

## V1(perfective converb) + V2 compound verbs in Standard Avar

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Avar, which is a Daghestanian language and spoken in the North-East Caucasus, uses compound verbs comprising a non-finite main verb and an auxiliary verb. I will discuss Avar compound verb constructions in which the main verb occurs in the perfect converb form from a descriptive perspective. The verbs that can serve as auxiliary verbs with their main verbs in the perfect converb form include *ine* 'to go', AM-*ač'-ine* 'to come', *luh-ine* 'to happen, to get somewhere', *kk-eze* 'to happen, to get somewhere', AM-*aq-ine* 'to get somewhere', *luč-ize* 'to finish', *t-eze* 'to leave', *rexx-ize* 'to throw', *xut'-ize* 'to remain', *č'-eze* 'to stay, to stop', AM-*iç-ize* 'to see', and AM-*a-ze* 'to pour, to sprinkle'. AM- is the abbreviation of "agreement marker". I will show how these verbs are used as auxiliary verbs, focusing on the semantics and frequencies of these verbs. What is the most interesting from a typological perspective is that the auxiliary verbs *ine* 'to go', AM-*ač'-ine* 'to come', and *t-eze* 'to leave' hardly provide any change of the meaning of the main verbs though these auxiliary verbs may emphasize the completeness of the processes expressed by the main verbs.