

1. Глагольные приставки (Сандлер, Talmey, Kiefer)

Приставочное слово-наречие	Направление действия	Примеры
אַנְטָבִין	«внутрь»	 אַרְתִּיבִין/בְּגִיַּן входить אַרְתִּיבִין/גֵּלָלֶן попасть в...
אַרְוֹס	«наружу»	 אַרְוֹסְגִּיַּן выходить אַרְוֹסְטָפָלֶן выпасть из...
אַרְוֹפִיךְ	«вверх»	 אַרְוֹפִיךְגִּיַּן подняться אַרְוֹפִילְפָּעָן взбежать
אַרְאָפִפּ	«вниз»	 אַרְאָפִפּגִּיַּן сойти אַרְאָפִפָּאַלְן упасть
אַרְיְבָעָר	«через» «поверх»	 אַרְיְבָעָרְגִּיַּן перейти אַרְיְבָעָרְלִיכְן перебежать
אַרְוֹנְטָעָר	«под что-либо вниз»	 אַרְוֹנְטָעָרְשָׁטָעָלֶן подставить אַרְוֹנְטָעָרְפָּאַלְן попасть под...
a) אַרְוֹם	a) «вокруг»	 אַרְוֹמְנָעָמָעָן обнять אַרְוֹמְכָאָפּּן ожхватить
b) אַרְוֹם	б) без определенного направления	 אַרְוֹמְגִּיַּן расхаживать, сплоняться אַרְוֹמְלִיכְן бегать по (городу)
אַוּעָךְ	«Прочь!»	 אַוּעָךְגִּיַּן уходить אַוּעָךְקְנָעָמָעָן убрать
צְרוּרִיךְ	«назад»	 צְרוּרִיךְגִּיַּן возвращаться אַזְרוּרִיךְקְנָעָבָן вернуть
צְוֹאָמָעָן; צְוֹנָרִיךְ	соединение в одно место	 צְוֹאָמָעָן собирать אַזְוֹאָמְלִיכְן זִיךְן сбежаться
פְּוָנָאָגְדָּעָר (и приставка «у»)	расчленение дробление разрастание	 פְּוָנָאָגְדָּעָרְנָעָמָעָן разбирать אַזְוָעָאָגְלִיכְן זִיךְן разрастаться
פָּאָרְבִּיִּיְהִי	«мимо»	 פָּאָרְבִּיִּיְהִי пройти мимо אַפְּאָרְבִּיִּיְהִיְלִיכְן пробежать мимо

Main Yiddish verb prefixes

a. Separable [stressed] prefixes

i. Doublets

Long

arayn-	'in'	Short	ayn-	'in', 'radially inward'
aroys-	'out'		oys-	'out', 'to exhaustion'
aroif-	'up'		oyf-	'open', '<perfective>'
arop-	'down (from)'		op-	'off', 'in return', 'to a finish'
ariber-	'across/over'		iber-	'in transfer', 'back and forth between', 're-', 'overly'
arunter-	'down (through)', 'to underneath'		unter-	'up to', 'a bit from time to time'
arum-	'around'		um-	'pivotally over'

ii. Singlets

on-	'into an accumulation', 'full', 'to capacity'	tsunoyf-	'(severally) together'
durkh-	'through'	tsuzamen-	'dually) together'
avek-	'away', 'down (upon)'	funander-	'apart'
tsu-	'up to', 'fast', 'additionally'	antkegn-	'opposite', 'counter', 'into encounter'
farbay-	'past'	faroys-	'ahead', 'pre-'
anider-	'down (to)'	mit-	'along (with)'
nokh-	'along after', 'in emulation'	afer-	'forth'
tsurik-	'back'	fir-	'out (from under)'
kapoyer-	'upside down'		

b. Inseparable [unstressed] prefixes

tse-	'radially outward'	ba-	'<causative>'
ant-	'away', 'un-'	far-	'mis-', '<causative>'
der-	'reaching as far as'	ge-	'—'

"Under Slavic influence (mainly Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian, and Russian) the Yiddish semantic system made a number of accommodations, many of them can be observed in the preverb system. The changes had the following effects: (i) existing MHG *akitionsarten* have become more productive; (ii) existing MHG preverbs have acquired a Slavic-type *akitionsart* meaning absent in MHG.

The situation is different with Slavic *akitionsarten* derived by suffixation. Though suffixation lies outside the scope of the present paper it may be worth noting that an *akitionsart*-meaning derived by suffixation, too, may be borrowed. For example, the Slavic semelfactive is expressed by suffixation, cf. Russian *kolot'- kol'nut'*. Since in MHG no verbal suffix could be used to this end, the semelfactive meaning was expressed by other means. In Yiddish the constructions *geb'n a N* 'give a N' or *a N ton* 'do a N' are used to indicate a single momentary event.

Yiddish can express *akitionsarten* which are nonexistent in Slavic. In addition, since Yiddish has more preverbs than Slavic (some thirty-six as opposed to something like twenty-two), Slavic polysemous senses of a prefix can be expressed by separate preverbs in Yiddish. For example, Russian *vy* can express spatial 'out' as well as resultativity: *vy-bežat'* 'run out' and *vy-pit'* 'drink to completion'. Yiddish separates these two senses by using *aroys* (German *heraus*) for the spatial sense and *oys* (German *aus*) for the *akitionsart* meaning.⁹ We may thus conclude that in spite of massive borrowing, Yiddish has developed its own *akitionsart* system with a number of features not shared with Slavic." [Kiefer]

	русский	идиш	Комментарий про немецкий
ingressive	prefix za, za-gоворит' 'start speaking'	1) prefix der, der-zen 'catch sight of' zikh der-visn 'get to know', der-hern 'come to know', der-filn 'become sensible of' 2) prefix tse and the reflexive, zikh, tse-lachn 'start laughing'	er appears in a small number of verbs with ingressive meaning as in er-blicken 'catch sight of', er-fahren 'come to know, learn', but the meaning of these verbs is not compositional
evolutive,	prefix raz/ras, raz-begat'-sja 'run faster and faster'	-	
delimitative	po-rabotat' 'work for a while'	prefix avek avek-arbetn	
resultative	various prefixes, po-činit' 'repair, mend' pro-čitat' na-pisat'	1) prefix on: on-shraibn 'write in full' 2) prefix iber: iber-leyenen 'read through to the end'	German *an-schreiben German *über-lesen
terminative	prefix pro, pro-pet' 'finish singing'	:prefix op op-tantsn 'finish dancing'	
finitive	prefix ot, ot-užinat' 'finish the dinner'	:prefix op op-reynikn 'clean perfective'	
exhaustive	prefix u and the reflexive suffix -sja, u-begat'-sja 'run until full exhaustion'	prefix tse and the reflexive tse-laufn zikh 'nearly kill oneself by running'	
totality	prefix iz/is, is-chodit' 'walk all over'	-	
saturative	prefix na and the reflexive -sja, na-begat'-sja 'run till full satisfaction'	prefix on and the reflexive: on-lakhn zikh 'laugh one's fill'	
iterative-diminutive	prefix po and the iterative form of the verb ending in yva/iva, po-čit-yvat' 'read a little from time to time'	1) prefix tsu tsu-shmeykhlen 'smile a little bit' 2) prefix unter, unter-shmeykhlen	

1. Более детальный анализ перестройки системы, например:

<i>Russian</i>	<i>Yiddish</i>	<i>Semantic origin of Yiddish form</i>	<i>Common meaning</i>
a. { ob-V NP + ACC	{ arum-V arum NP	Germanic	'circle NP, Ving'
b. { ob-V ob NP + ACC	on-V on/in NP	Germanic	'V to a point against'
c. { pri-V k NP + DAT	on-V in/oyf NP	Germanic	'arrive at NP, Ving'
d. { na-V NP + GEN	on-V NP + ACC	Slavic	'accumulate Ving'
e. { na-V NP + ACC NP +INSTR	on-V NP + ACC	Slavic	'fill, Ving'
f. { na-V REFL NP +INSTR	mit NP	Slavic	'V to one's capacity'
g. na-V na NP + ACC	on-V REFL	Slavic	'V upon'
h. { voz-V	mit NP	Slavic	'V upward'
	{ aroyf-V oyf NP	Slavic	
	aroyf-V	Germanic	

2. Обязательность использования приставки в перфективных контекстах:

- a. pro-citat' iber-leyenen 'read through <perfective>'
- b. na-pisat' on-shraybn 'write down <perfective>'
- c. s-jest' oyf-esn 'eat up <perfective>'
- d. vy-pit' oys-trinken 'drink up <perfective>'
- e. za-platit' ba-tsoln 'pay <perfective>'
- f. raz-rezat' tse-shnaydn 'cut through <perfective>'

3. Обязательность использования приставки, дублирующей значение предлога:

'Inexact reduplication':

aroyf- oyf + DAT 'up onto', ariber- iber + DAT 'across', arunter- unter + DAT 'to under', farbay-far + DAT 'past'

(ср. немецкий язык: Er ging ins Haus <hinein>- употребление hinein необязательно)

Er iz **arayn**gegangen **in** hoyz = On voshel v dom

הָאָב אִיךְ מִיר אֲ שְׁפָאַן
געֶדְעָקֵט מִיט שְׂוֹאַרְצֵן לְעֶדְעָר

צְוּוֵי לִיבָּן פְּעָרָד

אוֹן פְּרָר רְעֶדְעָר.

אוֹן דִּי רְעֶדְעָר דְּרִיעַן נִיט,

אוֹן דִּי פְּעָרָד גִּיעַן נִיט,

אוֹן דִּי וּוְנִיבָּזִי שִׁילְטַ זִיךְ,

אוֹן אֲ גַּלְעָזֵל בְּרָאָגְּפָן וּוְיָלְטַ זִיךְ,

זַע אִיךְ מִיר אֲ שְׁטִיין

זִיךְ אִיךְ מִיר אוֹן וּוְיַין...

וּוְאַלְט אִיךְ גַּעֲוָעַן אֲ סֻוּחָר

, הָאָב אִיךְ נִיט קִיְּין סְחוּרָה.

וּוְאַלְט אִיךְ גַּעֲוָעַן אֲ מְלָמָד,

קָאָן אִיךְ נִיט קִיְּין תּוּרְעָ.

וּוְאַלְט אִיךְ גַּעֲוָעַן אֲ שְׁוּסְטָעָר,

הָאָב אִיךְ נִיט קִיְּין נָאָל.

וּוְאַלְט אִיךְ גַּעֲוָעַן אֲ חָזָן,

הָאָב אִיךְ נִיט קִיְּין פָּל...

אוֹיֵב דִּי בָּאָבָעַ וּוְאַלְטַ גַּעֲהָאַטַּ רְעֶדְעָר
וּוְאַלְטַ זִי גַּעֲוָעַן אֲ וּוְגַּן.

