt	kur
				pavadīt	kur
				sūtīt	kur
				sūtīt, mest	kur
				pavadīt	uz + accusative
				sūtīt	uz + accusative
		kust + O	A	sūtīt, mest	uz + accusative
				pavadīt	no + genitive + O
				sūtīt	no + genitive + O
				sūtīt, mest	no + genitive + O
2	saatma	mida	A	(mūz.) pavadīt	ko
				(about time) vadīt	ko
				pavadīt	ko
				sūtīt	ko
				sūtīt, mest	ko
		O + kellele	A	sūtīt	O + kam
				sūtīt, mest	O + kam
				ma-inf	B
3	saatma	kust	A	pavadīt	kur
				sūtīt	kur
				sūtīt, mest	kur

Appendix 1.336 sarnanema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	sarnanema	kellega / millega	A	līdzināties, būt līdzīgam	ar + accusative
3	sarnanema	millelt	A	līdzināties, būt līdzīgam	kam
		kellega / millega	A		

Appendix 1.337 sattuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	sattuma	kuhu	A	gadīties, trāpīties	kur
				nokļūt, nonākt	kur
				trāpīt	kur
2	sattuma	mille alla	A	gadīties, trāpīties	zem + genitive
				nokļūt, nonākt	zem + genitive
				trāpīt	zem + genitive
	ma-inf	B	*	*	
peale sattuma	kellele	A	pieķert, uzskriet virsū	kam	
3	sattuma	kelle kätte	A	gadīties, trāpīties	kam

Appendix 1.338 segama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vahēle segama	kellele / millele	A	(between) jaukties	kam
2	segama	keda (+ millega)	A	jaukt, maisīt	ko
				traucēt	ko
		O + millesse	A	jaukties, maisīties	O + kur
				traucēt	O + kur

Appendix 1.339 seisnema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	seisnema	milles	A	būt, izpausties	kur

Appendix 1.340 sekkuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	sekkuma	millesse	A	jaukties, maisīties	kur

Appendix 1.341 seletama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	seletama	mida	A	(sar.) runāt, stāstīt, klāstīt	ko
				skaidrot	ko
		kellele	A	(sar.) runāt, stāstīt, klāstīt	kam
				skaidrot	kam
		mida	B	atšķirt, saklausīt, saskatīt	ko

Appendix 1.342 selgitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	selgitama	mida	A	padarīt skaidru, padarīt dzidru	ko
				skaidrot, izskaidrot, noskaidrot	ko
		kellele	A	padarīt skaidru, padarīt dzidru	kam
				skaidrot, izskaidrot, noskaidrot	kam

Appendix 1.343 siduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	siduma	kellega / millega	A	saistīt, savienot	ar + accusative
				siet	ar + accusative
2	siduma	mida	A	saistīt, savienot	ko
				siet	ko
3	siduma			siet	ap + accusative

Appendix 1.344 sisenema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	sisenema	kuhu	A	doties iekšā	kur

Appendix 1.345 sisestama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	sisestama	kuhu	A	ievadīt	kur

Appendix 1.346 sobima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	sobima	kellele / millele	A	derēt, būt piemērotam	kam
				pieklāties, piedienēt	kam
				piestāvēt, saderēt kopā	kam
				iederēties	kur
		kelleks / milleks	A	derēt, būt piemērotam	par + accusative
				iederēties	par + accusative
				pieklāties, piedienēt	par + accusative
				piestāvēt, saderēt kopā	par + accusative
kellele / millele	B	(sar.) veikties, vesties	kam		
kelleks / milleks	B	(sar.) veikties, vesties	par + accusative		
2	sobima	millega	A	derēt, būt piemērotam	ar + accusative
				iederēties	ar + accusative
				pieklāties, piedienēt	ar + accusative
				piestāvēt, saderēt kopā	ar + accusative
			B	(sar.) veikties, vesties	ar + accusative
		da-inf	B	*	*
ma-inf	B				

Appendix 1.347 solvama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	solvama	keda (+ millega)	A	apvainot, aizskart	ko

Appendix 1.348 solvuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	solvuma	kelle peale / mille peale	A	apvainoties	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.349 soojendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	soojendama	keda / mida	A	sildīt	ko
			B	(sar.) marinēt	ko

Appendix 1.350 soovima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	soovima	(kellele +) mida	A	(wish) vēlēt	ko
				vēlēties, gribēt	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.351 soovitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	soovitama	mida	A	ieteikt, rekomendēt	ko
		O + kellele	A	ieteikt, rekomendēt	O + kam
		(kellel +) da- inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.352 suhtlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	suhtlema	kellega	A	sazināties, komunicēt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.353 suhtuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	suhtuma	kellesse / millesse	A	attiekties	pret + accusative
				izturēties	pret + accusative

Appendix 1.354 sundima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	sundima	keda	A	spiest, likt	ko
		ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.355 surema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	surema	millesse	A	mirt	no + genitive
4	surema	(millest)	A	iet bojā, iznīkt	no + genitive
				tirpt, pamirt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.356 suudlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	suudlema	keda / mida	A	skūpstīt	ko
4	suudlema	(kellega)	A	skūpstīties	ap + accusative

Appendix 1.357 suunama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	suunama	O + kellele / millele	A	norīkot, nosūtīt	O + kam
				virzīt, vērst	O + kam
		O + kuhu	A	ieguldīt, investēt	O + kur
				kontrolēt, koordinēt, vadīt	O + kur
				norīkot, nosūtīt	O + kur
				virzīt, vērst	O + kur
				norīkot, nosūtīt	O + uz + accusative
				virzīt, vērst	O + uz + accusative

Appendix 1.358 suunduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	suunduma	kuhu	A	virzīties, doties	uz + accusative
2	suunduma	mille poole	A		

Appendix 1.359 suurendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	suurendama	mida	A	palielināt	ko

Appendix 1.360 suutma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	suutma	mida	A	spēt, varēt	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.361 sõidutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	sõidutama	kuhu	A	vizināt	kur
				vizināt	uz + accusative
2	sõidutama	mida	A	vizināt	ko
		millega	A	vizināt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.362 sõimama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	sõimama	kelleks / milleks	A	lamāt, sunīt	par + accusative
				lamāties, sunīties	par + accusative
2	sõimama	mida	A	lamāt, sunīt	ko

Appendix 1.363 sõitma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	sõitma	(kust +) kuhu	A	braukt	kur
				braukt	uz + accusative
	mööda sõitma	kellest / millest	A	braukt garām	no + genitive
2	sõitma	millega	A	braukt	ar + accusative
		ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.364 sõltuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	sõltuma	kellest / millest	A	būt atkarīgam	no + genitive

Appendix 1.365 säästma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	säästma	mida	A	saudzēt, žēlot	ko
				taupīt	ko
		O + millest	A	saudzēt, žēlot	O + no + genitive
		mille pealt	A	taupīt	uz + accusative
3	säästma	mille arvelt	A	taupīt	uz + genitive

Appendix 1.366 sügama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	sügama	mida	A	kasīt	ko

Appendix 1.367 sügelema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	sügelema	kellel	A	niezēt	kam

Appendix 1.368 süttima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	süttima	millest	A	iedegties, aizdegties, uzliesmot	no + genitive
				iedegties, aizdegties, uzliesmot	par + accusative

Appendix 1.369 süüdistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	süüdistama	keda (+ milles)	A	apsüdzēt, vainot	ko

Appendix 1.370 tabama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tabama	keda / mida	A	notvert, noķert	ko
				piemeklēt	ko
				trāpīt	ko
		O + kust	A	notvert, noķert	O + no + genitive
				piemeklēt	O + no + genitive
				trāpīt	O + no + genitive
2	tabama	O + millelt	A	notvert, noķert	O + no + genitive
				piemeklēt	O + no + genitive
				trāpīt	O + no + genitive
		millega	A	notvert, noķert	ar + accusative
				trāpīt	ar + accusative
3	tabama	O + kust	A	notvert, noķert	O + kur
				piemeklēt	O + kur
				trāpīt	O + kur

Appendix 1.371 tagastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tagastama	mida	A	atdot, atgriezt	ko
		kellele	A	atdot, atgriezt	kam

Appendix 1.372 tahtma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tahtma	keda / mida	A	gribēt	ko
			B	grasīties, taisīties	ko
		kuhu		B	vajadzēt, būt nepieciešamam grasīties, taisīties
2	tahtma	da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.373 tajuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tajuma	mida	A	uztvert, jaust, manīt	ko

Appendix 1.374 takistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	takistama	keda / mida + -mast	A	traucēt, apgrūtināt, radīt šķēršļus	ko
		millel	A	traucēt, apgrūtināt, radīt šķēršļus	kam

Appendix 1.375 taluma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	taluma	keda / mida	A	ciest, panest, izturēt	ko

Appendix 1.376 taotlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	taotlema	kust	A	lūgt, pieprasīt	no + genitive
2	taotlema	mida	A	lūgt, pieprasīt	ko
		kellelt	A	lūgt, pieprasīt	no + genitive
3	taotlema	mida	A	pretendēt, tiekties	uz + accusative

Appendix 1.377 tasuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tasuma	mida	A	atmaksāt, atlīdzināt, kompensēt	ko
				atmaksāt, atriebēt	ko
				maksāt, samaksāt	ko
			B	būt vērtam	ko
		vajadzēt		ko	
		(kellel +) da- inf	B	*	*
4	tasuma	(millest)	A	maksāt, samaksāt	par + accusative
		(millega)	A	maksāt, samaksāt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.378 teadma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	teadma	keda / mida	A	zināt	ko
2	teadma	millest	A	zināt	par + accusative
		mille kohta	A		

Appendix 1.379 teadvustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	teadvustama	mida	A	apzināties	ko

Appendix 1.380 teatama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	teatama	(kellele +) kellest / millest	A	paziņot, pavēstīt, informēt	par + accusative
2	teatama	mida	A	paziņot, pavēstīt, informēt	ko
		kellele + O	A	paziņot, pavēstīt, informēt	kam
	ette teatama	millest	A	(previously) paziņot, pavēstīt, brīdināt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.381 teavitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	teavitama	keda	A	informēt	ko
		millest	A	informēt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.382 teenima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	teenima	keda / mida	A	dienēt, kalpot	ko
				nopelnīt, izpelnīties	ko
				pelnīt	ko
		kui palju	A	pelnīt	cik daudz
3	teenima	keda / mida	A	kalpot, būt noderīgam	kam

Appendix 1.383 teenindama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	teenindama	keda	A	apkalpot	ko

Appendix 1.384 tegelema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tegelema	kellega / millega	A	darboties, nodarboties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.385 tegema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	kaasa tegema	kus	B	piedalīties	kur
	vālja tegema	kellest / millest	B	pamanīt, pievērst uzmanību, likties zinīs	par + accusative
2	kaasa tegema	milles	B	piedalīties	kur
	vālja tegema	kellele (+ O)	B	(food, drink) izmaksāt	kam
				(about numbers) būt, sanākt	kam
3	vālja tegema	kellest / millest	B	pamanīt, pievērst uzmanību, likties zinīs	kam

Appendix 1.386 tegutsema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tegutsema	kellena	A	darboties, strādāt	par + accusative
				rīkoties, darboties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.387 tellima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tellima	mida	A	abonēt	ko
				pasūtīt, pasūtināt	ko
				uzaicināt, likt ierasties	ko
		kellelt	A	abonēt	no + genitive
				pasūtīt, pasūtināt	no + genitive
		mida	B	lūgt, pasaukt	ko
kellelt	B	lūgt, pasaukt	no + genitive		

Appendix 1.388 tervitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tervitama	keda (+ millega)	A	sveicināt	ko
				sveikt	ko
4	tervitama	(kellega)	A	sveicināties	ar + accusative
				sveikt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.389 tingima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tingima	mida	A	diņģēt	ko
				noteikt, nosacīt	ko
		millest	A	kaulēties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.390 toetama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	toetama	keda / mida	A	balstīt, atbalstīt	ko
2	toetama	O + millele	A	balstīt, atbalstīt	O + uz + accusative
		O + mille vastu / mille najale	A	balstīt, atbalstīt	O + pret + accusative

Appendix 1.391 toetuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	toetuma	kellele / millele	A	balstīties	uz + accusative
				paļauties	uz + accusative
2	toetuma	mille vastu	A	balstīties	pret + accusative

Appendix 1.392 tohtima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tohtima	mida	A	(about assumption) varēt	ko
				drīkstēt	ko
				uzdrīkstēties, uzdrošināties	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.393 toimetama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	toimetama	kuhu	A	darboties, rīkoties	kur
				darboties, rosīties	kur
				darīt, veikt	kur
				nogādāt	kur
				rediģēt	kur
			B	kopt, aprūpēt	kur
2	toimetama	mida	A	darīt, veikt	ko
				nogādāt	ko
				rediģēt	ko
			B	kopt, aprūpēt	ko

Appendix 1.394 toimima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	toimima	kuidas	A	iedarboties	kā
				rīkoties, darboties	kā

Appendix 1.395 toitma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	toitma	keda (+ millest / millega)	A	ēdināt, barot	ko
				uzturēt, apgādāt	ko

Appendix 1.396 toituma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	toituma	millest	A	pārtikt, baroties, ēst	no + genitive
			B	(tehn.) saņemt enerģiju	no + genitive

Appendix 1.397 tooma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tooma	kuhu	A	atgādāt, atnest, atvest	kur
				izdot, izdvest	kur
				izņemt, izvilkt, atklāt	kur
				sagādāt, nest	kur
				atgādāt, atnest, atvest	uz + accusative
				izdot, izdvest	uz + accusative
		kust	A	atgādāt, atnest, atvest	no + genitive
				izdot, izdvest	no + genitive
				izņemt, izvilkt, atklāt	no + genitive
				sagādāt, nest	no + genitive
		kuhu	B	publicēt, sniegt, minēt	kur
				radīt, dzemdēt, atnest	kur
kust	B	radīt, dzemdēt, atnest	no + genitive		
2	tooma	mida	A	atgādāt, atnest, atvest	ko
				izdot, izdvest	ko
				izņemt, izvilkt, atklāt	ko
				sagādāt, nest	ko
		millega	A	atgādāt, atnest, atvest	ar + accusative
		mida	B	publicēt, sniegt, minēt	ko
radīt, dzemdēt, atnest	ko				
3	tooma	kust	A	atgādāt, atnest, atvest	kur
				izdot, izdvest	kur
				izņemt, izvilkt, atklāt	kur
				sagādāt, nest	kur
			B	radīt, dzemdēt, atnest	kur

Appendix 1.398 torkama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	torkama	milles	A	(speaking) iedzelt, ieknābt	kur
				bāzt, spraust	kur
				durt, bakstīt	kur
				iedurties	kur
				ienākt, iešauties	kur
		millega	A	(speaking) iedzelt, ieknābt	ar + accusative
				bāzt, spraust	ar + accusative
				durt, bakstīt	ar + accusative
				iedurties	ar + accusative
				ienākt, iešauties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.399 treenima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	treenima	keda / mida	A	trenēt	ko
5	treenima	n/a	A	trenēties	n/a

Appendix 1.400 tuginema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tuginema	millele	A	balstīties, būt balstītam	kam

Appendix 1.401 tulema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tulema	kuhu	A	nākt, atnākt, atbraukt	kur
				nākt, plūst	kur
				nākt, rasties, iestāties	kur
				nākt, tikt, nokļūt	kur
		kust	A	nākt, atnākt, atbraukt	no + genitive
				nākt, plūst	no + genitive
				nākt, rasties, iestāties	no + genitive
				nākt, tikt, nokļūt	no + genitive
	kuhu	B	iet, vest	kur	
			iet, vest	uz + accusative	
	kust	B	iet, vest	no + genitive	
			kokku tulema	kuhu	A
	(about money) sanākt, tikt sagādātam	kur			
	vastu tulema	kellele / millele	A	nākt pretī	kam
nākt pretī, izpalīdzēt				kam	
B				būt priekšā	kam
2	tulema	ma-inf	B	*	*
		(kellel +) da-inf	B		
	välja tulema	millest	A	iziet, izklūt, tikt ārā	no + genitive
				iznākt, nākt ārā	no + genitive
				nākt klajā, nākt atklātībā, izpaust	no + genitive
				nākt klajā, tikt izdotam	no + genitive
				sanākt, izdoties	no + genitive
				sanākt, izrādīties, atklāties	no + genitive
B	atrasties, tikt atrastam	no + genitive			

Appendix 1.401 tulema (cont.)

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	tulema	kelleks	A	nākt, tikt, nokļūt	kur
		kust	A	nākt, atnākt, atbraukt	kur
				nākt, plūst	kur
				nākt, rasties, iestāties	kur
				nākt, tikt, nokļūt	kur
			B	iet, vest	kur
(-mast)	C	**	**		
5	tulema	n/a	A	sanākt, gadīties	n/a
			B	(in future) būt	n/a

Appendix 1.402 tulenema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tulenema	millest	A	celties, rasties, veidoties	no + genitive
				izrietēt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.403 tuletama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	meelde tuletama	mida	A	atgādināt	ko
				atsaukt atmiņā, atcerēties	ko
		kellele + O	A	atgādināt	kam
				atsaukt atmiņā, atcerēties	kam

Appendix 1.404 tulistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tulistama	kelle pihta / mille pihta	A	apšaudīt	pa + accusative
				šaut	pa + accusative
2	tulistama	millest	A	apšaudīt	no + genitive
				šaut	no + genitive
		mida	B	(in chess) pieteikt šahu	ko
3	tulistama		A	šaut	uz + accusative
		millest	A	apšaudīt	ar + accusative
		mida	B	(in chess) pieteikt šahu	kam

Appendix 1.405 tundma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tundma	keda / mida	A	just, manīt	ko
				pazīt, pārzināt	ko
		kuidas	A	just, manīt	kā
2	tundma	kellena	A	just, manīt	par + accusative
	kaasa tundma	kellele	A	just līdzī	kam

Appendix 1.406 tunduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tunduma	milline	A	būt manāmam, būt jūtāmam, jausties	kāds
				šķīst, likties	kāds
2	tunduma	millisena	A	būt manāmam, būt jūtāmam, jausties	par + accusative
				šķīst, likties	par + accusative
3	tunduma	(-vat)	C	**	**

Appendix 1.407 tungima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tungima	kuhu	A	iedziļināties	kur
				iestiepties, iesniegties	kur
				izplatīties, iekļūt	kur
				spiesties, spraukties, lauzties	kur

Appendix 1.408 tunnetama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tunnetama	mida	A	izzināt	ko
				just, jaust	ko

Appendix 1.409 tunnistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tunnistama	O + kelleks / milleks	A	atzīt	O + par + accusative
				liecināt	O + par + accusative
		kelle vastu / mille vastu	A	liecināt	pret + accusative
2	tunnistama	(kellele +) mida	A	(closely) skatīties, aplūkot, pētīt	ko
				atzīt	ko
				liecināt	ko

Appendix 1.410 tunnustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tunnustama	mida	A	atzīt	ko
		millega	A	atzīt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.411 tutvuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tutvuma	kellega / millega	A	iepazīties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.412 tutvustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tutvustama	keda / mida (+ kellele)	A	iepazīstināt	ko

Appendix 1.413 tōlkima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tōlkima	mida	A	tulkot	ko
		O + mis keelest + mis keelde	A	tulkot	O + no + genitive + uz + accusative

Appendix 1.414 tōmbama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tōmbama	mida	A	(sar.) izvilkst, aizvilkst, nozagt	ko
				(sar.) vilkt, gāzt, raut	ko
				sūkt, smēķēt	ko
				vilkt	ko
		millega	A	(sar.) izvilkst, aizvilkst, nozagt	ar + accusative
				(sar.) vilkt, gāzt, raut	ar + accusative
				sūkt, smēķēt	ar + accusative
				vilkt	ar + accusative
		mida	B	(sar.) āzēt, vilkt uz zoba	ko
				(sar.) krāpt, mātīt	ko
		millesse	B	(sar.) (par enerģisku darbību) rauties, sisties, plēsties	kur
				(sar.) zust, tīties	kur
		millega	B	(sar.) (about energetic activity) rauties, sisties, plēsties	ar + accusative
				(sar.) āzēt, vilkt uz zoba	ar + accusative
(sar.) krāpt, mātīt	ar + accusative				
(sar.) zust, tīties	ar + accusative				
5	tōmbama	n/a	A	vilksties, veidoties, kļūt	n/a

Appendix 1.415 tōrjuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tōrjuma	keda / mida	A	atstumt, atraidīt	ko
				atvairīt	ko
				izskaust, iznīdēt, iznīcināt	ko
				noraidīt, noliegt, nepieņemt	ko

Appendix 1.416 tōstma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tōstma	mida	A	(mat.) kāpināt	ko
				celt	ko
				celt, likt	ko
				celt, paaugstināt, kāpināt	ko

Appendix 1.417 tōusma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	tōusma	kust	A	(in astronomy) lēkt	no + genitive
				celties, piecelties	no + genitive
				celties, rasties, nākt	no + genitive
				dīgt	no + genitive
				kāpt, celties	no + genitive
				pieaugt, palielināties	no + genitive
				slieties, sniegties, pacelties	no + genitive
3	tōusma		A	(in astronomy) lēkt	kur
				celties, piecelties	kur
				celties, rasties, nākt	kur
				dīgt	kur
				kāpt, celties	kur
				pieaugt, palielināties	kur
		slieties, sniegties, pacelties	kur		
		(-mast)	C	**	**
5	tōusma	n/a	B	klūt, izvirzīties	n/a
				uzlaboties	n/a

Appendix 1.418 tāhendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tāhendama	mida	A	atzīmēt, piezīmēt, bilst	ko
				atzīmēt, piezīmēt, pierakstīt	ko
				nozīmēt	ko
			B	norādīt	ko

Appendix 1.419 tāhistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tāhistama	mida	A	apzīmēt	ko
				atzīmēt, svinēt	ko
				iezīmēt, atzīmēt	ko

Appendix 1.420 tāiendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tāiendama	mida	A	papildināt	ko
		kellega	A	papildināt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.421 täitma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	täitma	mida	A	pildīt, īstenot	ko
				pildīt, piepildīt	ko
3	täitma	O (+ millega / kellega)	A	pildīt, piepildīt	O + ar + accusative

Appendix 1.422 täituma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	täituma	kellega / millega	A	piepildīties, īstenoties	ar + accusative
				pildīties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.423 tänama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tänama	mille eest	A	pateikties	par + accusative
3	tänama	keda	A	pateikties	kam
		(-mast)	C	**	**

Appendix 1.424 töötama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	töötama	kus	A	(sar.) nostrādāt	kur
				strādāt	kur
				strādāt, darboties, funkcionēt	kur
2	töötama	mida	A	(sar.) nostrādāt	ko
				strādāt	ko
				strādāt, darboties, funkcionēt	ko
		kellena	A	(sar.) nostrādāt	par + accusative
				strādāt	par + accusative
				strādāt, darboties, funkcionēt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.425 töötlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	töötlema	mida	A	(mūz.) apdarināt	ko
				apstrādāt	ko
				pārstrādāt	ko
		millega	A	(mūz.) apdarināt	ar + accusative
				apstrādāt	ar + accusative
				pārstrādāt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.426 tülitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tülitama	keda (+ millega)	A	traucēt, apgrūtināt	ko
3	tülitama			traucēt, apgrūtināt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.427 tülitsema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	tülitsema	kellega	A	ķildoties, strīdēties	ar + accusative
3	tülitsema	mille pärast	A	ķildoties, strīdēties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.428 ulatama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	ulatama	mida	A	sniegt, stiept	ko
		milleni	A	sniegt, stiept	līdz + dative
				sniegties, stiepties	līdz + dative
		ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.429 ulatuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	ulatuma	milleni	A	sniegties, sasniegt	līdz + dative
		ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.430 unistama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	unistama	kellest / millest	A	sapņot, fantazēt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.431 unustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	unustama	O + kuhu	A	aizmirst	O + kur
2	unustama	mida	A	aizmirst	ko
		(O +) da-inf	B	*	*
3	unustama	(O +) -mata	C	**	**
4	unustama	(millest)	A	aizmirst	par + accusative

Appendix 1.432 uppuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	uppuma	kuhu	A	applūst	kur
				grimt, stigt, slīgt	kur
				nogrimt	kur
				slīkt	kur
2	uppuma	millesse	A	applūst	kur
				grimt, stigt, slīgt	kur
				nogrimt	kur
				slīkt	kur

Appendix 1.433 usaldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	usaldama	keda / mida	A	uzticēt	ko
				uzticēties, paļauties	ko
2	usaldama	kellele + O	A	uzdrīkstēties, uzdrošināties	kam
				uzticēt	kam
				uzticēties, paļauties	kam

Appendix 1.434 uskuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	uskuma	keda / mida	A	ticēt, domāt	ko
			B	uzdrīkstēties, uzdrošināties	ko
3	uskuma	kellese / millesse	A	ticēt	kam

Appendix 1.435 uurima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	uurima	keda / mida	A	izmeklēt	ko
				pētīt	ko
				prašņāt	ko

Appendix 1.436 vaatama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vaatama	keda / mida	A	apraudzīt, apciemot	ko
				lūkot, meklēt	ko
				skatīties, raudzīties, lūkoties	ko

Appendix 1.437 vaatlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vaatlema	keda / mida	A	apskatīt, aplūkot, iztīrāt	ko
				vērot, apskatīt, aplūkot	ko

Appendix 1.438 vabanema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vabanema	kellest / millest	A	atbrīvoties	no + genitive
3	vabanema	kust	A		

Appendix 1.439 vabastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vabastama	O + kust	A	atbrīvot	O + no + genitive
2	vabastama	mida	A	atbrīvot	ko
		O + millest	A	atbrīvot	O + no + genitive
		mille tõttu	A	atbrīvot	genitive + dēļ
3	vabastama	O + kust	A	atbrīvot	O + kur

Appendix 1.440 vahetama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vahetama	mida	A	mainīt	ko
		O + milleks	A	mainīt	O + par + accusative
				mainīties, apmainīties	O + par + accusative
		O + kellega	A	mainīties, apmainīties	O + ar + accusative
		O + mille vastu	A	mainīt	O + pret + accusative
				mainīties, apmainīties	O + pret + accusative

Appendix 1.441 vaidlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vaidlema	kellega	A	strīdēties, diskutēt	ar + accusative
		mille üle	A	strīdēties, diskutēt	par + accusative
	vastu vaidlema	milles	A	apstrīdēt, iebilst	kur
		kellele	A	strīdēties pretī	kam

Appendix 1.442 vaikima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vaikima	millest	A	apklust, pieklust, noklust	par + accusative
				klusēt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.443 vajama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vajama	keda / mida	A	vajadzēt	ko

Appendix 1.444 vajuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vajuma	kuhu	A	grimt, stigt	kur
				sēsties, plakt	kur
				slīgt, slīdēt lejup	kur
				(sar.) soļot, kātot	uz + accusative
				virzīties, slīdēt, sliekties	uz + accusative
			B	(sar.) sanākt, sagāzties	kur

Appendix 1.445 valama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	valama	kuhu	A	bērt	kur
				liet	kur
				līt, gāzt	kur
			B	(sar.) gāzt, bliezt	kur

Appendix 1.446 valdama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	valdama	mida	A	būt valdošajam, dominēt	ko
				pārņemt, piepildīt	ko
				pārvaldīt, būt īpašniekam	ko
				prast, zināt, pārvaldīt	ko

Appendix 1.447 valetama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	valetama	kellele	A	melot	kam
			B	rādīt nepareizi	kam

Appendix 1.448 valima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	valima	keda / mida	A	izvēlēties, izraudzīties	ko
				vēlēt	ko
2	valima	O + millest	A	izvēlēties, izraudzīties	O + no + genitive
		O + kelleks	A	izvēlēties, izraudzīties	O + par + accusative
				vēlēt	O + par + accusative
		O + mille hulgast	A	izvēlēties, izraudzīties	O + no + genitive
O + kelleks	B	sastādīt, izveidot	O + par + accusative		

Appendix 1.449 vallandama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
3	vallandama	mille pārast	A	atlaist, atbrīvot	par + accusative
				izraisīt, radīt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.450 valmistuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	valmistuma	milleks	A	gatavoties, taisīties	par + accusative
		ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.451 valvama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	valvama	keda / mida	A	novērot, uzglūnēt	ko
				sargāt, uzraudzīt, pieskatīt	ko
			B	būt nomodā, būt modram	ko

Appendix 1.452 varastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	varastama	kust + O	A	zagt	no + genitive + O
2	varastama	mida	A	zagt	ko
		kellelt + O	A	zagt	no + genitive + O
3	varastama	kust + O	A	zagt	kur

Appendix 1.453 varjama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	varjama	mida	A	sargāt	ko
				segt, apēnot	ko
				slēpt	ko
		mille eest	A	sargāt	par + accusative

Appendix 1.454 varustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	varustama	keda / mida	A	apgādāt, nodrošināt	ko
2	varustama	O + millega	A	apgādāt, nodrošināt	O + ar + accusative

Appendix 1.455 vastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vastama	kellele / millele	A	atbildēt	kam
				atbilst	kam
				atbildēt	uz + accusative
2	vastama	mida	A	atbildēt	ko

Appendix 1.456 vastutama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vastutama	kelle eest / mille eest	A	atbildēt, uzņemties atbildību	par + accusative

Appendix 1.457 vedama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vedama	kuhu	A	nest, stiept	kur
				vadīt, virzīt	kur
				veikties	kur
				vest, vadāt	kur
				nest, stiept	uz + accusative
				vadīt, virzīt	uz + accusative
			B	vest, vadāt	uz + accusative
				pārvērsties, vilkties	kur
				vilkt	kur
2	vedama	mida	A	nest, stiept	ko
				vadīt, virzīt	ko
				vest, vadāt	ko
		kellel (+ millega / kellega)	A	veikties	kam
		millega	A	nest, stiept	ar + accusative
				vadīt, virzīt	ar + accusative
				veikties	ar + accusative
				vest, vadāt	ar + accusative
		mida	B	vilkt	ko
		millega	B	vilkt	ar + accusative
	alt vedama	keda	B	(sar.) apmānīt, apkrāpt	ko
(sar.) pievilt				ko	

Appendix 1.458 veenduma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	veenduma	milles	A	pārliecināties	kur
3	veenduma			pārliecināties	par + accusative

Appendix 1.459 veenma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	veenma	keda	A	pārlicināt	ko
		keda (+ milles)	A		
		ma-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.460 venima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	venima	milleks	A	stiepties, stāpīties	par + accusative
5	venima	n/a	B	vilkies, ieilgt, kavēties	n/a

Appendix 1.461 vestlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vestlema	millest	A	sarunāties	par + accusative
		kellega	A	sarunāties	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.462 vigastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vigastama	keda / mida	A	savainot, sabojāt	ko

Appendix 1.463 vihastama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vihastama	keda	A	sadusmot, saniknot	ko
		kelle peale	A	sadusmot, saniknot	uz + accusative
3	vihastama	mille pärast	A	sadusmot, saniknot	par + accusative
5	vihastama	n/a	B	sadusmoties, saniknoties	n/a

Appendix 1.464 vihjama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vihjama	kellele / millele	A	dot mājienu, likt manīt	kam

Appendix 1.465 vihkama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vihkama	keda / mida	A	ienīst, neieredzēt	ko

Appendix 1.466 viibima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	viibima	kus	A	kavēties, vilcināties	kur
				uzturēties, atrasties	kur

Appendix 1.467 viima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	viima	O + (kust +) kuhu	A	(about situation) novest, savest	O + kur
				nest, vest	O + kur
				pārcelt	O + kur
				nest, vest	O + uz + accusative
				pārcelt	O + uz + accusative
			B	ievadīt	O + kur
				vērst	O + kur
				vērst	O + uz + accusative
			üle viima	kuhu	A
	pārcelt, pārnest, pārvest	kur			
	vest pāri, iet pāri	kur			
	(to another post or place) pārcelt	uz + accusative			
	pārcelt, pārnest, pārvest	uz + accusative			
	vest pāri, iet pāri	uz + accusative			
	2	viima	mida	A	(about situation) novest, savest
nest, vest					ko
pārcelt					ko
O + kellele			A	nest, vest	O + kam
				ievadīt	ko
mida			B	vērst	ko
				*	*
kokku viima		kellega	A	savest kopā	ar + accusative
				B	sasaistīt, savienot

Appendix 1.468 viitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	viitama	kellele / millele	A	norādīt, atsaukties, minēt	kam
				norādīt, liecināt	kam
				norādīt, parādīt	kam
2	viitama	mida	A	norādīt, atsaukties, minēt	ko
				norādīt, liecināt	ko
				norādīt, parādīt	ko

Appendix 1.469 viitsima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	viitsima	mida	A	vīžot, gribēties	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.470 viskama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	viskama	kuhu	A	dzert, mest	kur
				mest, sviest	kur
				mesties, likties, gulties	kur
				steigties	kur
			steigties	uz + accusative	
			B	aizraut, aizvest	kur
stiepties	kur				

Appendix 1.471 vōima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vōima	mida	A	varēt, drīkstēt	ko
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.472 vōimaldama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vōimaldama	mida	A	dot iespēju, ļaut	ko
		kellele + O	A	dot iespēju, ļaut	kam
		kellel	A		
		da-inf	B	*	*

Appendix 1.473 vōistlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vōistlema	kellega / millega	A	sacensties, konkurēt	ar + accusative
2	vōistlema	milles	A	sacensties, konkurēt	kur

Appendix 1.474 vōitlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vōitlema	kellega / millega	A	cīnīties	ar + accusative
		kelle eest / mille eest	A	cīnīties	par + accusative
		kelle vastu / mille vastu	A	cīnīties	pret + accusative
2	vōitlema	mille pārast	A	cīnīties	genitive + dēļ

Appendix 1.475 vōitma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vōitma	mida	A	iegūt, ietaupīt	ko
				izcīnīt, iegūt	ko
				laimēt, vinnēt	ko
				uzvarēt	ko
		(O +) milles	A	iegūt, ietaupīt	kur
				izcīnīt, iegūt	kur
				laimēt, vinnēt	kur
				uzvarēt	kur

Appendix 1.476 vōrdlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vōrdlema	keda / mida	A	(val.) veidot salīdzināmās pakāpes	ko
				salīdzināt	ko
		kellega / millega	A	(val.) veidot salīdzināmās pakāpes	ar + accusative
				salīdzināt	ar + accusative

Appendix 1.477 võtma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	võtma	kuidas	A	ieņemt vietu, ieņemt virzienu	kā
				ņemt	kā
				uztvert	kā
			B	(sar.) nolemt	kā
				(sar.) raut	kā
				ēst, dzert	kā
				ierakstīt, ieskaņot, fotografēt	kā
				izraisīt, padarīt, likt	kā
üle võtma	kellelt / millelt	A	pārņemt	no + genitive	
2	võtma	mida	A	ieņemt vietu, ieņemt virzienu	ko
				ņemt	ko
				uztvert	ko
			B	(sar.) nolemt	ko
				(sar.) raut	ko
				ēst, dzert	ko
				ierakstīt, ieskaņot, fotografēt	ko
				izraisīt, padarīt, likt	ko
üle võtma	mida	A	pārņemt	ko	
		B	pārmazgāt, pārslaucīt	ko	
5	võtma	n/a	B	bārties, rāties, ķildoties	n/a

Appendix 1.478 vāhendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vāhendama	mida	A	samazināt	ko

Appendix 1.479 vāljendama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vāljendama	mida	A	izteikt, atveidot	ko
				izteikt, paust	ko

Appendix 1.480 väljuma

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	väljuma	kust	A	(about transport) atiet	no + genitive
				iziet, iznākt	no + genitive
				izkāpt	no + genitive
				iznākt	no + genitive
3	väljuma			(about transport) atiet	kur
				iziet, iznākt	kur
				izkāpt	kur
				iznākt	kur

Appendix 1.481 vältima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vältima	keda / mida	A	novērst	ko
3	vältima			izvairīties	no + genitive

Appendix 1.482 vārisema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	vārisema	millest	A	drebēt	no + genitive
				trīcēt, drebēt	no + genitive

Appendix 1.483 vārvima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vārvima	milliseks	A	iekrāsot, nokrāsot	par + accusative
				krāsot	par + accusative
2	vārvima	mida	A	iekrāsot, iekrāsot	ko
				krāsot	ko
		O + milleks	A	iekrāsot, iekrāsot	O + par + accusative
				krāsot	O + par + accusative

Appendix 1.484 vāsima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	vāsima	kellest / millest	A	(tehn.) nogurt	no + genitive
				nogurt	no + genitive
3	vāsima	(-mast)	C	**	**

Appendix 1.485 väsitama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
2	väsitama	keda	A	nogurdināt	ko

Appendix 1.486 väärima

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	väärima	keda / mida	A	būt pelnījušam	ko

Appendix 1.487 õigustama

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	õigustama	keda / mida (+ millega)	A	attaisnot	ko

Appendix 1.488 ütlema

Cat.	Est. verb	Est. govt.	Sem.	Lat. verb	Lat. govt.
1	lahti ütlema	kellest / millest	A	atteikties	no + genitive

Appendix 2 – Estonian and Latvian verb comparison verb government occurrences by category

Legend: O – object

Appendix 2.001 Analogous verb governments in Estonian and Latvian

Estonian government groups in category 1	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
kes / mis	kes / mis	kas	2
keda / mida	keda / mida	ko	159
	keda / mida (+ kellele / millele)	ko	1
	keda / mida (+ kellele)	ko	4
	keda / mida (+ kuhu / kust)	ko	1
	keda / mida (+ kus)	ko	1
	keda / mida (+ mille eest)	ko	2
	keda / mida (+ millega)	ko	2
kellesse / millesse	kellesse / millesse	kur	1
		uz + accusative	1
kelles / milles	kelles / milles	kur	2
kellest / millest	kellest / millest	no + genitive	21
		par + accusative	14
	kellest / millest (+ mille poolest / millelt / millega)	no + genitive	1
	(kellele +) kellest / millest	par + accusative	1
	O + kellest / millest	O + no + genitive	5
kellele / millele	kellele / millele	kam	28
		kur	1
		uz + accusative	8
	kellele / millele + O	kam	5
	O + kellele / millele	O + kam	5
kellelt / millelt	kellelt / millelt	no + genitive	1
kelleks / milleks	kelleks / milleks	par + accusative	18
	O + kelleks / milleks	O + par + accusative	5
kellena / millena	kellena / millena	par + accusative	3
kelleni / milleni	kelleni / milleni	līdz + dative	3
kelleta / milleta	kelleta / milleta	bez + genitive	1
kellega / millega	kellega / millega	ar + accusative	27
	O + kellega / millega	O + ar + accusative	1
kuhu	kuhu	kur	126
		uz + accusative	30

Appendix 2.001 Analogous verb governments in Estonian and Latvian (cont.)

Estonian government groups in category 1	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
kuhu	kuhu (+ kust)	kur	2
		uz + accusative	2
	(kust +) kuhu	kur	1
		uz + accusative	1
	kuhu + O	kur	4
		uz + accusative	3
	O + (kust +) kuhu	O + kur	5
		O + uz + accusative	3
O + kuhu	O + kur	33	
	O + uz + accusative	6	
kus	kus	kur	46
kus / kuhu	kus / kuhu	kur	4
kust	kust	no + genitive	48
	kust + O	no + genitive + O	5
	O + kust	O + no + genitive	10
kelle eest / mille eest	kelle eest / mille eest	par + accusative	7
kelle juurde / mille juurde	kelle juurde / mille juurde	pie + genitive	1
kelle kohta / mille kohta	kelle kohta / mille kohta	par + accusative	1
	kelle kohta / mille kohta + O	par + accusative + O	3
kelle pärast / mille pärast	kelle pärast / mille pärast	genitive + dēļ	3
kelle peale / mille peale	kelle peale / mille peale	uz + accusative	6
kelle pihta / mille pihta	kelle pihta / mille pihta	pa + accusative	2
kelle poolt / mille poolt	kelle poolt / mille poolt	par + accusative	1
kelle tõttu / mille tõttu	kelle tõttu / mille tõttu	genitive + dēļ	1
kelle üle / mille üle	kelle üle / mille üle	par + accusative	5
kelle ümber / mille ümber	kelle ümber / mille ümber	ap + accusative	3
kelle vastu / mille vastu	kelle vastu / mille vastu	pret + accusative	3
millal	millal	kad	3
milline	milline	kāds	4
milliseks	milliseks	par + accusative	8
kas	kas	vai	1

Appendix 2.001 Analogous verb governments in Estonian and Latvian (cont.)

Estonian government groups in category 1	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
kui kaua	kui kaua	cik ilgi	2
kui kauaks	kui kauaks	cik ilgi	4
kui palju	kui palju	cik daudz	1
kuidas	kuidas	kā	15
	(kellega +) kuidas	kā	2
mis ajaks	mis ajaks	līdz + dative	2
mis ajani	mis ajani	līdz + dative	1
mis ajast	mis ajast	no + genitive	3
missugune	missugune	kāds	1

Appendix 2.002 Similar verb governments in Estonian and Latvian

Estonian government groups in category 2	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
kes	kes	kas	1
mis	(kellel +) mis	kas	2
keda / mida	keda / mida + -mast	ko	1
keda	keda	ko	36
	keda + -mas	ko	2
	keda (+ kellega / millega)	ko	3
	keda (+ kellele)	ko	1
	keda (+ -mast)	ko	1
	keda (+ mille eest)	ko	1
	keda (+ millega)	ko	10
	keda (+ milles)	ko	2
	keda (+ millest / millega)	ko	2
keda (+ millest)	ko	1	
mida	mida	ko	434
	mida (+ kellele)	ko	12
	mida (+ mille kohta / millest)	ko	2
	mida (+ mille vastu)	ko	1
	mida (+ milleks)	ko	1
	mida (+ millena)	ko	1
	(kellele +) mida	ko	5
(kellelt +) mida	ko	7	
kellesse	kellesse	uz + accusative	1

Appendix 2.002 Similar verb governments in Estonian and Latvian (cont.)

Estonian government groups in category 2	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
millesse	millesse	kur	16
		uz + accusative	2
	O + millesse	O + kur	4
kelles	kelles	kur	2
milles	milles	kur	26
	(O +) milles	kur	4
millest	millest	no + genitive	38
		par + accusative	23
	millest (+ kellele)	no + genitive	1
	(kellele +) millest	par + accusative	1
	millest + O	no + genitive	1
	O + millest	O + no + genitive	5
kellele	kellele	kam	34
	kellele (+ millest)	kam	1
	kellele (+ O)	kam	5
	kellele + O	kam	14
	O + kellele	O + kam	8
millele	millele	kam	23
	millele + O	kam + O	1
	O + millele	O + uz + accusative	1
kellel	kellel	kam	18
	kellel (+ millega / kellega)	kam	1
	kellel (+ milles)	kam	1
millel	millel	kam	1
		uz + accusative	1
kellelt	kellelt	no + genitive	7
	kellelt + O	no + genitive + O	7
	O + kellelt	O + no + genitive	1
millelt	millelt	no + genitive	2
	O + millelt	O + no + genitive	3
kelleks	kelleks	par + accusative	10
	O + kelleks	O + par + accusative	3
milleks	milleks	par + accusative	5
	O + milleks	O + par + accusative	8
milleni	milleni	līdz + dative	3
kellena	kellena	par + accusative	6
millena	millena	par + accusative	1
kellega	kellega	ar + accusative	24
	O + kellega	O + ar + accusative	1

Appendix 2.002 Similar verb governments in Estonian and Latvian (cont.)

Estonian government groups in category 2	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
millega	millega	ar + accusative	72
	O + millega	O + ar + accusative	11
kelle ees	kelle ees	genitive + priekšā	2
kelle eest	kelle eest	no + genitive	1
kelle järele	kelle järele	pēc + genitive	1
kelle juurde	kelle juurde	pie + genitive	1
kelle juures	kelle juures	pie + genitive	2
kelle juurest	kelle juurest	no + genitive	1
kelle käest	kelle käest	no + genitive	4
	O + kelle käest	O + no + genitive	2
kelle peale	kelle peale	uz + accusative	9
kelle pealt	kelle pealt	no + genitive	2
kelle poole	kelle poole	pie + genitive	1
kelle poolt	kelle poolt	no + genitive	1
kelle üle	kelle üle	par + accusative	1
kelle vahel	kelle vahel	starp + accusative	1
	O + kelle vahel	O + genitive + starpā	1
mille alla	mille alla	zem + genitive	3
mille eest	mille eest	par + accusative	8
	O + mille eest	O + par + accusative	3
mille järele	mille järele	pēc + genitive	2
mille järgi	mille järgi	pēc + genitive	1
mille juurde	mille juurde	pie + genitive	1
mille kallale	mille kallale	pie + genitive	1
mille kohta	mille kohta	par + accusative	2
mille pärast	mille pärast	genitive + dēļ	6
mille pärast / mille tõttu	mille pärast / mille tõttu	genitive + dēļ	2
mille peale	mille peale	uz + genitive	1
mille pealt	mille pealt	uz + accusative	2
mille poole	mille poole	uz + accusative	1
mille suhtes	mille suhtes	par + accusative	2
mille tagajärjel	mille tagajärjel	genitive + dēļ	1
mille tõttu	mille tõttu	genitive + dēļ	5
mille üle	mille üle	par + accusative	9
mille vastu	mille vastu	pret + accusative	1
	O + mille vastu	O + pret + accusative	8
vastu mida	vastu mida	pret + accusative	1
mille hulgast	O + mille hulgast	O + no + genitive	1

Appendix 2.002 Similar verb governments in Estonian and Latvian (cont.)

Estonian government groups in category 2	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
mille vastu / mille najale	O + mille vastu / mille najale	O + pret + accusative	2
millisena	millisena	par + accusative	2
mis keelest + mis keelde	O + mis keelest + mis keelde	O + no + genitive + uz + accusative	1
da-inf	da-inf	*	31
	(kellel +) da-inf	*	7
	(O +) da-inf	*	1
ma-inf	ma-inf	*	33
	O + ma-inf	*	4

Appendix 2.003 Different verb governments in Estonian and Latvian

Estonian government groups in category 3	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
keda / mida	keda / mida	kas	1
		kam	9
		ar + accusative	1
		no + genitive	3
		pēc + genitive	2
		par + accusative	3
		uz + accusative	1
	keda / mida (+ kellele / millele)	kam	1
	(kellel +) keda / mida	kā	1
	(kellele +) keda / mida	kā	1
keda	keda	kam	5
		ar + accusative	1
	keda (+ millega)	ar + accusative	1

Appendix 2.003 Different verb governments in Estonian and Latvian (cont.)

Estonian government groups in category 3	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
mida	mida	kas	1
		kā	2
		kam	3
		ar + accusative	2
		kur	1
		no + genitive	3
		pēc + genitive	1
		pie + genitive	1
		ap + accusative	1
		par + accusative	1
		uz + accusative	2
	mida (+ kellele)	kam	2
kellesse / millesse	kellesse / millesse	kam	1
		pret + accusative	2
millesse	millesse O + millesse	no + genitive	1
		O + ko	1
kelles / milles	kelles / milles	par + accusative	1
milles	milles	par + accusative	2
kellest / millest	kellest / millest	kam	4
		ko	4
		bez + genitive	1
kellest	kellest	kam	1
millest	millest	ar + accusative	2
		kur	1
		pa + accusative	1
kellele / millele	kellele / millele	no + genitive	1
millele	millele	kā	1
		pie + genitive	1
kellelt	kellelt	kam	2
millelt	millelt	kam	1
kelleks / milleks	kelleks / milleks	kam	1
		O + kas	1
	O + kelleks / milleks	O + kam	1
		O + uz + accusative	1
kelleks	kelleks	kur	1
		uz + accusative	1

Appendix 2.003 Different verb governments in Estonian and Latvian (cont.)

Estonian government groups in category 3	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
milleks	milleks	kam	3
		uz + accusative	3
	(kellel +) milleks	kam	1
	milleks + O	kam	1
	O + milleks	O + kam	3
		O + kur	1
		O + uz + accusative	1
kellega / millega	kellega / millega	kam	2
		pie + genitive	1
millega	millega	kam	1
		ko	1
O (+ millega / kellega)	O (+ millega / kellega)	O + ar + accusative	1
kuhu	kuhu	ko	1
		aiz + genitive	1
kust	kust	kur	46
	kust + O	kur	2
	O + kust	pēc + genitive	1
		O + kur	9
kelle hulka / mille hulka	kelle hulka / mille hulka	kur	2
kelle kasuks / mille kasuks	kelle kasuks / mille kasuks	kam	1
kelle kohta / mille kohta	kelle kohta / mille kohta	uz + accusative	3
kelle pärast / mille pärast	kelle pärast / mille pärast	par + accusative	4
kelle peale / mille peale	kelle peale / mille peale	kam	1
kelle kätte	kelle kätte	kam	1
kelle poole	kelle poole	kur	2
mille all	mille all	no + genitive	1
mille arvelt	mille arvelt	uz + genitive	2
mille käes	mille käes	no + genitive	1
mille pärast	mille pärast	par + accusative	8
mille peale	mille peale	kam	3
mille vastu	mille vastu	ko	1

Appendix 2.003 Different verb governments in Estonian and Latvian (cont.)

Estonian government groups in category 3	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
(-mas)	(-mas)	**	2
(-mast)	(-mast)	**	7
	O + -mast	**	1
(-mata)	(-mata)	**	3
	(O +) -mata	**	1
(-vat)	(-vat)	**	4

Appendix 2.004 Unavailable verb governments in Estonian and Latvian

Estonian government groups in category 4	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
(mis)	(mis)	kas	17
(mille mööda)	(mille mööda)	pa + accusative	1
(keda / mida)	(keda / mida)	ko	2
(mida)	(mida)	ko	7
(kellesse / millesse)	(kellesse / millesse)	uz + accusative	1
(kellest / millest)	(kellest / millest)	no + genitive	2
		par + accusative	2
		no + genitive	4
(millest)	(millest)	par + accusative	3
		kam	2
(kellele / millele)	(kellele / millele)	uz + accusative	2
		kam	3
(millele)	(millele)	kur	1
(millesse)	(millesse)	pa + accusative	1
		kur	2
(millel)	(millel)	uz + genitive	1
(milleks)	(milleks)	par + accusative	1
(milleni)	(milleni)	līdz + dative	4
(kellega / millega)	(kellega / millega)	ar + accusative	3
(kellega)	(kellega)	ar + accusative	4
		ap + accusative	1
(millega)	(millega)	ar + accusative	8
(kus)	(kus)	kur	4
		uz + accusative	1
(kust)	(kust)	no + genitive	1
(kelle juurde / mille juurde)	(kelle juurde / mille juurde)	pie + genitive	1

Appendix 2.004 Unavailable verb governments in Estonian and Latvian (cont.)

Estonian government groups in category 4	Estonian government	Latvian government	Count
(kelle vastu / mille vastu)	(kelle vastu / mille vastu)	pret + accusative	2
(mille järgi)	(mille järgi)	pēc + genitive	1
(mille pärast)	(mille pärast)	pēc + genitive	1
(mille peale)	(mille peale)	uz + accusative	1
(milline)	(milline)	kāds	1
(kuidas)	(kuidas)	kā	1
(millal)	(millal)	kad	1

Appendix 2.005 Unclassified verb governments in Estonian and Latvian

Estonian verb	Latvian verb
kannatama	ciesties
pidamab	(nenoteiktības izteikšanai) it kā
pidamab	(palīdzdarbības vārds vajadzības izteiksmes veidošanai) jā-, vajadzēt
praadima	cepties, cepināties
puutuma	gadīties
saama	(par nākotni) būt
treenima	trenēties
tulema	sanākt, gadīties
tulema	(nākotnē) būt
tõmbama	vilkties, veidoties, kļūt
tõusma	kļūt, izvirzīties
tõusma	uzlaboties
venima	vilkties, ieilgt, kavēties
vihastama	sadusmoties, saniknoties
võtma	bārties, rāties, ķildoties

Appendix 3 – Estonian and Latvian different verb governments

Legend: O – object

Appendix 3.001 *keda / mida*

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb	
kujutama	kas	(about being) būt	
jaguma	kā	pietikt	
nappima		trūkt, būt par maz	
eelistama	kam	dot priekšroku	
hooldama		(jur.) būt par aizbildni	
jaguma		pietikt	
jālgima		sekot	
meenutama		atgādināt, līdzināties	
ründama		uzbrukt	
taga ajama		uzklupt	
taga otsima		dzīties pakaļ, sekot	
teenima		dzīt pēdas	
uskuma		kalpot, būt noderīgam	
esitlema		ticēt	
hābenema		ar + accusative	iepazīstināt
kartma		no + genitive	kaunēties, kautrēties
vāltima			baidīties, bīties
kuulama	pēc + genitive	izvairīties	
taga ajama		apklausīties, apvaicāties	
hoidma	par + accusative	tiecties, dzīties	
hābenema		rūpēties	
kartma		kaunēties, kautrēties	
puudutama	uz + accusative	baidīties, bīties	
		attiekties	

Appendix 3.002 keda

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
aitama	kam	palīdzēt
järele aitama		palīdzēt mācībās
käskima		piepalīdzēt
tänama		likt, pavēlēt
murdma		pateikties
tülitama	ar + accusative	plēsties, rauties
		traucēt, apgrūtināt

Appendix 3.003 mida

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
leiduma	kas	atrasties, būt
jätkuma	kā	pietikt
piisama		pietikt
ette heitma	kam	pārmest
järgima		sekot
kaebama		sūdzēt
kahjustama		kaitēt
tulistama		(in chess) pieteikt šahu
põdema	ar + accusative	ciest
harjutama	kur	slimot, sirgt
karjuma	no + genitive	vingrināties
põdema		kliegt, blaut
ajama	pēc + genitive	ciest
ajama	pie + genitive	slimot, sirgt
siduma	ap + accusative	(about opinion) dzīties, turēties
naeratama	par + accusative	(about opinion) dzīties, turēties
taotlema	uz + accusative	siet
tulistama		pretendēt, tiekties
		šaut

Appendix 3.004 kellesse / millesse

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
uskuma	kam	ticēt
suhtuma	pret + accusative	attiekties
		izturēties

Appendix 3.005 millesse

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
pühendama	O + ko	uzticēt, atklāt, informēt
surema	no + genitive	mirt

Appendix 3.006 kelles / milles

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kahtlema	par + accusative	šaubīties

Appendix 3.007 milles

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kahtlustama	par + accusative	turēt aizdomās
veenduma		pārliecināties

Appendix 3.008 kellest / millest

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
hoolima	kam	ņemt vērā, pievērst uzmanību
mööda minema		paiet garām, apiet
mööduma		iet garām, braukt garām
välja tegema		pamanīt, pievērst uzmanību, likties zinīs
aitama	ko	pietikt
ilma jääma		zaudēt
mööda minema		apiet, neievērot
		apsteigt, pārspēt
ilma jääma	bez + genitive	palikt bešā, palikt bez

Appendix 3.009 kellest

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
ette jõudma	kam	apsteigt, tikt priekšā

Appendix 3.010 millest

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
pidama	ar + accusative	rēķināties
tulistama		apšaudīt
arvutama	kur	rēķināt
välja astuma	pa + accusative	iznākt, iziet

Appendix 3.011 kellele / millele

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
alla andma	no + genitive	atpalikt

Appendix 3.012 millele

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
eelnema	kā	būt pirms, notikt pirms
koputama	pie + genitive	klauvēt

Appendix 3.013 kellelt

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
küsima	kam	jautāt, vaicāt
		lūgt

Appendix 3.014 millelt

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
sarnanema	kam	līdzināties, būt līdzīgam

Appendix 3.015 kelleks / milleks

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
lööma	O + kas	mesties, kļūt, sākt
saama	kam	pietikt, būt gana
jätma	O + kam	atstāt
muutma	O + uz + accusative	mainīt, pārveidot

Appendix 3.016 kelleks

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
tulema	kur	nākt, tikt, nokļūt
määrama	uz + accusative	noteikt, nosacīt

Appendix 3.017 milleks

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
jätkuma	kam	pietikt
kuluma		izturēties, aiziet
laenama		aizņemties
nappima		trūkt, būt par maz
piisama		pietikt
andma	O + kam	dot, sniegt
liitma	O + kur	nodrošināt, sagatavot
jagama	O + uz + accusative	piešķirt
jaotama	uz + accusative	savienot, apvienot, pievienot
purunema		dalīt
püüdma		dalīt
		plīst, lūzt, šķīst
		tiecties

Appendix 3.018 kellega / millega

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
nõustuma	kam	piekrist, būt ar mieru
sarnanema		līdzināties, būt līdzīgam
pihta hakkama	pie + genitive	ķerties klāt, sākt

Appendix 3.019 millega

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kaasnema	kam	nākt līdzī, sekot
eksima	ko	klūdīties, sajaukt

Appendix 3.020 O (+ millega / kellega)

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
tāitma	O + ar + accusative	pildīt, piepildīt

Appendix 3.021 kuhu

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
hilinema	ko	kavēt
peituma	aiz + genitive	slēpties

Appendix 3.022 kust

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
algama		sākties
kukkuma		krist, gāzties
kõrvale jõudma		kristies
kõrvale jääma		atrasties atstatu
lahkuma		nepiedalīties, neiesaistīties
lugema		palikt malā, palikt novārtā
läbi astuma		doties projām, aiziet
läbi käima		lasīt
otsima		iegriezties
põgenema		iziet cauri
pärinema		izstaigāt
päästma		šķērsot, iet cauri
saama		meklēt
saatma		bēgt, aizbēgt
tooma		celties, nākt, rasties
tulema		atbrīvot, palaist
tõusma		glābt
vabanema		tikt, nokļūt, nonākt
varastama		pavadīt
	kur	sūtīt
		sūtīt, mest
		atgādāt, atnest, atvest
		izdot, izdvest
		izņemt, izvilkt, atklāt
		radīt, dzemdēt, atnest
		sagādāt, nest
		iet, vest
		nākt, atnākt, atbraukt
		nākt, plūst
		nākt, rasties, iestāties
		nākt, tikt, nokļūt
		(astronomijā) lēkt
		celties, piecelties
		celties, rasties, nākt
		dīgt
		kāpt, celties
		pieaugt, palielināties
		slieties, sniegties, pacelties
		atbrīvoties
		zagt

Appendix 3.022 *kust* (cont.)

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb	
välja otsima	kur	sameklēt	
väljuma		(par satiksmes līdzekļiem) atiet	
		iziet, iznākt	
		izkāpt	
		iznākt	
ära minema		(projām) aiziet, aizdoties	
		iziet, paiet	
		iziet, pazust	
eemaldama		O + kur	(projām, ārā) nogādāt, aizgādāt
leidma			tīrīt, noņemt
	pamanīt, atklāt		
ostma	rast, atrast		
tabama	pirkt		
	notvert, noķert		
	piemeklēt		
vabastama	trāpīt		
lugema	atbrīvot		
	pēc + genitive	skaitīties	

Appendix 3.023 *kelle hulka / mille hulka*

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kuuluma	kur	ietilpt
		piederēt

Appendix 3.024 *kelle kasuks / mille kasuks*

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
otsustama	kam	lemt, spriest

Appendix 3.025 *kelle kohta / mille kohta*

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kehtima	uz + accusative	būt derīgam
kāima		būt spēkā
		attiekties

Appendix 3.026 kelle pärast / mille pärast

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kaklema	par + accusative	kauties, plēsties
muresema		raizēties, bažīties
		rūpēties, gādāt
		sarūpēt, sagādāt

Appendix 3.027 kelle peale / mille peale

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
mõtlemata	kam	paredzēt, domāt

Appendix 3.028 kelle kätte

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
sattuma	kam	gadīties, trāpīties

Appendix 3.029 kelle poole

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
pöörduma	kur	griezties, vērsties
sisse astuma		iestāties

Appendix 3.030 mille all

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kannatama	no + genitive	ciest

Appendix 3.031 mille arvelt

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kokku hoidma	uz + genitive	taupīt
säästma		taupīt

Appendix 3.032 mille käes

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kannatama	no + genitive	ciest

Appendix 3.033 mille pärast

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
lahti laskma	par + accusative	atlaist, atbrīvot
närveerima		nervozēt
pahandama		bārt
tülitsema		dusmoties, skaisties
vallandama		ķildoties, strīdēties
vihastama		atlaist, atbrīvot
		izraisīt, radīt
		sadusmot, saniknot

Appendix 3.034 mille peale

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kuluma	kam	iztērēties, aiziet
kulutama		deldēt, novalkāt
		tērēt

Appendix 3.035 mille vastu

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
eksima	ko	pārkāpt

Appendix 3.036 (-mas)

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
kāima	**	**
olema		**

Appendix 3.037 (-mast)

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
hoiduma	**	**
keelduma		**
leidma		**
loobuma		**
tulema		**
tõusma		**
tänama		**
väsima		**

Appendix 3.038 (-mata)

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
jätma	**	**
jääma		**
olema		**
unustama		**

Appendix 3.039 (-vat)

Estonian verb	Latvian government	Latvian verb
arvama	**	**
näima		**
paistma		**
tunduma		**

Lihthitsents lõputöö reprodutseerimiseks ja lõputöö üldsusele kättesaadavaks tegemiseks

Mina _____ Miķelis Zeibārts _____
(sünnikuupäev: _____ 16.01.1992 _____)
(*autori nimi*)

1. annan Tartu Ülikoolile tasuta loa (lihthitsentsi) enda loodud teose
_____ Estonian and Latvian verb government comparison / Eesti ja läti keele
verbireksioonide võrdlus _____,
(*lõputöö pealkiri*)

mille juhendaja on
_____ Valts Ernštreits ja Ilze Tälberga _____,
(*juhendaja nimi*)

- 1.1.reprodutseerimiseks säilitamise ja üldsusele kättesaadavaks tegemise eesmärgil, sealhulgas digitaalarhiivi DSpace-is lisamise eesmärgil kuni autoriõiguse kehtivuse tähtaja lõppemiseni;
 - 1.2.üldsusele kättesaadavaks tegemiseks Tartu Ülikooli veebikeskkonna kaudu, sealhulgas digitaalarhiivi DSpace'i kaudu kuni autoriõiguse kehtivuse tähtaja lõppemiseni.
2. olen teadlik, et punktis 1 nimetatud õigused jäävad alles ka autorile.
 3. kinnitan, et lihthitsentsi andmisega ei rikuta teiste isikute intellektuaalomandi ega isikuandmete kaitse seadusest tulenevaid õigusi.

Tartus/Tallinnas/Narvas/Pärnus/Viljandis, _____ 23.05.2017 _____ (*kuupäev*)