

- 1) When the intransitive verb is formed from the transitive one, the *-ăń/-ěń* suffix is used if the initial verb ends with a consonant, and the *-n* suffix is used if the initial verb ends with a vowel.
- 2) When the transitive verb is formed from the intransitive one, the *-ar/-er* suffix is used if the initial verb ends with an obstruent consonant (*ç, t, k*), or *-t* suffix if the initial verb ends with a resonant consonant (*n, r*) or a vowel (so-called dissimilation of consonants).

The choice of the vowel in the suffixes depends on the vowels of the root. If the root has back vowels (*a, ā, u, y*), then the suffix also has a back vowel (*a, ā*); if the root has front vowels (*e, ē, ü, i*), then the suffix also has a front vowel (*e, ē*). This is the so-called vowel harmony.

Finally, we have to determine when the intransitive verb is initial and the transitive verb is derived, and when the reverse is true.. However, no dependence either on the sounds of the word or on its meaning can be found. Hence, in some cases one cannot fill in the gaps univocally: e.g. *pytar* may be a form of a verb *pyt* as well as an initial verb, from which a transitive verb *pytarăń* is derived.

**Assignment.** In cases when it is impossible to re-establish the Chuvash form univocally using the material of the problem alone, both options are given, and the first one is always the real form existing in the language.

Aman	to be crippled	amant	to cripple
Aptra	to suffer	<b>aptrat</b>	to torment
Avăń	to be flexible	av	to bend
Çet	to get lost	çeter	to lose
Çit	to reach	<b>çiter</b>	to lead
čühen	<b>to be rinsed</b>	čühe	to rinse
hupăń	<b>to be closed</b>	<b>hup / hupăńt</b>	to close
hurăń	to lie (e.g. on the table)	hur	to lay (e.g. something on the table)
kaç	to move (e.g. from one flat to another)	<b>kaçar</b>	to transport
kăvakar	to become blue	kăvakart	to make blue
kuç	to migrate	kuçar	to resettle
puçtarăń	to get together	puçtar	to gather
shăń	<b>to be frozen</b>	shănt	to put on ice
taptan	to be trampled	tapta	to trample down
tupăń	to be found	tup	to find
uçăń	to be revealed	uç	to reveal
ük	<b>to fall</b>	üker	to drop
vacka	to be in a hurry	vackat	to precipitate
varalan	to be smirched	varala	to besmirch
vĕre	to be boiling	vĕret	to boil (e.g. water)
vĕren	to learn	verent	to teach
vităń	to be covered	vit	to cover