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Latvian causatives in *-ināt*

Rīga dimd, Rīga dimd, kas to Rīgu dimdina? (Tautasdziesma)
‘Riga resounds, Riga resounds
Who makes Riga resound?’

(Traditional song)
Saule Latvi sēdināja tur, kur gali satiekas... (Rainis)
‘The Sun put Latvia there where ends meet...’

1. Introduction

What are Latvian verbs in *-ināt*:

- the so-called 3rd conjugation (the past stem is one syllable longer than the present stem)
or rather: long conjugation, suffixal non-yot verbs

e.g. *audzināt - audzina - audzināj-a*¹ ‘to bring up, to raise’
birdināt - birdina - birdināja ‘to strew, to scatter’

(1a) *Viņ-a* *vien-a* ***audzin-a*** *meit-u* *Iev-u.*
she-NOM.SG one-NOM.SG.F bring.up.PRS-3 daughter-ACC.SG Ieva-ACC.SG
‘She brings up her daughter Ieva alone’ (K)

(1b) *Katl-u* *uzraug-s* ***birdināj-a*** *garšviel-as.*
saucepan-GEN.PL overseer-NOM.SG scatter.PST-3 spice-ACC.PL
‘The saucepan overseer was scattering spices.’ (K)

cf. *augt - aug - auga* ‘to grow’, *birt - birst - bira* ‘to pour, to fall’

(2a) *Viņ-ai* ***aug*** *meit-as,* *ir* *lab-i*
she-DAT.SG grow.PRS(3) daughter-NOM.PL be.PRS.3 good-NOM.PL
draug-i.
friend-NOM.PL
‘She has growing daughters and good friends.’ (K)

(2b) *No* *kok-iem* ***bir-a*** *dzelten-as* *lap-as.*
from tree-DAT.PL fall.PST-3 yellow-NOM.PL leaf-NOM.PL
‘Yellow leaves were falling from the trees.’ (K)

cf. 3rd “short” conjugation: *peldēt - peld - peldēja* ‘to swim’

cf. primary verbs (1st conjugation): *ēst - ēd - ēda* ‘to eat’

¹ The three main forms are given as follows: infinitive - present (3rd person) - past (3rd person)

mist ‘to live’ - *mitināt* ‘to give board, to shelter’
most(ies) ‘to wake up’ - *modināt* ‘to rouse, to wake’
nīkt ‘to languish, to pine’ - *nīcināt* ‘to destroy’
reibt ‘to become dizzy, tipsy’ - *reibināt* ‘to make dizzy, make drunk’
skurbt ‘to get drunk’ - *skurbināt* ‘to make drunk, to inebriate’
slīkt ‘to drown (intrans.)’ - *slīcināt* ‘to drown (trans.)’
spiegt ‘to scream’ - *spīdzināt* ‘to torment’
steigties ‘to be in a hurry’ - *steidzināt* ‘to hurry up (trans.)’
sust ‘to get sore’ - *sutināt* ‘to stew’
vārgt ‘to languish, to be exhausted’ - *vārdzināt* ‘to exhaust, to wear out’
vīst ‘to droop, to wither’ - *vitināt* ‘to dry’ (cf. *vītēt*)
zust ‘to disappear’ - (*pa*)*zudināt* ‘to ruin, to destroy’, etc.

NB! some of the verbs get a special formative *d*:

birt ‘to pour, to fall’ - *birdināt* ‘to screw, to scatter’
dzimt ‘to be born’ - *dzemdināt* ‘to give birth’ (cf. *dzemdēt*)
dzert ‘to drink’ - *dzirdināt* ‘to water’ (cf. *dzirdīt*)
dzīt ‘to heal (intrans.)’ - *dziedināt* ‘to heal (trans.)’
gult ‘to lie down’ - *guldināt* ‘to put to bed’ (cf. *guldīt*)
jāt ‘to ride’ - *jādināt* ‘to break in (a horse)’
kalt ‘to forge’ - *kaldināt* ‘to forge’
liet ‘to mould’ - *liedināt* ‘to mould’
mirt ‘to die’ - *mirdināt* ‘to kill’
stāt ‘stay’ - (*no*)*stādināt* ‘to make settle’
skanēt ‘to sound (intrans.)’ - *skandināt* ‘to jingle’
skumt ‘to be sad’ - *skumdināt* ‘to sadden’
smiet ‘to laugh’ - *smīdināt* ‘to make laugh’
šūt ‘to sew’ - *šūdināt* ‘to sew’
 (obs.) *malt* ‘to to get lost’ - *maldināt* ‘to mislead’

$$[_ [+sonorant]]_{STEM} + ināt \rightarrow [[\dots]_{STEM} dināt]_V$$
 with some vocalic alternations in roots

b) *secondary verbs* stems (MLLVG: 338-339)

drebēt ‘to tremble’ - *drebināt* ‘to shake’
klabēt ‘to clack, to clatter, to rumble’ - *klabināt* ‘to knock’
klaudzēt ‘to bang, to knock’ - *klaudzināt* ‘to bang, to knock (trans.)’
klusēt ‘to be quiet’ - *klusināt* ‘to calm’ (cf. *kluss* ‘quiet’, *klust* ‘to grow silent’)
kustēt ‘to move’ - *kustināt* ‘to move (trans.)’
perēt ‘to hatch’ - *perināt* ‘to hatch’
putēt ‘to be dusty’ - *putināt* ‘to raise dust’
rībēt ‘to clatter, to rumble (intrans.)’ - *rībināt* ‘to clatter, to rambler (trans.)’
sēdēt ‘to sit’ - *sēdināt* ‘to seat, to set’
spīdēt ‘to beam, to shine’ - *spīdināt* ‘to make smth. beam’
šķindēt ‘to jingle (intrans.)’ - *šķindināt* ‘to jingle’
šmiukstēt ‘to whizz (intrans.)’ - *šmiukstināt* ‘to jangle’
tecēt ‘to flow’ - *tecināt* ‘to let flow’

trīcēt ‘to tremble, to shiver’ - *trīcināt* ‘to quiver (trs.)’
žvadzēt ‘to clink, to clank, to jangle (intrs.)’ - *žvadināt* ‘to clink, to clank, to jangle (trs.)’
raudāt ‘to cry’ - *raudināt* ‘to make cry’ (cf. *rūdināt*)
taisīt ‘to make’ - *taisināt* (dial.)
dzīvot ‘to live’ - (*at*)*dzīvināt* ‘to bring to life’
elpot ‘to breathe’ - *elpināt* ‘to apply an artificial breathing’
plīvot ‘to stream’ - *plivināt* ‘to wave’
pludot ‘to be full with water (about spaces)’ - *pludināt* ‘to float (trs.)’

some non-trivial correspondences!

one plain verb - several causatives

augt ‘to grow (intrans.)’ - *audzēt* ‘to grow, to cultivate (trans.)’ - *audzināt* ‘to bring up’
birt ‘to pour, to fall’ - *bērt* (trans.) / *birdināt* ‘to screw, to scatter’
zust ‘to disappear’ - *zaudēt* ‘to lose’ - *pazudināt* ‘to destroy (smb.)’

cf. (1b) and (2b)!

(5) *Es smēķēj-u un peln-us bēr-u sērkokociņ-u kastīt-ē.*
 I.NOM smoke.PST-1SG and ash-ACC.PL pour.PST-1SG match-GEN.PL BOX-LOC.SG
 ‘I was smoking, shaking the ash off into the matchbox’ (A. Puriņš).

NB! a problem: which verb is basic, cf. *kustēt*, *kustēties* ‘to move (intrs.)’ vs. *kustināt* ‘to move (trs.)’

2.2. Denominal and deadjectival derivatives

(MLLVG 1959: 339-340), **state / quality** → **become** <state/quality>

ass ‘sharp’ - *asināt* ‘to sharpen’
strups ‘short’ - *strupināt* ‘to shorten’
liels ‘big’ - *lielināt* ‘to enlarge’
mazs ‘small’ - *mazināt* ‘to lessen’
augsts ‘high’ - *augstināt* ‘to raise’
zems ‘low’ - (*pa*)*zemināt* ‘to lower’
balts ‘white’ - *baltināt* / *balsināt* ‘to whiten, to blanch’
ciets ‘hard, solid’ - *cietināt* ‘to harden’
mīksts ‘soft’ - *mīkstināt* ‘to soften’
miers ‘calmness’ - *mierināt* ‘to console’
biezs ‘thick’ - *biezināt* ‘to thicken’
gluds ‘smooth’ - *gludināt* ‘to iron’
raibs ‘speckled, spotted’ - *raibināt* ‘to speckle’
rūgts ‘bitter’ - *rūgtināt* ‘to upset’
salds ‘sweet’ - *saldināt* ‘to sweeten’
skābs ‘sour’ - *skābināt* (cf. *skābēt*) ‘to acidify’
vēss ‘chilly, cool’ - *vēsināt* ‘to cool (trans.)’
jauns ‘new’ - *jaunināt* (cf. *jaunot*) ‘‘
jautrs ‘cheerful’ - *jautrināt* ‘to cheer up’
kairs ‘tempting’ - *kairināt* ‘to excite’
kārs ‘greedy, avid’ - *kardināt* ‘to tempt’

spodrs ‘clean’ - *spodrināt* ‘to polish’
stiprs ‘strong’ - *stiprināt* ‘to strengthen’
vājš ‘feeble’ - *vājināt* ‘to enfeeble’
drošs ‘brave’ - *drošināt* ‘to encourage’
svešs ‘unfamiliar’ - (*at*)*svešināt(ies)* ‘to estrange’
dzīvs ‘alive’ - (*at*)*dzīvināt* ‘to bring to life’
kails ‘bare’ - (*at*)*kailināt* ‘to denude’
mulss ‘puzzled’ - *mulsināt* ‘to puzzle’ (cf. *mulst* ‘to become confused’)

2.3. Other derivative types

derived from interjections (sound emission + iterative):

blakšķināt ‘to clack’
burkšķināt ‘to mutter’
čīkstināt ‘to creak’
šļakstināt ‘to splash’
šņakstināt ‘to crunch’
žūžināt ‘to rustle’
bubināt ‘to murmur, to mumble’
purpināt ‘to mumble’
dudināt ‘to mutter, to murmur’
pucināt ‘to set a dog on’
rubināt ‘to lek (about black grouse)’

derived from adverbs:

daudz ‘much’ - *daudzināt* ‘to exult’
līdzi - *līdzināt* ‘make even’, cf. Lith. *lygus* ‘even’
reiz ‘once’ - *reizināt* ‘to multiply’
turp ‘there (direction)’ - *turpināt* ‘to continue’

from pronouns:

atsavināt ‘to dispossess, to expropriate’ / *piesavināt(ies)* ‘to appropriate’, cf. *savs* (reflexive possessive)

3. Semantics

Most of the *ināt*-verbs are causative. They have corresponding non-causative verbs with different types of valency patterns and semantics.

Causatives “refer to a causative situation, that is, to a causal relation between two events, one of which (P2) is believed by the speaker to be caused by another (P1)” (Kulikov 2001: 886).

- *formally*: morphological causatives; regular suffixal derivations, see the lists above
 - not the only type of morphological causatives in Latvian, cf. *lūzt* ‘to break (intrans.)’ - *lauzt* ‘to break’ (trans.); *silts* ‘warm’ - *sildīt* ‘to warm’

(6)	<i>Vis-u, kas</i>	<i>deg,</i>	<i>ir</i>	<i>jā-dedzin-a,</i>	<i>sevišķi,</i>	<i>ja</i>
	all-ACC what.NOM.SG	burn.PRS(3)	be.PRS.3	DEB-burn(caus).PRS-3	especially	if
	<i>tas</i>	<i>ne-rad-a</i>	<i>briesm-as</i>	<i>apkārtēj-ai</i>		

that.NOM.SG NEG-create.PRS-3 danger-ACC.PL surrounding-DAT.SG.F

vid-ei.

environment-DAT.SG

‘Everything that burns should be burnes, especially if it represents danger for the environment’ (K)

(7a) *Zob-os* *čirkstēj-a* *smilt-is.*
tooth-LOC.PL crunch.PST-3 sand-NOM.PL
‘The sand was crunching in the teeth.’ (K)

(7b) *Aiz* *log-iem* *zābak-i* *čirkstināj-a* *mirdz-oš-o*
behind window-DAT.PL boot-NOM.PL crunch.PST-3 glitter-PA.PRS-ACC.SG.DEF.M
snieg-u.
snow-ACC.SG
‘Behind the windows the boots made the glittering snow crouch.’ (K)

⇒ external and internal causation

“With an intransitive verb describing an internally caused eventuality, some property inherent to the argument of the verb is “responsible” for bringing about the eventuality.” (Levin & Rappaport Hovav 2005: 91)

- both agentive and non-agentive, cf. *play* and *speak* vs. *blush* and *tremble*

NB: *ināt*-causatives seem to be more often derived from non-agentive internally caused events

cf. correlation with valency patterns of corresponding plain verbs:

monovalent intransitive (the majority) >> polyvalent intransitive >> transitive

(8) *Zviedr-i* *ir* *paredzēj-uš-i* *dedzinā-t* *vis-u,*
Swede-NOM.PL be.PRS.3 prescribe-PA.PST-NOM.PL burn-INF all-ACC.SG
kas *deg -* *vis-us* *krūm-us,* *vis-us*
that.NOM burn.PRS(3) all-ACC.PL.M bush-ACC.PL all-ACC.PL.M
nekaitīg-os *sadzīv-es* *atkritum-us.*
harmless-ACC.PL.DEF.M everyday.life-GEN.SG waste-ACC.PL
‘Swedes have prescribed to burn everything that burns - all the bushes, all harmless domestic waste.’ (K)

Many of the relevant internally caused verbs are primary verbs, and many of them are change-of-state *-st*-verbs, e.g., *nīkt* ‘to languish, to pine’ - *nīcināt* ‘to destroy’, *reibt* ‘to become dizzy, tipsy’ - *reibināt* ‘to make dizzy, make drunk’, *rūsēt* ‘to become rusty’ - *sarusināt* ‘to make rusty’.

(9a) *Taut-as* *ticējum-i* *vēst-a,* *ka* *rēt-as* *slikti*
folk-GEN.SG belief-NOM.PL say.PRS-3 COMPL wrinkle-NOM.PL badly
dzīst *sul-u* *mēnes-ī* *vai* *ruden-ī.*
close.up.PRS(3) sap-GEN.PL month-LOC.SG or autumn-LOC.SG
‘Folk sayings says that wrinkles close up badly in April or in autumn.’ (K)

(9b) *Tāpat* *sapņ-i* *ir* *palīdzēj-uš-i* *psiholoģiski*
ditto dream-NOM.PL be.PRS.3 help-PA.PST-NOM.PL.M psychologically

dziedinā-t *cilvēk-us*.
 heal-INF man-ACC.PL
 ‘Ditto dreams have helped to heal people psychologically.’ (K)

but also *smieties* ‘to laugh’ - *smīdināt* ‘to make laugh’, *raudāt* ‘to cry’ - *raudināt* ‘to make cry’, etc.

- (10) *Nu bū-s atkal vien-s, kas cilvēk-us ar*
 emph be-FUT(3) again one-NOM.SG.M who.NOM man-ACC.PL with
sav-ām muļķīb-ām smīdinā-s.
 POSS.REFL-DAT.PL.F folly-DAT.PL make.laugh-FUT(3)
 ‘Well, it will be again someone who will make people laugh by his follies.’ (R.Blaumanis)

But remember about the big class of denominal and deadjectival verbs!

- state / property (quality)
- physical / psychic state
- bads* ‘hunger’ - *badināt* ‘to starve (trs.)’
- gals* ‘end’ - *nogalināt* ‘to kill’
- gods* ‘honour’ - *godināt* (cf. obs. *godīt*, *godēt*) ‘to honour’
- kauns* ‘shame’ - *kaunināt* ‘to shame’
- spēks* ‘strength’ - *spēcīnāt* ‘to strengthen’
- prieks* ‘joy’ - (*ie*)*priecināt* ‘to make glad’
- jūsma* ‘delight’ - *sajūsmināt* ‘to delight’
- kalps* ‘servant’ - *kalpināt* ‘to exploit’ (MLLVG 1959: 340)

(Levin & Rappaport Hovav 1995: 95-96): we deal with external causation here

☞ verbs of motion (change of position and similar)

kāpt ‘to ascend’ - *kāpināt* ‘to increase, to raise’
pilēt ‘to drop (intrs.)’ - *pilināt* ‘to drop (trs.), e.g., nasal drops’
kustēties - *kustināt* ‘to move’
ritēt - *ritināt* ‘to roll’

- (11) *Mār-is pakustināj-a pirkst-u.*
 M.-NOM stir.PST-3 finger-ACC.SG
 ‘Maris stirred his finger’.

cf. verbs of spatial configuration (Levin & Rappaport Hovav: 97), e.g., *hang*, *sit*, and *stand*

- (12a) *Istab-ā pie griest-u sij-ās iedzī-t-ām nagliņ-ām*
 room-LOC.SG at ceiling-GEN.PL balk-LOC.PL drive-PP.PST-DAT.PL.F nail-DAT.PL
aukl-ās karājās zāl-u saišķ-i.
 cord-LOC.PL hang.PST.3 herb-GEN.PL bunch-NOM.PL
 ‘In the room, by the nails driven into the ceiling barks, bunches of herbs hung on cords.’
 (V. Belševica)

- (12b) *Mār-is turpināj-a darb-u: vilk-a vad-us,*
 M.-NOM continue.PST-3 work-ACC.SG drag.PST-3 wire-ACC.PL
karināj-a lampiņ-as vajadzīg-ajās viet-ās.

hang.PST-3 lamp-ACC.PL necessary-DEF.LOC.PL.F place-LOC.PL
 ‘Maris continued his work: he dragged wires, hung lamps where needed.’ (K)

- (13) *Mammuc-is nosēdin-a plik-o lell-i ar mugur-u*
 Mummy-NOM seat.PST-3 naked-DEF.ACC.SG.F doll-ACC.SG with back-ACC.SG
pret cukurtrauk-u. Lell-e sēž.
 against sugar.bowl-ACC.SG doll-NOM.SG sit.PRS(3)
 ‘Mummy seated the naked doll with its back to the sugar bowl. The doll sits.’ (V. Belševica)

➔ verbs of emission

- inanimate, non-agentive arguments of monovalent verbs

“these eventualities are conceptualized as arising from inherent properties of their arguments” (Levin & Rappaport Hovav 2005: 91)

- sound ‘to buzz’, light ‘to flash’, smell ‘to stink’, substance ‘to bubble’...

Latvian:

sound: a HUGE class of sound emission verbs with causatives in *-ināt*

visual properties: *spīdēt* ‘to beam, to shine’ - *spīdināt* ‘to make smth. beam’, *mirdzēt* ‘to glitter’ - *mirdzināt* ‘to make smth. glitter’

smell: *smirdēt* ‘to stink’ - *smirdināt* ‘to make stink’

substance - ?

- (14a) *Virtuv-ē saimnieko smalk-as, Rīgā*
 kitchen-LOC.SG keep.house.PRS(3) thin-NOM.PL.F Riga-LOC
līg-t-as pavārien-es. Tur mutuļo, čurkst, kūp un
 hire-PP.PST-NOM.PL.F cook-NOM.PL there swirl.PRS(3) sizzle.PRS(3) smoke.PRS(3) and
smaržo.
 smell.PRS(3)

‘In the kitchen thin, hired in Riga cooks were working. Everything swirled, sizzled, smoked and melted there.’ (V. Belševica)

- even impersonally used?

- (14b) *Mēs kūpināj-ām cigaret-es un klusēj-ām.*
 we.NOM smoke.PST-1PL cigarette-ACC.PL and keep.silent.PST-1PL
 ‘We were smoking the cigarettes in silence’ (A. Puriņš)

Morphologically plain verbs in this group are mostly *ēt*-verbs (3rd short declension).

NB! interjections-based causatives or just unpaired causatives: what is kept as causative semantics there?

➔ many of the *ināt*-verbs have an iterative semantic component (MLLVG 1959: 339); some of them are definitely causative, but some are not:

causative + iterative: *grabināt* ‘to rattle’, *klabināt* ‘to knock’, *klaudzināt* ‘to knock’, *pludināt* ‘to raft’, *skurbināt* ‘to make drunk’, *smīdināt* ‘to make laugh’, etc.

other iterative: *blisināt* (acis) ‘to blink’, *luncināt* (asti) ‘to wag the tail’, *lupināt* ‘to pare, to

shell', *pilināt* 'to drop', *purināt* 'to shake', *urbināt* 'to poke', *vedināt* 'to invite', *vilināt* 'to tempt', *virināt* 'to open and shut', etc.

cf. also reflexive verbs, e.g., *luncināties* 'to dangle', *mīlināties* 'to coo, to caress', *purināties* 'to shake'

NB: no or almost no difference in meaning; intensity?

(ibid.): *aust* = *audināt* 'to weave', *šūt* = *šūdināt* 'to sew', *kalt* = *kaldināt* 'to forge'

darīt = *darināt* (e.g., about beer) 'to make', more abstract vs. more concrete; an agentive participant is required with *darināt*, but not necessarily with *darīt*?

- (15) *Bill-e ar nožēl-u ieliek starp lappus-ēm*
 B.-NOM with pity-ACC.SG put.PRS(3) between page-DAT.PL
rokdarb-u stundā darinā-t-u greiz-u un
 needlework-GEN.PL class-LOC.SG make-PP.PST-ACC.SG skew-ACC.SG.F and
kunkuļain-u pīnīt-i un aizšķir grāmat-u ciet.
 clotted-ACC.SG-F plait-ACC.SG and shut.PRS(3) book-ACC.SG CIET

'Bille with regret puts between the pages a skew and clotted plait made at the needlework class and shuts the book up' (V. Belševica)

cf. (Kulikov 2001: 894): "Causativization is a transitivity-increasing derivation and therefore may be secondarily associated with aspectual meanings... corresponding to a greater degree of effectiveness"

- the valency doesn't change, see also (Kittilä 2009) for the notions of covert causativization, agentivization, and transitivization

- (16a) *Bill-es māj-ās dzēr-a zāl-u tēj-as.*
 Bille-GEN house-LOC.PL drink.PST-3 herb-GEN.PL tea-ACC.PL
 'They drank herbal tea in Bille's house.' (V. Belševica)

- (16b) *Ja teliņ-š gov-s miesās ir nedzīvs,*
 if calf-NOM.SG cow-GEN.SG body-LOC.PL be.PRS.3 NEG-alive-NOM.SG.M
tad dzirda ar smaržīg-ās rūt-as tēj-u.
 then give.water.PRS-3 with tasty-DEF.GEN.SG.F rue-GEN.SG tea-ACC.SG
 'If a calf is dead in cow's body, then one gives it tasty rue tea.' (K)

- (16c) *Slāp-es ait-as pacieš sliktāk nekā bad-u, tāpēc*
 thirst-ACC.PL sheep-NOM.PL bear.PRS(3) worse than hunger-ACC.SG therefore
vasar-ā jā-dzirdin-a 2-3 reiz-es dien-ā,
 summer-LOC.SG DEB-give.water.PRS-3 2-3 time-ACC.PL day-LOC.SG
ruden-ī – 1-2 reiz-es.
 autumn-LOC.SG 1-2 time-ACC.PL

'Sheep bear thirst worse than hunger, therefore they should be given water 2-3 times per day in summer and 1-2 times in autumn.' (K)

➡ no causative / iterative meaning? (MLLVG 1959)

atvasināt 'to derive', *atdarināt* 'to copy', *dāvināt* 'to present, to give', *(at)gādināt* 'to resemble, to remind', *kabināt (kopā)* 'to fasten', *kodināt (sēklu)* 'damage (crops)', *liecināt* 'to give evidence', *smidzināt* 'to sprinkle', *nicināt* 'to despise', *dibināt* 'to found', *aicināt* 'to call', *veicināt* 'to favour',

bidināt ‘to propose marriage’, *šketināt* ‘to roll.’

NB: *atgādināt* = [[x_{ACT}] cause [y <remember>]]
dibināt = [[x_{ACT}] cause [y <exist>]]
kabināt = [[x_{ACT}] cause [y <hold together>]], etc.

4. Valency and argument structures

4.1. intransitive > transitive (MLLVG 1959: 339)

a) The majority of *ināt*-causatives in my data are derived either from monovalent verbs or from adjectives.

externally caused states??

[[x_{ACT}] CAUSE [BECOME [y <RES-STATE>]]]

(17a) *Šķit-a, ka man atslābst vis-i muskuļ-i.*
seem.PST-3 COMPL I.DAT weaken.PRS(3) all-NOM.PL.M muscle-NOM.PL
‘It seemed to me that all my muscled weaken.’ (K)

(17b) *Ērti apsēdies krēsl-ā, atslābin-i muskuļ-us.*
comfortably sit.down.IMP.2SG chair-LOC.SG weaken-IMP.2SG muscle-ACC.PL
‘Sit down on a chair, weaken your muscles!’ (K)

>> rather result, but not manner?

Sound emission verbs are intransitive and monovalent as well.

cf. also *kutēt* ‘to tickle (intrans.)’ - *kutināt* ‘to tickle’ (trans.)
Man [DAT] kut ‘It tickles.’

b) There are also some intransitive polyvalent verbs which can be causativized.

sāpēt ‘to hurt’ [DAT - NOM] → *sāpināt* (trans.)

(18) *Es saprat-u, ka man nav taisnīb-a, un tāpēc apvaldījos un nekā ne-sacīj-u, lai viņ-u ne-sāpinā-tu.*
I.NOM understand.PST-1SG COMPL I.DAT NEG.be.PRS.3 truth-NOM.SG and
therefore control.oneself.PST.1SG and nothing.GEN NEG-say.PST-1SG
COMPL she-ACC.SG NEG-hurt-SUBJ

‘I understood that I was not right and therefore held myself and said nothing in order to not make her hurt.’ (A. Puriņš)

cf. *sekot* ‘to follow’ [NOM-DAT] - *secināt* ‘to make conclusions’ (normally with sentential complements or without any at all)

4.2. transitive > transitive + Causer

ēst ‘to eat’ - *ēdināt*, *cept* ‘to fry’ - *cepināt*, etc.

also *dāvāt - dāvināt* ‘to present’, *darīt - darināt* ‘to make’, *iepažīt* ‘to get acquainted’ - *iepažīstināt* ‘to introduce’, *kārt - karināt* ‘to hang’, *kurt - kurināt* ‘to make fire’,

What do we get in such pairs? Different lexicalized meanings? Difference in types of objects? Intensity of activity? Other event and object properties???

cf. several causatives: why are they different?

e.g., *birt* ‘to pour, to fall’

- a) leaves, snow, something that falls naturally (internally caused)
- b) sugar, spice, scraps of papers (do not fall naturally → externally caused)
 bērt vs. *birdināt*

do *ināt*-verbs prefer some of these types or not?

what else: *bērt* about many smaller objects? e.g., leaves → longer process → iterativity / intensity... or rather *birdināt*

4. Problems for further research

- continue work on a database with the data concerning both plain and causal verbs, several parameters (semantics, inflectional class, valency, type of stem, etc.)
- to analyze correlations between parameters (e.g., sound emission verbs are usually 3rd declension intransitive verbs; corresponding causatives tend to be used intransitively)
- to define of causative meanings for all the verbs, if possible
- study on causative synonyms or quasi-synonyms

cf. *biedēt* and *biedināt* ‘to frighten’ (vs. *bīties* ‘to be afraid’)

biedēt - can be unintentional, the causer (cause) can be abstract, inanimate
biedināt - rather intensive, intentional, with a human volitional causer

- (19) *Te muļķ-is bīdināj-a viņ-u ar sav-u*
here fool-NOM.SG frighten.PST-3 he-ACC.SG with POSS.REFL-ACC.SG.M
vadz-i, veser-i un iebiedēj-a tā veln-u
wedge-ACC.SG hammer-ACC.SG and frighten.PST-3 so devil-ACC.SG
‘A fool was frightening him with his peg and hammer and so frightened the devil.’ (K)

cf. *atjaunot* ‘to renew’ and *atjaunināt* ‘to update, to rejuvenate’

atjaunināt ‘CAUSE <new>’ [the object existed / the proposition was true]
atjaunot ‘~to restore’ [the object didn't exist, etc.]

- how nominal and adjectival roots are modified in causatives

Abbreviations

ACC – accusative; COMPL – complementizer; DAT – dative; DEF – definite; EMPH – emphatic; F – feminine; FUT – future; GEN – genitive; IMP – imperative; INF – infinitive; LOC – locative; M – masculine; NEG – negation; NOM – nominative; PA – active participle; PL – plural; POSS.REFL – possessive reflexive pronoun; PP – passive participle; PRS – present; PST – past; SUBJ – subjunctive; SG – singular

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