



Come on, take it. Take it, take it



Kuriame
Lietuvos ateitį
2014–2020 metų
Europos Sąjungos
fondų investicijų
veiksmų programa

Project
The Baltic Verb
Vilnius University

THE TAKE AND V CONSTRUCTION IN BALTIC, FINNIC AND SLAVIC

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RESEARCHERS AND LANGUAGES

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Asta Laugalienė – **Finnish** data

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Our paper is currently under review.

THE TAKE AND V CONSTRUCTION

- A verb TAKE ('take') is coordinated to another verb V; the construction refers to one single action or process.
- TAKE does not have its literal meaning, but adds an abstract meaning to the predicate, such as 'decidedly', 'unexpectedly', 'just like that', 'indeed'.

(1) Latvian (Latvian-English dictionary at letonika.lv, sub *ņemt* 'take')

viņš *ņēma* *un* *aizgāja*
 3SG.NOM.M take.PST.3 and PVB.go.PST.3
 'he just left'

(2) Lithuanian (DLKŽ, sub *imti* 'take')

ima *ir* *atsidaro* *durys*
 take.PRS.3 and PVB.RFL.open.PRS.3 door.NOM.PL
 'the door opens (unexpectedly)'

NAMES FOR THIS TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

- ❖ pseudo-coordination
 - ❖ (verbal) hendiadys
 - ❖ double verb construction
- sometimes related to
- ❖ serial verb constructions

“TAKE AND V” FOUND IN ALMOST ALL LANGUAGES OF EUROPE AND BEYOND

Coseriu, Eugenio. 1966 «Tomo y me voy». Ein Problem vergleichender europäischer Syntax. *Vox Romanica* 25: 13-55.

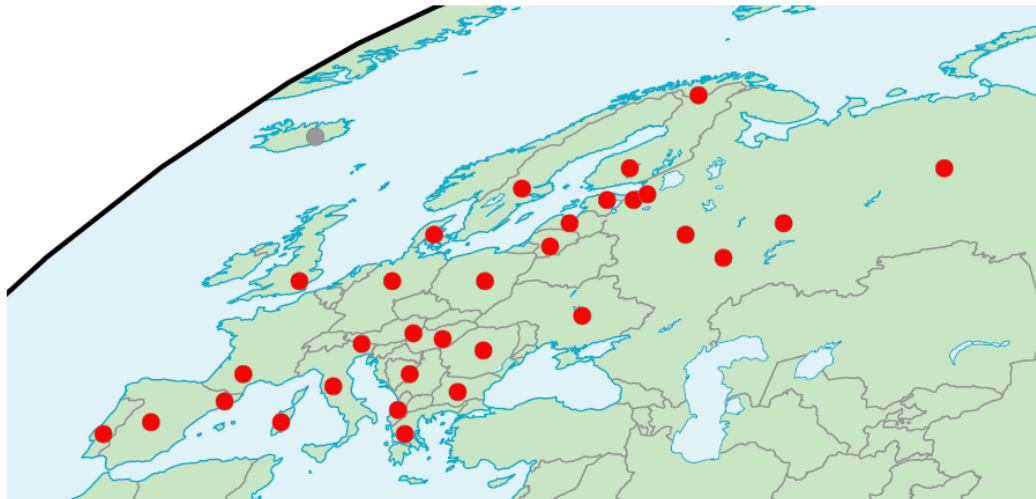
Coseriu, Eugenio. 1977. «Tomo y me voy»: Un problema de sintaxis comparada europea. *Estudios de lingüística románica*. Madrid, Gredos, 79-151.

Ross, Daniel. 2017. Pseudocoordinación del tipo *tomar y* en Eurasia: 50 años después [Pseudocoordination with *take and* in Eurasia: 50 years later]. Presented at *Lingüística Coseriana VI*, Lima, Peru. Slideshow available at: <https://docplayer.es/77106450-Pseudocoordinacion-del-50-anos-despues-tipo-tomar-y-en-eurasia-daniel-ross.html>

ROSS 2017

EL ESTUDIO DE COSERIU: LAS LENGUAS IDENTIFICADAS

32 lenguas con TOMAR Y conocidas por Coseriu:



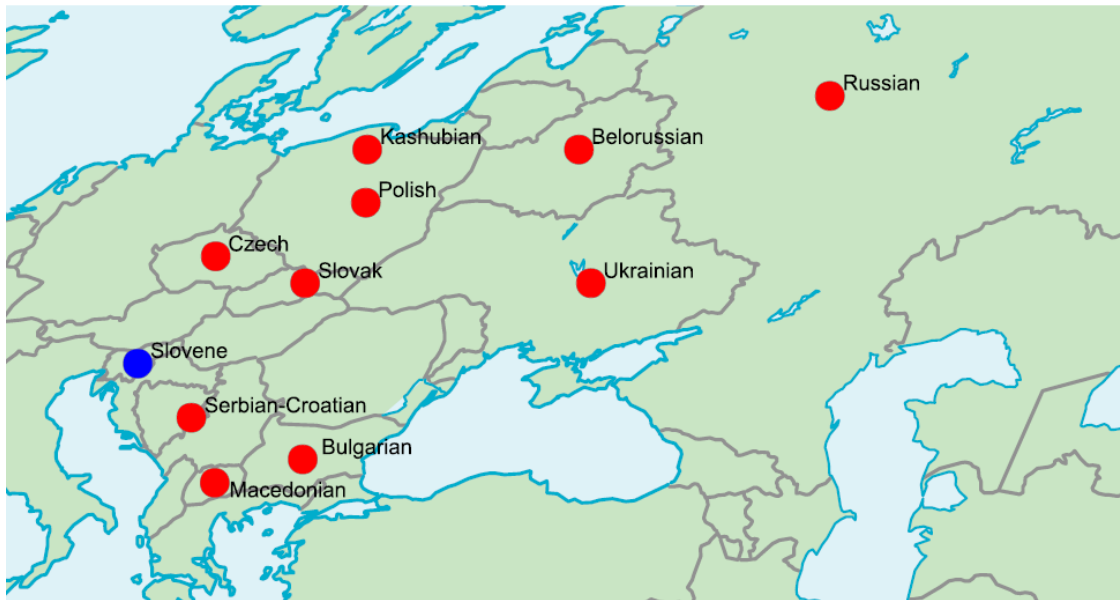
LA DISTRIBUCIÓN DE TOMAR Y

Se encuentra en 60+ lenguas:

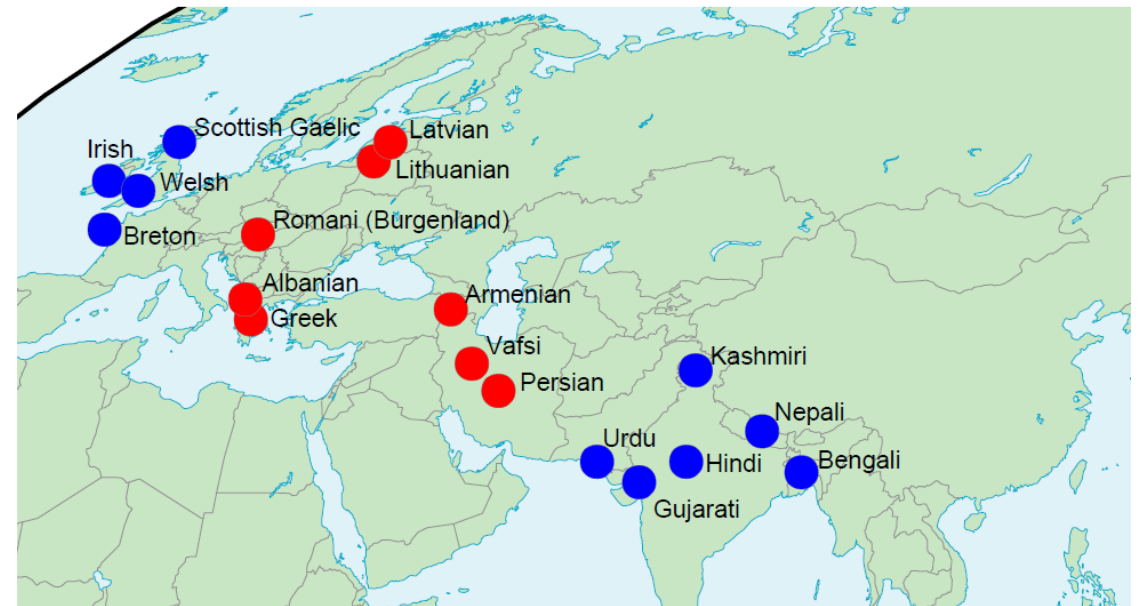


ROSS 2017

LENGUAS ESLAVAS (ACTUALMENTE)



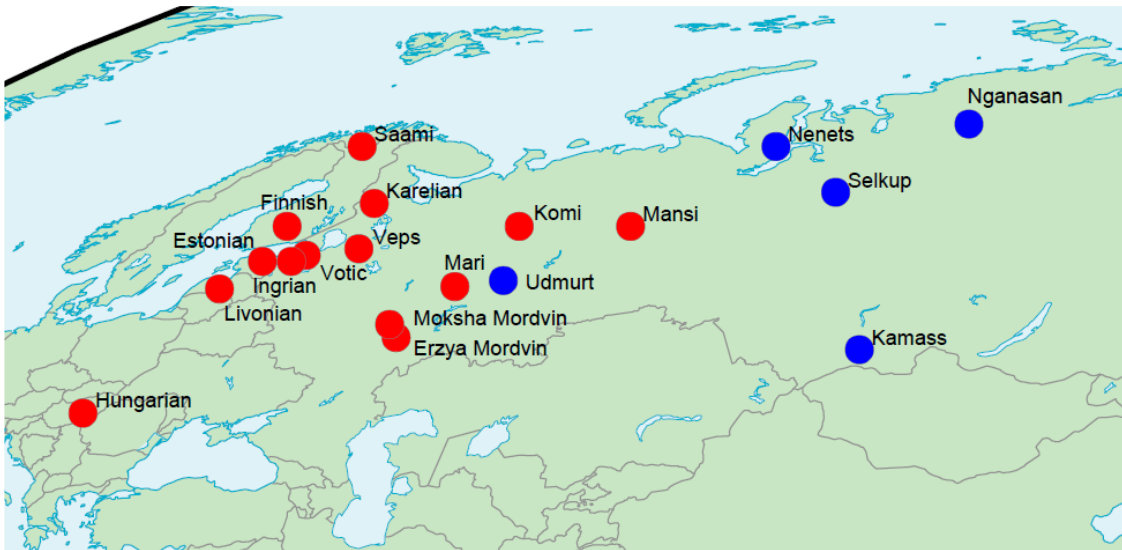
OTRAS INDOEUROPEAS (ACTUALMENTE)



ROSS 2017

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LENGUAS UGROFINESAS (ACTUALMENTE)



CONCLUSIONES

- **TOMAR Y se encuentra en 60+ lenguas eurasiáticas**
 - Incluso muchas lenguas sin otro tipo de pseudocoordinación
 - Y en las cuales con otros tipos de pseudocoordinación, estos tipos varían a través de lenguas diferentes
- **La frase se extiende más que sabía Coseriu**
 - No se puede mantener su hipótesis sobre un origen griego
- **No podemos identificar el origen con confianza**
- **Posiblemente la locución mas extendido en Eurasia**

OUR AIMS AND METHOD

- A detailed analysis of the occurrence of the construction in modern standard varieties of Latvian and Lithuanian, in comparison with Estonian, Finnish, Polish and Russian,
- using data from large, web-based, morphologically tagged corpora

Sampling

First step: searching for a string 'take' (lemma) 'and' V (any lemma tagged as verb)

Second step: manual filtering of a sample (Latvian and Lithuanian: whole observations) => construction

[inter-annotator reliability?]

CORPORA (ON SKETCHENGINE.EU)

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Language	Corpus	Size (words)
Latvian	lvTenTen14	530,367,474
Lithuanian	LithuanianWaC_v2	48,650,918
Estonian	etTenTen13	260,559,829
Finnish	fiTenTen14_tt2	1,404,100,049
Polish	plTenTen12	7,715,835,214
Russian	ruTenTen11	14,553,856,113

DATA

[should we really publish the filtered samples?]

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Table 1. Number and weight of raw and filtered corpus data

Language, construction	Initial query	per million ²	Unfiltered sample	Filtered sample	% of unfiltered
Latvian <i>ņemt un V</i>	3276	5.7	3726	3093	83.0%
Lithuanian <i>imti ir V</i>	1003	15,76	1003	943	94.0%
Estonian <i>võtma ja V</i>	4573	13.9	1000	89	8.9%
Estonian <i>võtma kätte ja V</i>	658	2.0			
<i>võtma kätte [] V</i>	764	2.3	500	480	96.0%
Finnish <i>ottaa ja V</i>	8923	5.2	1000	531	53.1%
Polish <i>wziąć i V</i>	8360	0.9	1000	670	67.0%
<i>brać i V</i>	8048	0.9	1000	267	26.7%
Russian <i>vzjat' i V</i>	84843	4.64	1000	817	81.7%
<i>brat' i V</i>	21271	1.16	1000	454	45.4%
Russian variants					
<i>vzjat' da V</i>	4824	0.26			
<i>vzjat' da i V</i>	10573	0.58			
<i>brat' da V</i>	503	0.03			
<i>brat' da i V</i>	76	< 0.01			

Which verb for TAKE?

- Polish, Russian: perfective and imperfective
- Estonian: simple and phrasal verb
- Latvian, Lithuanian: simple verb (no prefix)

ANECDOTAL EVIDENCE FOR THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SIMPLE AND PREFIXED VERB IN LATVIAN

«Jūrmalgate» 2006: did he **take** (the bribe) or just deceive us?

Russian utterance *vzjal i kinul*, literally ‘took and deceived’

Debated question: Did the speaker talk about literal ‘taking’ (of a bribe), or did he use the hendiadic construction?

Literal ‘take’ translated as Latvian *paņēma un uzmeta*;
hendiadic construction: *ņēma un uzmeta*

Evidence for literal meaning of ‘take’: pause before ‘and’

=> it was «**Pa**ņēma. Un uzmeta»

POLITICIAN DENIES HE KNEW ABOUT THE BRIBE (A. ŠKĒLE, CITED AFTER PAKALNIŅA IN THE MAGAZINE /R)

«Es, protams, neesmu nekāds krievu valodas skolotājs, bet, cik mans zināms, krievu valodā ar vārdu "i" teikumi parasti nesākas. Un vārdi "vzjal i kinul" **drīzāk tulkojami kā izteiciens – "ņēma un nodeva"**. Tikpat labi var teikt – "ņēma un pagrūda", "ņēma un apgāzās", "ņēma un piedzērās".»

«Of course, I am not a teacher of Russian, but as far as I know you do not start a sentence with "and" in Russian. And the words "vzjal i kinul" **have to be rather translated as an idiomatic expression - "ņēma un nodeva"**. Just as you may say "ņēma un pagrūda« [‘took and pushed’], "ņēma un apgāzās« [‘took and fell down’], "ņēma un piedzērās« [‘took and got drunk’].»



www.vipi.tv/vip/latvija/idn9940/stridigas-frazes-panema-



Komentāri [4]

Uz rakstu >>



wanema38@inbox.lv

03.03.2007 10:35

[atbildēt](#)

0

Paņemt un uzmet ir latviskota versija no krievu oriģinālteikuma:"vzjal ir perekinul čerez h...."Tas nozīmē,tulkojot no slenga",partrauca visa veida attieciības,neliekas vairs ne zinis...



Krišs

03.03.2007 13:19

[atbildēt](#)

0

tā tās visas lietas sagrozās:), bet taisnība jau ir:)



i ble

04.03.2007 01:17

[atbildēt](#)

0

Ančāns paņēma. (punkts) Un uzmeta. (punkts) — visiem ir skaidra šīs frāzes nozīme un arī eksperts ir pamatojis šo visiem saprotamo jēgu. tie tik tiešām ir jāuztver kā divi atsevišķi teikumi un es ceru, ka tiesa objektīvi sodīs visas iesaistītās puses.

un Šķēle arī kādu dienu atraus pēc nopelniem. kaut vai vecumdienās, bet savu krenči pats nesīs!!!

OUR RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How frequent and conventional (grammaticalized) is the construction?
 - How many instances of the string TAKE and V represent the hendiadic construction?
 - How frequent is the construction in the corpora?
 - How prominent is the exact form «TAKE and V» compared to forms without a coordinator?
 - How tightly connected are the three elements, what may be inserted?
2. Which morphological forms are most prominent for the construction?
3. What about negation?
4. Which kind of verbs and subjects are used in the construction?
5. What are the meanings and functions of the construction?

AD 1. CONVENTIONALIZATION

Table 14. How great a portion of instances of a sequence TAKE and V represent the construction?

percentage	Language, construction	Degree of conventionalization
> 90%	Lithuanian; Estonian verb + particle	high
> 80%	Latvian; Russian perfective	
> 60%	Polish perfective	
> 50%	Finnish	medium
> 40%	Russian imperfective	
> 25%	Polish imperfective	
< 10%	Estonian simple verb	low

AD 1. FREQUENCY IN THE CORPORA

Table 15. Frequency of hendiadic TAKE and V in the corpora (per million)

Lithuanian <i>imit ir V</i>	19.37
Latvian <i>ņemt un V</i>	5.83
Russian <i>vzjat' i V</i> (perfective verb)	4.76
Finnish <i>ottaa ja V</i>	3.37
Estonian <i>võtma kätte [] V</i> (particle verb)	2.81
Estonian <i>võtma ja V</i> (simple verb)	1.56
Polish <i>wziąć i V</i> (perfective verb)	0.73
Russian <i>brat' i V</i> (imperfective verb)	0.66
Polish <i>brać i V</i> (imperfective verb)	0.28

AD 1. WITH COORDINATOR VS. ASYNDETTIC

Asyndetic (with or without comma) is **rare** in Lithuanian (9 in total), Latvian (11 in past tense), Russian, Finnish, and with the Estonian particle verb.

(12) Lithuanian

Jei Puteikis imtu, prašytu partijos rėmėjų –
 if PN take.CND.3 ask.CND.3 party.GEN.SG sponsor.GEN.PL
skyrius skolų neturėtų.
 department.NOM.SG debt.GEN.PL NEG.have.CND.3

‘If Puteikis **just asked** the sponsors of the party — the department would not have debts’

Asyndetic is **not so rare** in Polish and with the Estonian simple verb (but still less common than the form with coordinator).

(62) Estonian

Sa ära kõgise, ma võtan, vaatan järgi
 2SG NEG grumble.IMP 1SG take.1SG look:1SG after
 ‘Don’t grumble, I’ll go check’

(58) Estonian

Aga sina võta oota ära, millal testi teha ja /.../
 But you take.IMP.2SG wait.IMP.2SG away when test.PRT make.INF and
 ‘But wait until you can do the test’

MORE THAN ONE V

(14) Lithuanian

Griši į pamoką? - Gal juokauji?

‘Will you come back to class? — Are you kidding?’

Taip jau imsiu, apsisuksiu ir grįšiu.

this.way PTC take.FUT.1SG PVB.RFL.turn.FUT.1SG and return.FUT.1SG

‘So I just suddenly turn around and come back.’

(15) Latvian

ja nu beidzot ņem, sadusmojas un

if PTC finally take.PRS.3 get.angry.PRS.3.RFL and

patiesi sāk šaut?

really start.PRS.3 shoot.INF

‘what if they finally get angry and start to shoot for real?’

(60) Estonian

*Võta kätte, õpi arstiks ja
 take.IMP.2SG hand.ILL learn.IMP.2SG doctor.TRL and
 päästa kogu maailm!
 save.IMP.2SG whole world*

‘Just study medicine and save the world!’

(16) Latvian

*kā tevi, nabadzīti, ņēma,
 how 2SG.ACC poor_one.ACC.SG take.PST.3
 piemānīja, izmantoja un maldināja?
 delude.PST.3 use.PST.3 and mislead.PST.3*

‘[about] how you, poor girl, were deluded, used and misled?’

AD 1. BOUNDEDNESS — NO NUMERICAL DATA, JUST TRENDS

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In Baltic

- TAKE ____ and V: arguments appear rarely in this slot (subjects rather than objects, short expressions rather than longer);
- TAKE and ____ V: objects occur sometimes in this slot;
- certain adverbs and particles occur in both slots – but more often they are placed in front of the construction;
- both an argument and a particle may be inserted in one slot.

SUBJECT AFTER 'TAKE': EMPHASIZES THE MEANING OF THE CONSTRUCTION

- (17) Lithuanian: subject after TAKE

O dabar įsivaizduok,
 and now imagine.IMP.2SG
kad ima Rusija ir pradingsta
 that take.PRS.3 Russia.NOM.SG and PVB.disappear.PRS.3
 'Now imagine that Russia disappears' (suddenly, just like that)

- (18) Latvian: subject after TAKE

[*Nu neizklausās jau tīri ticami ...*]
ņēma krievi un nogremdēja to nabaga kuteri
 take.PST.3 Russian.NOM.PL and sink.CAUS.PST.3 DEM.ACC.SG poor boat.ACC.SG
citiem kuteriem par bīdinājumu ...
 other.DAT.PL boat.DAT.PL for threat.ACC.SG
 ['Well, it doesn't sound really believable...] The Russians (just like that) sank the poor boat as a threat to other boats...'

RARE EXAMPLE OF AN ELABORATE CONSTITUENT AFTER 'AND'

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(29) Lithuanian: prepositional phrase with complex noun phrase before V

<i>jie</i>	<i>ėmė</i>	<i>ir_</i>	<i>su</i>	<i>virvute,</i>	<i>prakišę</i>
3.NOM.PL	take.PST.3	and	with	rope.DIM.INS.SG	PVB.put.PA.PST.NOM.PL
<i>pro</i>	<i>kelnių</i>	<i>kišenę</i>	<i>pririšo</i>	<i>mane</i>	
through	pants.GEN.PL	pocket.ACC.SG	PVB.tie.PST.3	1SG.ACC	
<i>aukštai</i>	<i>ties</i>	<i>šlaunimi.</i>			
high	above	thigh:INST.SG			

‘they tied me up high above my thighs with the rope put inside [my] pants’ pocket’

ADVERBS WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION

- (21) Lithuanian: ‘suddenly’ inserted after ‘take’

*Juk tikisi, kad mama kaip nors
 PTC hope.PRS.3.RFL that mom.NOM.SG somehow
 ims staiga ir išmoks anglų kalbą.
 take.FUT(3) suddenly and PVB.learn.FUT(3) English.GEN.PL language.ACC.SG*
 ‘He hopes his mom will somehow suddenly learn English’

- (22) Lithuanian: ‘suddenly’ inserted before V

*ėmė ir staiga išgaravo visas gražus
 take.PST.3 and suddenly PVB.disappear.PST.3 all.NOM.SG.M beautiful.NOM.SG.M
 vaizdelis ir mano susikurtas romantizmas...
 view.DIM.NOM.SG and my create.PST.PP.NOM.SG.M romanticism.NOM.SG*
 ‘suddenly the whole beautiful vision and the romanticism created by me disappeared...’

ADVERB AND ARGUMENT BEFORE V

- (26) Latvian: argument and manner adverb before V

[*un tas man nav traucējis*]

ņemt un viņā sasodīti iemīlēties

take.INF and 3SG.LOC damned.ADV fall_in_love.INF.RFL

‘[and that hasn’t prevented me] from falling madly in love with her’

- (27) Latvian: temporal adverb and argument before V

Tad ņem un vienreiz kaut ko izdari,

then take.PRS.2SG and once something.ACC PVB.do.PRS.2SG

nečīepsti

NEG.chirp.PRS.2SG

‘Then go ahead and do something for once, don’t whimper.’

Table 2. Overview of morphological forms in Latvian and Lithuanian

Category	Lat. N	Lat. %	Lith. %	Lith. N
Present (Latvian: including imperative)	1242	40.2	24.5	231
Imperative (Lithuanian only)	—	—	8.4	79
Past	649	21.0	28.7	271
Past habitual (Lithuanian only)	—	—	1.0	9
Future	357	11.5	15.6	147
Irrealis	75	2.4	5.3	50
Finite verbforms in sum	2323	75.1	83.5	787
Infinitive	618	20.0	15.6	147
Finite verbforms and infinitive in sum	2941	95.1	99.0	934
Other forms				
Debitive (Latvian only)	49	1.6	—	—
Evidential (Latvian only)	6	0.2	—	—
Past Active Participle	74	2.4	0.5	5
Past Passive Participle	9	0.3	0	0
Present Active Participle	0	0	0	0
Present Passive Participle	3	0.1	0.3	3
Converb (Latvian <i>-ot</i> , Lithuanian <i>-dam-</i>)	11	0.4	0.1	1
Sum of all verbforms	3093	100%	100%	943

AD 2. VERB FORMS IN BALTIC

EXAMPLES OF RARER FORMS — PASSIVE, CONVERB

- (4) Latvian: passive

Notikums *ņemts* *un* *notušēts.*
event.NOM.SG take.PST.PP.NOM.SG.M and hush_UP.PST.PP.NOM.SG.M
'The event [was/has been] **hushed up.**'

- (6) Lithuanian: converb construction

Imdami *ir* „*nudaždami*“ *visus* *musulmonus*
take.CVB.PL.M and PVB.paint.CVB.PL.M all.ACC.PL.M Muslim.ACC.PL
viena *spalva,*
one.INS.SG.F color.INS.SG

[*mes paprasčiausiai užmirštame 600 metų islamo istoriją Lietuvoje.*]

'By "**brushing**" all Muslims in one color, [we simply forget 600 years of history of Islam in Lithuania]'.
'

WHICH FORMS ARE MOST FREQUENT? COMPARISON OF LANGUAGES/CONSTRUCTIONS

Table 16. Distribution of most important verbforms

Language	PRS	IMP	PST	FUT	IRR	INF	100% =
Latvian	40.2		21.0	11.5	2.4	20.0	3093
Lithuanian	24.5	8.4	28.7	15.6	5.3	15.6	943
Estonian <i>kätte võtma</i>	25.4	15.6	42.1	-	8.1	4.4	480
Estonian <i>võtma</i>	21.3	34.8	15.7	-	3.4	18.0	89
Finnish	15.8	3.0	62.9	-	2.1	13.4	531
Polish <i>wziąć</i>	-	19.0	45.7	17.7	0.1	17.5	670
Russian <i>vzat'</i>	-	6.9	41.4	10.4	1.2	40.0	817
Polish <i>brać</i>	33.3	21.7	8.2	-	-	36.7	267
Russian <i>brat'</i>	52.0	27.5	4.2	-	-	16.3	454

POLISH: IMPERATIVE OF ASYNDECTIC VARIANT IS SALIENT (FREQUENT?) IN SPOKEN COLLOQUIAL

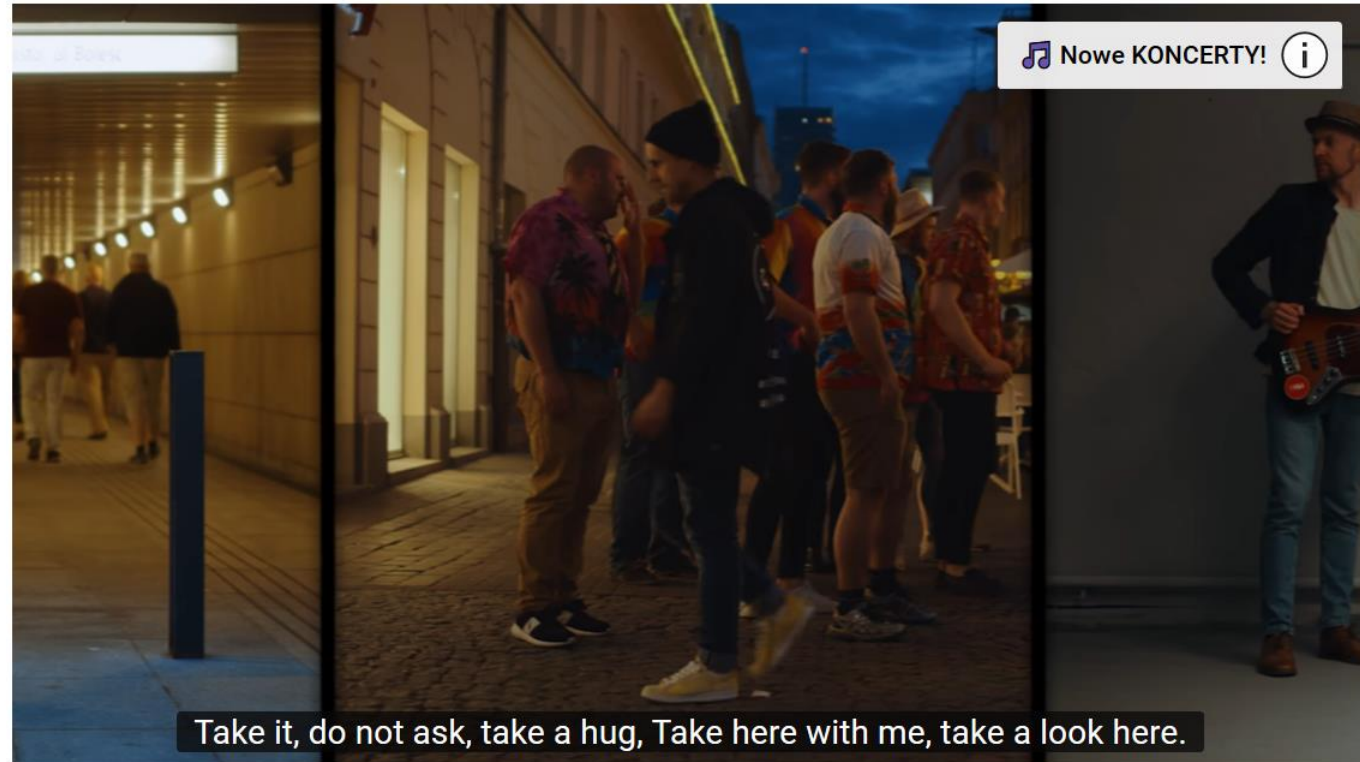
30

A popular song (hit of 2018)

weź nie pytaj, weź się przytul
weź tu ze mną, weź tu bądź
weź nie młodziej
weź się starzej
razem ze mną idź krok w krok

'take don't ask, take hug
take here with me, take here be
take don't get younger
take get older
together with me go step by step'

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iAc6Qr_sAXw



PAWEŁ DOMAGAŁA - Weź nie pytaj (Official video)

AD 3. NEGATION WITH “TAKE AND V”

1. NEGATION OF LEXICAL VERB

(8) Latvian

[*nekas nav vieglāk ka atmest smēķēšanu. nav vajadzīgas ne filmas, ne grāmatas, ne hipnotiskie diski!*]

*Vienkārši **nem** un nesmēķē.*

simply take.PRS.2SG and NEG.smoke.PRS.2SG

‘[Nothing is easier than to give up smoking. You don’t need films, nor books, nor hypnotic discs!] Just **don’t smoke.**’ (without any preparation, just like that)

(9) Lithuanian

Negalėjau būti tikra,

NEG.can.PST.1SG be.INF sure.NOM.SG.F

kad Edvardas vėl ims ir neišnyks.

that Edvardas.NOM.SG again take.FUT.3 and NEG.PVB.disappear.FUT.3

‘I couldn’t be sure that Edvardas would not [suddenly] disappear again.’

2. NEGATION OF THE WHOLE

- (10) Latvian: negation with NEG-TAKE and NEG-V

Tā vienkārši noteikti neņems un neanulēs
 so simply certainly NEG.take.FUT(3) and NEG.cancel.FUT(3)
atļauju, bet vērtēs Jūsu situāciju.
 permit.ACC.SG but assess.FUT(3) 2PL.GEN situation.ACC.SG

‘They certainly won’t cancel [your] permit just like that, but will assess your situation.’

- (11) Lithuanian

Juk kiekvienas žaidėjas neims ir neskaitys
 PTC every.NOM.SG.M player.NOM.SG.M NEG.take.FUT(3) and NEG.read.FUT(3)
trijų kandidatų laikraščių.
 three.GEN.PL candidate.GEN.PL newspaper.gen.pl

‘Every player will not read the newspapers of three candidates.’

THE TWO PATTERNS IN OUR LANGUAGES

Table 17. Negation patterns found with the investigated constructions

Language	LTV	LIT	EST <i>v.</i>	EST <i>k.v.</i>	FIN	POL PFV	RUS PFV	POL IPFV	RUS IPFV
Pattern 1: TAKE and [NEG V]	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓
Pattern 2: NEG [TAKE and V]	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓

(56) Estonian

Kuni ma tõepoolest ei võta kätte ja ei hakka
 until I indeed not take.CNG hand.ILL and not start.CNG
seda lähtekoodi muutma.
 this source_code.PRT change.INF2
 ‘As long as I really do not pick up and change this source code myself’

A LOGICAL STEP FURTHER? SINGLE NEGATION MARKER FOR “NEG [TAKE AND V]”

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(FOUND marginally IN FINNISH AND POLISH)

(57) Finnish

[*paljon nähtävää,*]

miksen *siis* *vain* *ota* *ja* *lähde*

why_NEG.1SG then just take.CNG and go.CNG

‘[There are many things to see,] why wouldn’t I just take a chance to leave’

(83) Polish

[*A skąd mamy wiedzieć że*]

go *nie* *weźmiesz* *i* *umieścisz* *gdzieś w sieci.*

3SG.M.ACC NEG take.NPST.2.SG and upload.NPST.2SG on the internet

‘How should we know that you will not upload it somewhere on the Internet?’

AD 4. WHICH KIND OF VERBS AND SUBJECTS ARE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION?

AD 5. WHAT ARE THE MEANINGS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE CONSTRUCTION?

These questions are related.

The meaning of the construction depends on the lexical input and the pragmatic function of the utterance.

Minimal differentiation of the latter: narrative, descriptive vs. directive.

SEMANTIC TYPES OF SUBJECTS AND VERBS

(INTRANSITIVE VERBS, NARRATIVE/DESCRIPTIVE FUNCTION)

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Table 18. Occurrence of lexical-semantic types of intransitive verbs in the TAKE and V construction

type	verbs	subjects	example	language
1	intentional actions	human actor	'leave'	Norwegian, English LTV, LIT, RUS, POL, FIN, EST (both verbs)
2a	change of state	human undergoer	'die' 'fall ill'	LTV, LIT, RUS, POL, FIN, EST (particle verb)
2b	change of state	inanimate concrete / abstract	'fall to pieces' 'turn sour' 'start raining' 'come true'	LTV, LIT, RUS, POL, FIN
3	state, unbounded activity	all	'sleep (be asleep)' 'rain (be raining)' 'believe'	LTV, LIT (states are still exceptional)

LEVEL 1: INTENTIONAL ACTIVITIES BY HUMANS: 'I TAKE AND DRIVE' – MEANING?

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LEVEL 2: UNINTENTIONAL CHANGE OF STATE: ‘HE TOOK AND DIED’, ‘THE CAR TOOK AND BROKE APART’

- (34) Lithuanian: inanimate concrete subject, change of state

miestas *ėmė* *ir* *tapo* *didžiausiu*
 city.NOM.SG take.PST.3 and become.PST.3 largest.INS.SG.M
visoje *Nevadoje*.
 all.loc.sg.f Nevada.LOC.SG

‘all of a sudden the city became the largest in the whole Nevada [state]’

- (35) Lithuanian: inanimate abstract subject (‘thoughts’), change of state

neduok *Dieve,* *tos* *blogos* *mintys*
 NEG.give.IMP.2SG God.VOC.SG DEM.NOM.PL.F bad.NOM.PL.F though.NOM.PL
dar *ims* *ir* *materializuosis*.
 PTC take.FUT.3 and materialize.FUT.3.RFL

‘God forbid those bad thoughts will materialize.’⁷

(53) Finnish

*Sosialististen Neuvostotasavaltojen Liitto otti ja
 socialist.PL.GEN soviet_republic PL.GEN union take.PST.3SG and
 hajosi lähes parikymmentä vuotta sitten,
 fall_apart.PST.3SG about twenty year.PRT ago*
 ‘The USSR unexpectedly fell apart almost twenty years ago.

(47) Latvian: ‘in contrast (to expectations)’

*Neticēja, nedomāja elite, ka PSRS
 NEG.believe.PST.3 NEG.think.PST.3 elite.NOM.SG that USSR
 tā ņems un sabruks
 PTC take.FUT.3 and fall_to_pieces.fut.3*
 [*un 1918. g. LR uzcelsies no "mironiem"*].
 ‘The elite did not believe, they did not think that the USSR would just fall to pieces
 [and the Latvian Republic of 1918 would resurrect from the “dead”].’

LEVEL 3: ONGOING ACTIVITIES, STATES

(37) Latvian: weather verb

[*Vien žēl, ka laika apstākļi tā izbojājās. Turējās, turējās, bet nu, kad patiesi vajadzētu salu,*]

ņem un līst.

take.PRS.3 and rain.PRS.3

‘[Only a pity that the weather has turned bad. [The good weather] lasted, lasted, but now, when we really would need frost,] **it is raining.**’

(32) Latvian: unbounded state (‘believe’)

Iemesls, kādēļ es to gribētu lasīt, ir tas, ka es ticu Dombrovskim.

Tā vienkārši – ņemu un ticu.

so simply take.PRS.1SG and believe.PRS.1SG

‘The reason why I would like to read it is that I believe Dombrovski. I simply believe [him].’

LITHUANIAN EXAMPLES FROM THE INTERNET WITH ONGOING ACTIONS AND STATES

Turiu savaite atostogu, o cia **ima ir lyja!** Na nors dabar pagaliau nustojo! Liko kelios dienos dar, reiks atsigriegt!

“Pasamdai žmogų pagal darbo sutartį savaitei miško darbams, praneši „Sodrai“. Bet **ima ir lyja** lietus visą tą savaitę. Žmogus pasamdytas, o darbas nepadarytas. Todėl kartais ir rizikuodavome“, – sakė pavardės nenorėjęs skelbti ūkininkas iš pietryčių Lietuvos.

Kaimymės yra gan draugiškos. Abi studentės, abi iš vieno miesto, abi senos drauges, mokus skirtingose mokymo įstaigose. Jų gyvenimas čia gan ydomus. Miega ilgai ir daug, įvairiu paros metu, nepriklausomai nuo savaitės dienų, esamo mėnesio ar metų laiko. **Ima ir miega.** Valgo ir įvairiu metu, valgo nedaug, ir gan prastą maistą.

man sunku patiket horoskopais[; jei sako,ka gero **imu ir tikiu**,bet neissipildo,ji sako ka blogo netikiu ir staqiga gero issipildo;DD

CONCLUSIONS: PROFILE OF TAKE AND V IN BALTIC

The following features characterize the Baltic type of the TAKE and V construction:

- a strong preference for the use of the **coordinator** over the asyndetic variant;
- a wide distribution of **verbforms** in which the construction occurs, with a relatively minor role of the imperative;
- two patterns of **negation** with the abstract meanings of TAKE outside or (more rarely) inside the scope of negation;
- a possible scope of TAKE over more than one following verb;

(CONCLUSIONS CONTINUED)

- a preference for **agentive verbs** and human actors, but also
- a well attested use with **patientive verbs** and inanimate undergoers;
- **unexpectedness** as one recurrent meaning;
- **pragmatic** meanings such as expressing stance and affirmation;
- the possibility to use the construction with **unbounded activities** and states.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Questions and comments are taken and welcome at any time!

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