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Finiteness and participles in Latvian

## 1. Finite verbs in Latvian

Questions:

- Which forms of a Latvian verb shall count as finite? Why is this (not) relevant?
- Which constructions shall count as an analytic verbform? (And is this relevant?)
- What kind of categories “finite” and “nonfinite” are?

## 1.1 On finiteness in general -&gt; Peter's talk

Koptjevskaja-Tamm 1993; Nikolaeva 2007; 2012; Cristofaro 2007; Maas 2004 ...

## 1.2 Forms of a Latvian verb

Inventory of simple (not analytic) wordforms, example *celt* ‘raise’. Which are finite?

(How does Latvian differ from Lithuania?)

Not tense marked		Tense marked		
		Simple tenses: person marking		
		Present	Past	Future
Infinitive	<i>cel-t</i>			
Irrealis	<i>cel-tu</i>	1SG <i>ceļ-u</i>	<i>cēl-u</i>	<i>ceļ-š-u</i>
Imperative 2PL	<i>cel-iet</i>	2SG <i>ceļ</i>	<i>cēl-i</i>	<i>ceļ-s-i</i>
Debitive	<i>jā-ceļ</i>	3 <i>ceļ</i>	<i>cēl-a</i>	<i>ceļ-s</i>
		1PL <i>ceļ-am</i>	<i>cēl-ām</i>	<i>ceļ-s-im</i>
		2PL <i>ceļ-at</i>	<i>cēl-āt</i>	<i>ceļ-s-iet</i>
		Evidential: no person marking		
Converb 3	<i>ceļ-am</i>	EVI	<i>ceļ-ot</i>	<i>ceļ-š-ot</i>
Converb 1	<i>ceļ-ot</i>			

Forms marked for gender+number (forms given: SG.M, SG.F, PL.M, PL.F)

	defective case paradigm (only nominative, in some varieties also dative)		Full case paradigm, indefinite and definite (given: nominative indefinite)
Converb 2	<i>cel-dam-s, -a, -i, -as</i>	PRS.PA	<i>ceļ-oš-s, -a, -i, -as</i>
		PRS.PP	<i>ceļ-am-s, -a, -i, -as</i>
		PST.PA	<i>cēl-is, cēl-us-i, cēl-uš-i, cēl-uš-as</i> (stem for all other forms is <i>cēl-uš-</i> )
		PST.PP	<i>cel-t-s, -a, -i, -as</i>

Definitions of “finite form” in grammars of Latvian

- (1) finītās formas – darbības vārda personas formas, kam teikumā ir izteicēja funkcija un kas tiek lietotas dažādos laikos, izteiksmēs un kārtās (*Es las-u grāmatu; Es lasīj-u grāmatu; Es lasīš-u grāmatu; Es būš-u lasījusi grāmatu* u.tml.) (LVG2013: 459-460).

finite forms – personal forms of verbs which have the function of predicate in the clause and which are used in various tenses, moods and voices [examples]

- (2) The following forms – all present in Latvian – are labeled *non-finite*: *infinitive, participles and gerunds*, as well as the verbal noun. All other forms – including compound forms with participial constituents – are referred to as *finite*. (Mathiassen 1997: 82)
- (3) A finite verb-form is marked for person or mood and used as the nucleus of a verbal predicate, but never together with an auxiliary. All other forms are non-finite [...]. (Nau 1998: 27; “mood” includes the irrealis and the evidential – bad terminology...)

Applying Nau's (1998) criteria:

- marked for person: *ceļu, cēlu ceļšu; celiet*
- marked for “mood”: *celtu; ceļot, celšot; (celiet)*
- not combined with aux: \* *ir, esmu, tiku {ceļu, cēlu, ceļšu, celiet, celtu, ceļot, celšot}*,  
but also (not marked for person nor mood):  
\* *ir, esmu, tiku {ceļam, celdams}* – converbs; ?? *ir celt* – infinitive  
vs. ✓ *ir {jāceļ, ceļošs, ceļams, cēlis, celts}*

## 1.3 Why do we need a category “finite verbform”? First answer

We may want to define an analytic form of a verb as a form consisting in a finite auxiliary and a non-finite main verb.

But:

- What is an auxiliary? (as against a copula)
- So which constructions with *būt* ‘be’ or *tikt* ‘become’ + main verb do count?

Cf. Holvoet (2001):

“Hardly any facts can be found that would unambiguously prove that forms like *esmu redzējis* [be.PRS.1SG see.PST.PA.NOM.SG.M] are analytic verb forms rather than copular constructions. Nevertheless, the view according to which such combinations are grammaticalized at least to a certain degree seems intuitively convincing.” (36)

“Whether the stative passive can be called a passive in the sense of an analytic verb form is disputable: it can also be viewed as a copular construction with a past passive participle.” (53);

## Combinations of an auxiliary or copula and a lexical verb (more &gt; less likely to be a verbform)

	form of auxiliary / copula	form of main verb
2. compound tense forms	PRS, PST, FUT; (PST.PA)	past active participle
3. compound forms of irrealis and evidential	IRR, EVI, FUT.EVI	past active participle
4. tense and mood forms of the debitive	PRS, PST, FUT; IRR, EVI, FUT.EVI (PST.PA)	debitive
5. dynamic passive ( <i>tikt</i> )	PRS, PST, FUT; IRR, EVI, FUT.EVI; (PST.PA)	past passive participle
6. stative passive ( <i>būt</i> )	PRS, PST, FUT; IRR, EVI, FUT.EVI (IMPERATIVE ?); (PST.PA)	past passive participle
7. modal passive construction ( <i>būt</i> )	PRS, PST, FUT; IRR, EVI, FUT.EVI; IMPERATIVE; (PST.PA)	present passive participle
8. compound infinitive	INFINITIVE	past active participle (NOM or DAT)
9. debitive of compound infinitive	DEBITIVE (may be preceded by auxiliaries specifying tense and mood etc.)	past active participle (dative)

Examples for the active past participle as first part of a compound form/construction:

- (4) *Sīrēna teica, ka vakarvakarā bijis atnācis*  
 S.NOM.SG say.PST.3 that yesterday.evening be.PST.PA.SG.M come.PST.PA.SG.M  
*Gatis, kuram viņa durvis nav atvērusi.*  
 G.NOM.SG REL.DAT.SG.M 3.NOM.SG.F door.ACC.PL NEG.be.PRS.3 open.PST.PA.SG.F

'Sirēna said that yesterday evening Gatis had come, to whom she didn't open the door.' (LVK2013, fiction)

- (5) *Marja nojauta, ka te tikko ticis runāts par viņu*  
 Marja.NOM.SG sense.PST.3 that here just AUX.PST.PA.SG.M talk.PST.PP.SG.M about 3.ACC.SG  
 'Marja sensed that they just had been talking about her.' (LVK2013, fiction)

Examples for compound infinitive and debitive of compound infinitive

Compound infinitive with the modal verbs *varēt* 'can, may' and *nedrīkstēt* 'must not' and the participle in the nominative:

- (6) [*Provizoriski šķiet, ka*]  
*aprīlī mednieki varētu būt pastrādājuši labāk*  
 April.LOC.SG hunter.NOM.PL can.IRR be.INF PVB.work.PST.PA.NOM.PL.M better  
 '[At first sight it seems that] in April the hunters **may have worked** better' (LVK2013, press)

Compound infinitive with the modal verb *vajadzēt* 'need, be needed' and the participle in the dative:

- (7) [*Profesore Ilma Grauzdiņa [...] izteica domu, ka*]  
*grāmatāi vajadzētu būt iznākušai stipri agrāk,*  
 book.DAT.SG need.IRR be.INF PVB.come.PST.PA.DAT.SG.F strongly earlier  
 [*bet sabiedrība, acīmredzot, tam vēl neesot bijuse nobrieduse*]  
 '[Professor Ilma Grauzdiņa [...] expressed the thought that]  
 the book **should have come out** much earlier,  
 [but evidently society had not yet been ready for that]. (timeklis-1.0)

Debitive with compound infinitive, with the participle in the dative:

- (8) [*Lai iegūtu amerikāņu PMP, jābūt augstākajai izglītībai un jānokārto specializēts eksāmens,*]  
*kā arī trīs gadus pēdējo sešu gadu laikā*  
 as also three year.ACC.PL last.GEN.PL six.GEN.PL year.GEN.PL time.loc.sg  
*jābūt strādājušam šajā nozarē [...]*  
 DEB.be work.PST.PA.DAT.SG.M DEM.LOC.SG field.LOC.SG  
 '[To obtain the American PMP, one has to have higher education and must pass a special examination] and one **must have worked** in this field for three years within the last six years [...].'  
 (timeklis-1.0)
- (9) *Noteikti daudziem būtu jābūt dzirdējušiem*  
 surely many.dat.pl be.irr DEB.be hear.PST.PA.DAT.PL.M  
*par Monkey island spēļu sēriju*  
 about Monkey island game.GEN.PL series.ACC.SG  
 'Surely many **will have heard** about the game series Monkey island' (timeklis-1.0)

<sup>1</sup> The forms *bijuse* and *nobrieduse* are nonstandard variants of *bijusi* and *nobriedusi*.

#### 1.4 Finiteness criteria and Latvian simple verbforms

Forms: 1. simple present, past, future forms, 2. imperative (2nd person), 3. irrealis (-tu), 4. evidential (-ot) and future evidential (-šot), 5. past active participle, 6. past passive participle, 7. present passive participle, 8. debitive, 9. infinitive, 10. ot-converb

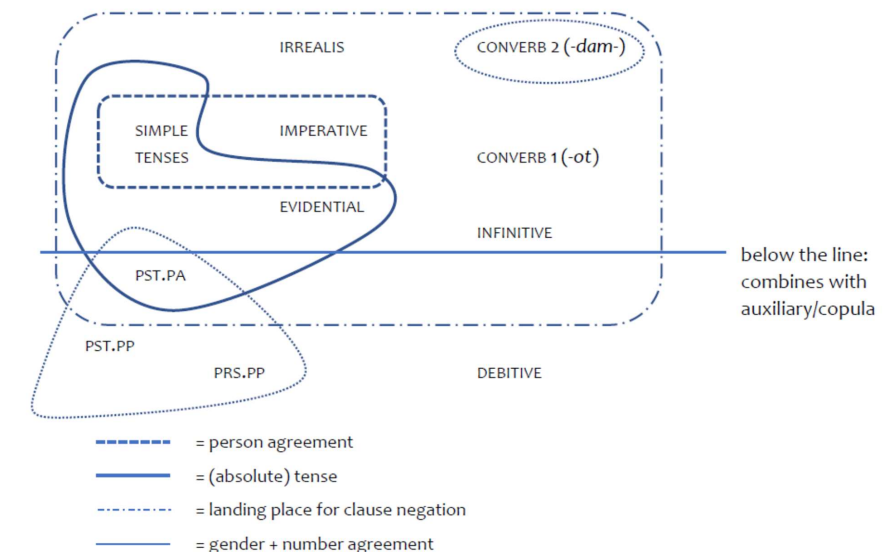
(+) = possible, but restricted, or "something else"; (-) may be possible in some rare cases

VERB FORM	NOM	AGR PERS	AGR G-N	TENSE	MOOD	EVIDENTIALITY	SECOND IN COMPOUND	FIRST IN COMPOUND	NEG
1. PRS, PST, FUT	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+
2. IMPERATIVE	(+)	+	-	-	+	-	-	?	+
3. IRREALIS	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+
4. EVI, FUT.EVI	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+
5. PST.PA	+	-	+	+	-	(+)	+	(+)	(+)
6. PST.PP	+	-	+	(+)	-	?	+	-	(-)
7. PRS.PP	+	-	+	-	-	-	(+)	-	-
8. DEB	-	-	-	-	-	(+)(10)	+	(+)	-
9. INF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(+)	+
10. CONVERB 1 (-ot)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

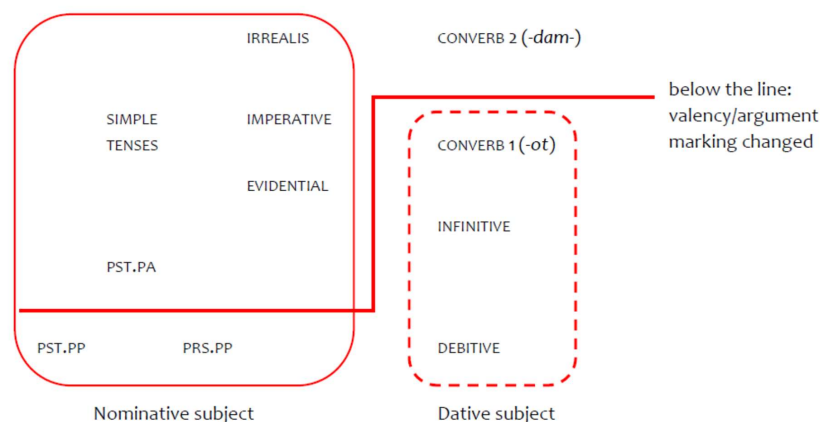
NOM = nominative subject, AGR PER = person agreement, AGR G-N = gender and number agreement, COMPOUND = construction with auxiliary/copula; NEG = landing place for clause negation

- (10) *Papuķītis sacīja — tāda māja jāuzturot kārtībā,*  
 daddy.DIM.NOM.SG say.PST.3 such.NOM.SG.F house.NOM.SG DEB.keep.EVI order.LOC.SG  
*tur vēl būšot jāiegulda līdzekļi.*  
 there still be.FUT.EVI DEB.invest means.NOM.SG  
 'Daddy said such a house **has to be kept** in order, one (= we) **will have to invest** some more means.' (LVK2013, fiction)

#### "Mapping" morphological features on forms



## Mapping syntactic features



## 2. How finite are past participles in Latvian?

## 2.1 Introduction, questions

- Are finiteness criteria bound to forms or to constructions?
- How do the active and the passive past participle differ?
- How does Latvian differ from Lithuanian?

## 2.2 Participles as noun modifiers

- (11) *Pašreiz Vācijā spēkā es-oš-ais aizliegums*  
 presently Germany.LOC.SG force.LOC.SG be.PRS-PA-NOM.SG.M.DEF prohibition.NOM.SG  
 [autovadītājiem izmantot ierīces, kas brīdina viņus par fotoradariem,]  
*drīz varētu tikt atcelts.*  
 soon can.IRR AUX.INF cancel.PST.PP.NOM.SG.M  
 'The prohibition **being in force** in Germany at present [for drivers to use devices that warn of speed cameras] may soon be lifted.' (news on *whatcar.lv*, 22.09.2012)
- (12) *Ziemeļkorejā atcelts labu laiku*  
 North\_Korea.LOC.SG cancel.PST.PP.NOM.SG.M good.ACC.SG time.ACC.SG  
*tur spēkā bijušais aizliegums*  
 there force.LOC.SG be.PST-PA-NOM.SG.M.DEF prohibition.NOM.SG  
*sievietēm pilsētās braukt ar velosipēdu*  
 woman.dat.pl city.loc.pl ride.inf with bicycle.acc.sg  
 'North Korea has deleted the prohibition, **having been in force** there for quite a while, for women to ride bicycles in cities.' (news on *diena.lv*, 21.08.2012)

- (13) [Kas nozīmētu to, ka Kazahstānas, Baltkrievijas, Ukrainas un arī Vācijas, Somijas izlasēs]  
*spēlējašie vai vēl nesen spēlējašie*  
 play.PRS.PA.NOM.PL.M.DEF or still recently play.PST.PA.NOM.PL.M.DEF  
*dubultpilsoņi ar Krievijas pavalstniecību*  
 double.citizen.NOM.PL.M with Russia.GEN.SG citizenship.ACC.SG  
 [KHL-ā tiek pielīdzināti leģionāriem.]  
 '[Which would mean that KHL would treat as legionnaires] double citizens with Russian citizenships who **are playing** or recently **were playing** [in the Kazakh, Belarusian, Ukrainian as well as in Germany's or Finland's national team]. (LvTenTen14)  
 [Was bedeuten würde, dass die in der kasachischen, weißrussischen, ukrainischen und auch deutschen oder finnischen Nationalmannschaft] **spielenden** oder noch vor kurzem **gespielt habenden** Doppelstaatsbürger mit russischer Staatsbürgerschaft [im KHL wie Legionäre behandelt werden.]'
- (14) [treneris lika akcentu uz individuālo spēli, kamēr man pie sirds bija]  
*Latvijā spēlētāis kolektīvais basketbols.*  
 Latvia.LOC.SG play.PST.PP.NOM.SG.DEF collective.NOM.M.SG.DEF basketball.NOM.SG  
 '[The trainer focused on the individual play, whereas I preferred] the team-oriented basketball (as) **played** in Latvia.' (LVK2013)  
 '[der Trainer legte den Akzent auf das individuelle Spiel, wohingegen mir] der in Lettland **gespielte** kollektive Basketball [besonders lag].'
- (15) *Ģitāra, kā zināms, ir ar pirkstiem spēlējams instruments*  
 guitar.NOM.SG as known be.PRS.3 with finger.DAT.PL play.PRS.PP.NOM.SG.M.IDF instrument.NOM  
 'As is generally known, the guitar is an instrument (to be) **played** with fingers.' (LvTenTen14)  
 'Die Gitarre ist bekanntlich ein mit den Fingern **zu spielendes** Instrument.'
- (16) *Šī pati tendence novērota arī*  
 DEM.NOM.SG.F same.NOM.SG.F tendency.NOM.SG observe.PST.PP.NOM.SG.F also  
*starp 19 – 20 gadus vecām meitenēm*  
 among 19 – 20 year.ACC.PL old.DAT.PL.F girl.DAT.PL  
 'The same tendency **is observed** (or: 'has been observed') among 19-20 year old girls.' (LVK2013)
- (17) *Līdzīga tendence novērojama arī*  
 similar.NOM.SG.F tendency.NOM.SG observe.PRS.PP.NOM.SG.F also  
*citās Latvijas augstskolās.*  
 other.LOC.PL.F Latvia.GEN.SG university.LOC.PL  
 'A similar tendency **is observable** (may be observed) also at other Latvian universities.' (LVK2013)
- (18) *Team Fortress 2 kopš šodienas ir spēlējams pilnīgi bez maksas*  
 Team Fortress 2 from today.GEN be.PRS.3 play.PRS.PP.NOM.SG.M completely for.free  
 'From now on, Team Fortress 2 **can be played** completely for free' (LvTenTen14)

## Observations

- active past participles are less often used as noun modifiers, passive past participles are frequent in this function;
- active participles show an opposition regarding tense, passive participles do not; the past active participle seems to show absolute tense;
- negation?
- passive past participles are more prone to lexicalization

### 2.3 Participles as adverbial modifiers (converbs)

#### Observations

- past active participles are more frequent in this function than past passive participles;
- the past active participle indicates anteriority (relative tense);
- all converbs and participles in this function are landing places for clause negation.

#### Converbs of simultaneous actions

(19) *viņa peldēja, nekustinot nedz rokas, nedz kājas*  
 3.NOM.SG.F swim.PST.3 NEG.move.CAUS.CVB nor arm.ACC.PL nor leg.ACC.PL  
 'she swam **without moving** her arms or legs' (LVK2013, fiction)

(20) *Es būšu māksliniece, — saka Bērnuce, lūpas nekustinādama, — liela māksliniece.*  
 1SG.NOM be.FUT.1SG artist.NOM.SG say.PRS.3 Bērnuce.NOM.SG  
 lip.ACC.PL NEG.move.CAUS.CVB.NOM.SG.F big.NOM.SG.F artist.NOM.SG  
 'I will be an artist, — Bērnuce says, **without moving** her lips, — a great artist.'

#### Active past participle as converb: anteriority

(21) *Kāpēc, ne pirkstiņa nekustinājuši šajā virzienā (...), nākat atkal?*  
 why NEG finger.DIM.GEN.SG NEG.move.CAUS.PST.PA.PL.M DEM.LOC.SG direction.LOC.SG  
 come.PRS.2PL again  
 'Why do you come again, not having done anything?' (not having moved a single finger)  
 (lvTenTen14)

#### Passive past participle as converb: tense?

(22) *koka toveris ar ūdeni, kurš, neviena nekustināts, šūpojas un ložņā ar tikko manāmiem garaiņiem*  
 wood.GEN.SG tub.NOM.SG with water.ACC.SG REL.NOM.SG.M no\_one.GEN.SG NEG.move.CAUS.PST.PP.SG.M  
 sway.PRS.3 and crawl.PRS.3 with hardly visible.DAT.PL.M steam.DAT.PL  
 'a wooden tub with water, which, **without being/having been set into motion** by anybody, is swaying and crawling with hardly visible steam' (LVK2013, fiction)

### 2.4 Participles as predicates of clauses (finite clauses? independent clauses?)

#### With auxiliary

(23) *Kā senāk tika spēlēts "Monopols", es nemitīgi vinnēju*  
 as in.the.past AUX.PST.3 play.PST.PP.NOM.SG.M Monopoly  
 1SG.NOM constantly win.PST.1SG  
 'When in the past we were playing Monopoly I always won.' (LKV2013)  
 'Wenn früher Monopoly **gespielt wurde**, habe ich ständig gewonnen'

(24) *Daži no šīs komandas ir spēlējuši Francijas profesionālajā līgā.*  
 some of DEM.GEN.SG.F team.GEN.SG be.PRS.3 play.PST.PA.NOM.PL.M France.GEN.SG professional.LOC.SG.DEF league.LOC.SG  
 'Some of this team have already played in a French professional league.' (LKV2013)

#### Without auxiliary, (i) active participle:

- auxiliary omitted and recoverable?
- evidential?
- dependent clauses?
- where is clause negation marked?

(25) *Paši labākie esot aizbraukuši. Tur skola esot bijusi. Viņas mamma spēlējusi teātri un tēvs strādājis vācu bankā, jo labi zinājis valodu.*  
 EMPH.NOM.PL.M best.NOM.PL.M.DEF be.EVI PVB.go.PST.PL.M there school.NOM.SG  
 be.EVI be.PST.PA.SG.F 3.GEN.SG.F mother.NOM.SG play.PST.PA.SG.F theater.ACC.SG  
 and father.NOM.SG work.PST.PA.SG.M German bank.LOC.SG  
 for well know.PST.PA.SG.M language.ACC.SG  
 'The best (people) had gone away [X said]. A school had been there [X said]. Her mother was/had been a stage actress and her father (had) worked at a German bank, for he knew German well.'  
 'Die Besten **seien emigriert**. Eine Schule **sei dort gewesen**. Ihre Mutter **habe/hat** Theater **gespielt** und ihr Vater (habe/hat) in einer deutschen Bank **gearbeitet**, denn er (habe/hat) gut Deutsch **gekonnt**.' (LVK2013)

(26) *Mums ir maģisks instruments, ko spēlējušas tikai sievietes.*  
 1PL.DAT be.PRS.3 magic.NOM.SG.M instrument.NOM.SG  
 REL.ACC play.PST.PA.PL.F only woman.NOM.PL  
 'We have a magical instrument that was played (it is said?) only by women.' (LVK2013)  
 'Wir haben ein magisches Instrument, das nur Frauen gespielt haben (sollen)'

(27) *Bet mēs bijām lepni, ka izdzīvojuši un nezaudējuši savu identitāti.*  
 but 1PL.NOM be.PST.1PL proud.NOM.PL.M that survive.PST.PA.PL.M  
 and NEG.loose.PST.PA.PL.M own.ACC.SG identity.ACC.SG  
 'But we were proud (literally:) that we had survived and not lost our identity.' (lvTenTen14)  
 'Aber wir waren stolz, dass wir **überlebt** und unsere Identität **nicht verloren** (hatten).'

#### Observations

- the past active participle is frequently found as predicate without an auxiliary
- appears often in contexts of narrated events and situations (evidential overtones, tense: past)
- appears often in dependent clauses (with or without evidential overtones, tense: anterior)
- in both instances may carry the negative prefix for clause negation

#### Without auxiliary, (ii) past passive participles; observations:

- are less frequently found in this function (estimate: less than 20% of occurrences)
- (almost?) never carry the negative prefix for clause negation
- tense: perfect?
- is often found with intransitive verbs – impersonal passive referring to referents recoverable from context
- typical context: in "elaboration" (Halliday 1994) of a previous clause

(28) [Šajās spēlēs volejbolistes piedalās katru gadu,]

šogad, piemēram, **izcīnīta** pirmā vieta.  
this.year for.example obtain.PST.PP.SG.F first.NOM.SG.F.DEF place.NOM.SG

**Spēlēts** arī [...] sacensībās Maskavā  
play.PST.PP.SG.M also [...] competition.LOC.PL Moscow.LOC.SG

‘The volley-players take part in these games each year.] This year, for example, **they have made** the first place. **They have also played** at the ... competitions in Moscow’

‘[An diesen Spielen nehmen die Volleyballerinnen jedes Jahr teil,] dieses Jahr zum Beispiel haben sie den ersten Platz **errungen** (wörtlich: der erste Platz ist errungen worden). Sie haben auch bei den ... Meisterschaften in Moskau **gespielt** (wörtlich: es ist auch gespielt worden)’ (LCK2013)

(29) [Lailas biogrāfijā ir arī ne mazums filmu un TV seriālu.]

Filmās **spēlēts** kopā ar Klintu Īstvudu, Vinonu Raideri, Tildu Svintoni [...]  
film.LOC.PL play.PST.PP.SG.M together with PN ...

‘[In Laila’s biography there are more than a few films and tv serials.] She **has stared** (“there has been playing”) in films together with Clint Eastwood, Winona Ryder, Tilda Swinton [...].’ (LVK2013)

(30) [Dace ir dziesmu un deju svētku veterāne - jau 1972. gadā piedalījās skolēnu dziesmu svētkos.]

Šogad jau 9. reizi **būts** dalībnieku vidū.  
this.year already 9. time.ACC.SG be.PST.PP.SG.M participant.GEN.PL center.LOC.SG

‘[Dace is an old hand of the song and dance festival – already in 1972 she took part in the song festival for pupils.] This year it is the 9<sup>th</sup> time already that she **was** (?) among the participants’ (“the 9<sup>th</sup> time of being”) (LvTenTen14)

(31) [Toties rēķināties ar Denisa Pavlova līdzdalību vairs īpaši nevar. Viņam ir hronisks rokas savainojums]

un pēdējos mēnešos **nav spēlēts** sacensībās.  
and last.LOC.PL.M month.LOC.PL NEG.be.PRS.3 play.PST.PP.SG.M competion.LOC.PL

‘But one cannot really count on Deniss Pavlovs’ participation. He has a chronic injury at his arm/hand] and **hasn’t participated** (“there has been no participation”) in competitions for some months.’ (LvTenTen14) (‘nespēlēts)

### 3. Conclusions and discussion

Profiles of the two past participles

Feature	past active participle	past passive participle
use as noun modifier	not so frequent, often “clausal character”	frequent, often “like adjective”
use as converb	frequent	not so frequent
when predicate, used with auxiliary/copula	often (? equally often without)	very often (more often than without)
possible form of AUX	yes	no
landing place for clause negation (when independent predicate)	yes	no (?)
can express absolute past tense	yes	?
when expressing absolute or relative tense: opposition to corresponding present participle (or converb)	yes	no

Some questions for further research

- What is the landing place for clause negation (if not “a finite verb”)?
- Is there a category of finite dependent clause? (finite complement clause, finite adverbial clause)
- What are the discourse functions and implications of past participles as predicates without auxiliaries?
- ...

### Abbreviations

ACC – accusative, CVB – converb, DAT – dative, DEF – definite, DEM – demonstrative pronoun, EMPH – emphatic pronoun, EVI – evidential, F – feminine, GEN – genitive, IDF – indefinite, LOC – locative, M – masculine, NOM – nominative, PA – active participle, PL – plural, PP – passive participle, PRS – present tense, PST – past tense, REL – relative pronoun, SG – singular

### Corpora

LVK2013. Balanced corpus of Modern Standard Latvian, 4.5 million wordforms. Access via korpus.lv.

LvTenTen14. Corpus of Internet resources, automatically compiled and tagged, 530.4 million wordforms. Access via sketchengine.co.uk.

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