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Verb-verb complexes in Turkic languages

The presentation will deal with V-V complexes in Turkic languages and will have two general aims.

First, it will provide a general review of Turkic systems V-V systems. Turkic languages have a more or less stable system of syntactic complex verbs, where V1 is a lexical verb and V2 typically is an auxiliary verb. V1 is used in a converbial form (-a converb or -p converb), and V2 has full verbal inflectional possibilities. Outside of a V-V complex verb, auxiliaries retain their lexical meanings; in a V-V complex verbs, auxiliaries have aspectual and valency-changing meanings.

Second, it will focus on the cases studies of interaction of specific auxiliaries and lexical features of lexical verbs, based on field data of Tubalar Altai, Khakas, Karachay-Balkar and Chuvash. Some auxiliaries may be combined only with lexical verbs of a specific semantic group (e.g. with dynamic verbs). Other auxiliaries have different meanings depending on the semantic features of the lexical verb.