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SATURS

I daļa

Fonētika, gramatika, leksika, stilistika
Vārda diahroniskais un areālais aspekts

II daļa

Valoda un vide
Terminoloģija
Tulkošanas jautājumi

Brigita BUŠMANE (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

DRAVANTA, SVILPENE, CIRCEŅU ZUPA UN CITI PUTRU RESP. ZUPU NOSAUKUMI LATVIEŠU VALODAS IZLOKSNĒS[1]

Dravanta, svilpene, circeņu zupa AND OTHER NAMES OF PORRIDGE RESP. SOUP IN REGIONAL SUB-DIALECTS OF LATVIAN

Summary

Names of dishes are forming a rich vocabulary group in regional sub-dialects of Latvian that not only gives evidence from a linguistic viewpoint but also not seldom comprises data under ethnographic aspect, revealing diverse data related to dishes, their preparation, and estimation as well. Designation of two dishes – fat porridge and soup cooked with added pieces of minced and fried meat – have been examined in the article.

These names are characterized by semantic diversity. The names with reference to the main addition of the dish, or to a characteristic related to its preparation (e.g., *tauku putra* 'fat porridge', *ātrā zupa* 'quick soup', *circeņu zupa* 'cricket soup') are more widespread. Most names are based on a feature of the dish, not seldom expressed by means of semantic transfers, the explanation of which is sometimes hypothetical. Moreover, these names usually have certain expressiveness, and some of them have been observed only in one or two sub-dialect(s) (e.g., *sirmā zupa* 'grey soup', *bada zupa* 'hunger soup', *sudrabene* 'silvery', *piķene* 'pitchy', *svilpene* 'whistle', *ubaģene* 'beggar's soup'). Many names of quick soup include a reference to relation with a concrete person or a group of persons, but this relation is not always motivated and seemingly draws attention to the fact that this dish is not characteristic to the provision of local people; they have been formed for expressivity (e.g., *nabagu zupa* 'poor soup', *pluostenieku putra* 'raftsman's porridge', *puoļu zupa* 'Polish soup', *ķeizarzupa* 'emperor's soup').

In terms of the word-formational aspect, most designations are word-group names; compound names have been attested less frequently (e.g., *prusaku zupa* 'cockroach soup', *ubagu putra* 'beggar's porridge', *krievu zupa* 'Russian soup', *nabagzupa* 'poor soup'). Derivatives with auslaut *-ene* are characteristic (*taucene* 'fatty', *zvaidzene* 'star porridge', *sešķene* 'polecat porridge', *švirkstene* 'hissing'), also with auslaut *-nīca* (*taukenīca* 'fatty', *dravantnīca* 'rubby').

The examined names are mainly of Latvian origin, resp., they have been formed in Latvian. The origin of the word *dravanta* is obscure. Probably, it is based on the Slavic root *dьr-* that appears in names of dishes recorded in the speech of Latgalian Old-believers, e.g., *vyder*, *draniki*.

Anna FRĪDENBERGA (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

PĒDA, PĒDĒJS UN *PĒDĪGS*
16. UN 17. GADSIMTA RAKSTU AVOTOS

PĒDA, PĒDĒJS AND *PĒDĪGS* IN THE WRITTEN SOURCES
OF THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES

Summary

In the article, the words *pēda*, *pēdējs*, and *pēdīgs* and other formatives of this word-formation nest, which are the entries for Historical Dictionary of Latvian (16th–17th centuries), are discussed. From the point of origin, the adjectives *pēdējs* and *pēdīgs* 'final, last' are derived from substantive *pēda* 'foot'. The pair of adjectives *pēdējs* and *pēdīgs* is discussed in more detail, as it is interesting to trace the changes and variations of the use of these adjectives in the course of the development of written Latvian.

At the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, several linguists insisted that the adjectives *pēdējs* and *pēdīgs* have to be used in different meanings, namely, *pēdīgs* as 'mean, bad', but *pēdējs* as 'the last – in respect of place and time'. In modern dictionaries, *pēdīgais* is marked as a colloquial word, and it is used very rarely.

In the early Latvian texts, the words *pēdējs* and *pēdīgs* are used as synonyms, with the same meaning, naming the last in terms of place and time. Nevertheless, the use of these adjectives differs in different sources. For example, in the texts of Georg Mancelius (17th century) *pēdējs* is more characteristic, but in the early Lutheran handbook (the end of the 16th century) only the word *pēdīgs* is used. It is possible that pēdējs is more characteristic to spoken Latvian, but *pēdīgs* is used in written texts instead of it, as derivation with -*īgs* is a very productive model of abstract adjectives in the early written religious texts. Both *pēdējs* and *pēdīgs* are used in some characteristic word-groups or idioms, for example, *pēdējs gājums, pēdīgā stunda, pēdīgi laiki*, etc., which stay invariably from one source to the next. Perhaps, the use of word groups with *pēdīgs* has contributed to the frequent use of the word in the early texts.

**Daiki HORIGUČI (*Daiki Horiguchi*) (Ivates Universitāte)

AIZGŪTO PAMATVERBU UN PREFIKSVERBU LIETOJUMA SKAITLISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS[2]

QUANTITATIVE RELATIONS OF THE USE OF LOANED BASE-VERBS AND PREFIXED VERBS

Summary

Our research shows that despite the general tendency, there are prefixed verbs that prevail over their base-verbs in terms of the number of use. Compared to base-verbs, these prefixed verbs are more demanded and used more actively thanks to the semantic changes caused by the prefixes. The base-verbs are used less frequently for several reasons. The base-verbs may not exist at all, because the prefixed verbs are derived by confixation, and derivational direction goes from noun directly to prefixed verb. In some cases, the use of a base-verb can be considered as deprefixation, when the verb is formally adjusted to an imperfective context. The case for the prefixed verbs *noformēt* 'to fill' and *izkristalizēties* 'to crystallize' and the corresponding base-verbs allows to state that these prefixed verbs have started to individualize their use in relation to the base-verbs and breach the perfective meaning.

The greater part of loan words has not yet gone through an individualized way of derivation encountered among the native verbs, whose prefixation mechanism is explained by historical factors. The analysis of quantitative relation "base-verb < prefixed verb" shows that the substantive confixation is common for the native and loan verbs.

Paradoxically, analyzing less used base-verbs in the context of prefixation, it is possible to shed light on the deprefixation process, which is analyzed insufficiently (in both loan verbs and native verbs). In the prefixation of loan verbs, it is appropriate to assign an important role to the analogy, based on which prefixes give to base-verbs the most productive meanings. However, it is important to take into account not only the common but also the different aspects of prefixation in loan and native verbs.

Ilga JANSONE (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

SILVIJAS RAĢES (1928.2.XI–1976.20.VII) DEVUMS LATVIEŠU VALODNIECĪBĀ

CONTRIBUTION OF SILVIJA RAĢE (1928.2.XI–1976.20.VII) TO LATVIAN LINGUISTICS

Summary

Silvija Raģe was a linguist – dialectologist and researcher of contacts between the Latvian and Finno-ugric languages. She was born on November 2, 1928 in Valga, but spent her childhood in the Estonian border town of Lugaži. Silvija's ancestors included both Latvians and Estonians, who spoke both Latvian and Estonian in the family. Graduated from the State Pedagogical Institute of Latvia in 1952, defended his thesis „On Three North Vidzeme Sub-Dialects (Ērģeme, Lugaži, Valka)" on October 31, 1955. On October 1, 1955, he began to work at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences.

Silvija Raģe revived the once begun but exhausted work of collecting vocabulary of Latvian dialects, developed the scientific and methodological principles of this work and was able to involve many, many enthusiasts – volunteers of language materials from different regions of Latvia. She actively participated in the collection, discussion and initial drafting of „The Dialectal Atlas of Latvian Vocabulary" (LVDA 1999). She has collected material from at least ten sub-dialects. Along with organizing the collection of the vocabulary of dialects, Silvija Raģe also developed the principles of compilation of the dictionaries of sub-dialects. The biggest work she has done with her postgraduate student and colleague Elga Kagaine is the three volumes of the „Dictionary of Ērģeme Sub-dialect" (ĒIV I–III). In 1984, the creators of the „Dictionary of Ērģeme Sub-dialect" were awarded the Jānis Endzelīns Prize of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences.

In 1969 Silvija Raģe conducted an extensive survey to collect information on the prevalence of known Finnicisms in Latvian dialects in order to facilitate the identification of Finnicisms and their distribution areas (Aptauja 4). She also developed a number of new Finno-Ugric etymologies, such as the words *imma* (Rage 1975, 251), *kanika* (Rage 2003, 354–355), and words with the root *peks-* (Rage 1972, 211–218).

One of the most comprehensive historiographic reviews of the study of the Finno-Ugric languages in Latvia can be found in Silvija Raģe's extensive article „Borrowing of Baltic Finnish in Latvian, first etymologized by Jānis Endzelīns" (Raģe 1986, 20-21). This Silvija Raģe article on Finnicisms, first etymologized by J. Endzelīns, contains 162 entries – from *ait*! to *zolkams*.

Silvija Raģe also actively participated in the evaluation of contemporary Latvian literary language phenomena and in the maintenance of the language culture.

In addition to her extensive work in the collection of pronunciation vocabulary, she was involved in editing the first three volumes of the „Latvian Literary Dictionary" (LLVV 1–LLVV 3) and was a writer of entries from *izslīdēt* to *izspurt* (LLVV 3, 671–682). Silvija Raģe also participated in the publication of a series of instructions on spelling of foreign proper nouns in the Latvian literary language, preparing instructions on Estonian proper nouns (Instrukcija 1960) and Finnish proper nouns (Instrukcija 1963). Silvija Raģe, together with other authors, also contributed a lot of work to the „Latvian Spelling Dictionary" (Ceplītis et al.) first published in 1995.

She has written on issues of language culture and language practice in the collection „Issues of Latvian Language Culture" and in various press publications. In regional newspapers, Silvija Raģe has regularly called for linguistic support by collecting colloquial materials and making them available to linguists. Silvija Raģe was also a contributor to the „Latvian SSR Small Encyclopedia" (LME I–III).

Doctoral dissertations of Elga Kagaine, Brigita Bušmane, and Dzintra Paegle are under the supervision of Silvija Raģe.

Agita KAZAKEVIČA (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

DIVDABIS UN PALĪGTEIKUMS JEB PLAŠĀKAS KONSTRUKCIJAS AR DIVDABI MŪSDIENU TEKSTOS

PARTICIPLE AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSE OR EXTENDED DETACHED PARTICIPLE CONSTRUCTIONS IN CONTEMPORARY TEXTS

Summary

This study focuses on participle constructions with a subordinate clause or direct (indirect) speech; it starts with a brief literature and terminology review and proceeds with an analysis of examples found in contemporary Latvian.

Examples of constructions involving a participle and a subordinate clause or direct (indirect) speech can be grouped according to the morphological features of participles – e.g., constructions with the declinable past active participle, the semi-declinable participle, the indeclinable participle with *-ot, -oties* and, finally, the declinable past passive participle with *-ts, -ta*. Another possible classification is structural – utterances involving a subordinate clause modifying a participle, and utterances containing direct (indirect) speech.

The author has previously written on the predominance of the indeclinable participle with *-ot* (*-ies*) in contemporary texts (see Kazakeviča 2017, 65, 66). This predominance, however, is not observed in constructions with a participle and a subordinate clause or direct (indirect) speech where the semi-declinable participle is more common. Likewise, the examples illustrating the construction "participle + subordinate clause or direct speech" in theoretical literature, more often than not, feature the semi-declinable participle.

It can be concluded that the treatment of constructions of the type "participle (participle clause) + subordinate clause or direct (indirect) speech" in Latvian linguistics is somewhat fragmentary. Nonetheless, Maigone Beitiņa's book "Mūsdienu latviešu literārās valodas sintakse" and "Latviešu valodas gramatika" provide an answer to the important question of

whether sentences containing a participle modified by a subordinate clause should be considered simple or complex.

Different multi-word terms (containing up to six words) have been used in the literature to refer to participles modified by a subordinate clause or direct speech. In the author's opinion, **a participle with a subordinate clause or direct (indirect) speech** would be a convenient term, as it explicitly names the essential components, as opposed, e.g., to the term "plašākas savrupinātas grupas ar divdabi pamatā (centrā)" (extended detached groups with a participle at the centre).

Iveta KOPANKINA (Liepājas Universitāte)

VADĪBZINĀTNES JOMAS ZINĀTNISKO TEKSTU IEVADDAĻU MAKROSTRUKTŪRAS UN MIKROSTRUKTŪRAS SĀKOTNĒJĀS IZPĒTES REZULTĀTI

RESULTS OF THE PILOT STUDY OF MACRO- AND MICROSTRUCTURES IN THE INTRODUCTORY PARTS OF SCIENTIFIC TEXTS IN MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

Summary:

The texts of the summaries of doctoral theses are secondary multilingual scientific texts promoting the internationalization of the research carried out in Latvia; therefore, the linguistic quality of these texts is important. The research design was determined by the need for further study of the scientific texts in the Latvian language. In order to identify the situation and problems, it was necessary to carry out a pilot study. In the study, summaries of the doctoral theses in management science in Latvian and English developed in the Latvian higher education institutions were selected randomly for the period from 2012 to 2018. The macro- and microstructure of the above-mentioned texts were analysed. While studying the macrostructure, the following aspects constituted the main focus: whether the aim of the scientific work, the tasks, the object, the subject, the hypothesis(-es), the research question(s), etc. were mentioned in the introduction, as well as the theses (if any) to be defended. The microanalysis, in turn, focused on whether the style of scientific writing was consistently observed, as well as on the use of active and passive voice, the use of personal pronouns, and the most frequently used lexemes. Contrastive text analysis in English and Latvian was performed. The following conclusions were drawn for further research in the field:

1.	The structure of the texts is not completely uniform, which indicates that there are differences in the requirements of the higher education institutions and the perception of the doctoral students with respect to the structure of the introductory parts in the summaries of doctoral theses in management science.

2.	In the examined texts in Latvian, researchers have not referred to themselves, using the personal pronoun "*I*". However, the use of the pronoun has been detected in the English texts. The passive voice is used more frequently in the Latvian texts. The main differences detected in the texts in English and Latvian concern the use of wording with respect to the aim, goal or purpose of the research, which in Latvian is expressed with one word "mērķis".

In order to improve the quality of the summaries of the doctoral theses in management science and to eliminate the existing gap in the study of these texts, an in-depth study of the

macrostructure and microstructure of these texts should be carried out in the future, exploring *inter alia* the texts in which Latvian is the target language.

Justīne KUZŅECOVA (Ventspils Augstskola)

LEKSĒMAS *KRĀPT, KRĀPNIEKS* UN TO SINONĪMI LATVIEŠU TAUTASDZIESMĀS

LEXEMES *KRĀPT* 'TO CHEAT', *KRĀPNIEKS* 'CHEATER' AND THEIR SYNONYMS IN LATVIAN FOLKSONGS

Atslēgvārdi: krāpt, krāpnieks, krāpšana, latviešu folklora, tematiskā leksika, aizguvumi.
Keywords: to cheat, cheater, Latvian folklore, thematic vocabulary, loanwords.

Summary

Latvian folklore is an important national heritage of the past that can also be used to study the lexicon development of the Latvian oral tradition. The present paper studies the use of words *krāpt* (to cheat), *krāpnieks* (cheater) and their synonyms in Latvian folk songs in order to establish how folklore reflects the development of the relevant thematic vocabulary. The aim of the paper is to establish the lexical and semantic field of words *krāpt* and *krāpnieks*, the lexical synonymy within this thematic field, to provide and analyse the examples of their usage, and to compare the folklore data with the dictionaries of the relevant period and modern dictionaries.

The analysis confirms that Latvian folklore reflects a comparatively wide synonymy of the words in question both of Latvian and of foreign, mostly German origin, for example, *valšķis* and *šķelmis*. Furthermore, some of the initial word meanings, for example, *piekrāpt* and *pievilt* ('to propose a romantic relationship') are not attested in modern Latvian. However, most of the initial meanings of the words recorded in Latvian folklore have not changed.

Sintija ĶAUĶĪTE (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

ABREVIATŪRAS PUBLICISTIKĀ UN INTERNETA PORTĀLOS

ABBREVIATIONS IN MASS MEDIA TEXTS AND INTERNET PORTALS

Atslēgvārdi: lielais burts, abreviatūra, publicistika, internets, leksikalizēšanās.
Keywords: capital letter, abbreviation, mass media, internet, lexicalization.

Summary

Nowadays, the proportion of reductions is increasing in several text genres. One kind of reductions is an abbreviation. Abbreviations are used in scientific texts, mass media, fiction, and elsewhere. It is important to clarify what, how, and why to reduce, what influence it has on text-formation and perception of the text.

Printed and written Roman alphabet letters are used in Latvian capitals and minuscules.

Capitals in Latvian are used both in syntactic and stylistic function and in lexico-semantic (proper nouns and abbreviations) function. Capitals are used in different language varieties, in mass media (magazines, newspapers) and also internet portals. The aim of this paper is to analyse the usage of capital letters in loan and national abbreviations, general and dedicated abbreviations, nonce use of sound abbreviations. The author also looked into the process of lexicalization of abbreviations in internet portals.

During the research, 17 mass media texts – 8 magazines, 1 newspaper, and 8 internet portals – have been studied. A large part of empirical material consists of edited sources – magazines and newspapers. The author paid attention to the use of abbreviations in the articles and titles of articles in mass-media texts. Unedited, anonymous commentaries and titles of articles on the internet portals are also used. Commentaries of internet portals are an inter-genre between mass media and colloquial speech. Approximately 300 syntactic constructions were excerpted, and a part of them (written in bold) is analysed in this paper. Transcript of the abbreviation put into brackets is given at the end of the reference of every example. A part of the abbreviations is included in Andrejs Bankavs' "Dictionary of Abbreviations in Latvian" (*Latviešu valodas saīsinājumu vārdnīca*), another part – in other sources. The descriptive method is used. At the end of the paper, the main conclusions are given.

Kristīne LEVĀNE-PETROVA (LU Matemātikas un informātikas institūts)

CIEŠAMĀS KĀRTAS TAGADNES DIVDABJU FUNKCIONĀLĀ DAUDZNOZĪMĪBA

THE PRESENT PASSIVE PARTICIPLE AND ITS DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS IN LATVIAN

Summary

Although, there is a present passive participle in Latvian; according to Latvian grammar descriptions, these participles together with the auxiliary būt 'to be' does not constitute the paradigm of the passive voice in Latvian (Kalnača 2013, 504–505; Nau 1998, 37; Nītiņa 2001, 100).

In Latvian these constructions with the present passive participle used in the predicate convey a modal meaning, either of possibility or necessity. Indicating the possibility, probability, or impossibility the present passive participles may have the passive meaning. (Endzelīns, Mīlenbahs 1993, 126; Holvoet & Nau, 2015, 8; Kalme, Smiltniece 2001, 270; MLLVG I 1959, 645; Nītiņa 2013, 57; Paegle 2003, 146)

This paper analyses the present passive participle as a predicate and its different functions and meanings in the Balanced Corpus of Modern Latvian (LVK2018 (beta)) and the Lithuanian-Latvian-Lithuanian Parallel Corpus (LiLa) (contrastive part of the research).

The corpora data show that the present passive participle as a predicate has been broadly used in the different genres of texts. Depending on the context it conveys the meaning of possibility or necessity. The analysis also shows that the sentences with the present passive participle used as the predicate with the meaning of possibility are transformable to the sentences with the modal verb *varēt* in the predicate, but the same constructions with the meaning of necessity are transformable to the sentences in the debitive mood.

Liene MARKUS-NARVILA (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

Ā-CELMA VERBU VIENSKAITĻA UN DAUDZSKAITĻA 2. PERSONAS REFLEKSĪVĀS FORMAS GALOTNE: LVDA MATERIĀLI[3]

DIE ENDUNG DER REFLEXIVFORM DES VERBES MIT *Ā*-STAMM IN DER 2. PERSON SINGULAR UND PLURAL: DAS MATERIAL DES LVDA

Atslēgvārdi: *ā*-celmu verbi, refleksīvā forma, izloksne, 2. persona.

Schlüsselwörter: dieas Verben des *ā*-Stammes, die Reflexivform, die Mundart, die zweite Person.

Zusammenfassung

Der Hauptbestandteil des Artikels sind die Antworten auf die im Programm „Der Atlas der lettischen Dialekte" (LVDA) gestellten Fragen Nr. 248 und Nr. 251, die sich mit den Endungen der Verben des ā-Stammes in der 2. Person Singular und Plural in den lettischen Mundarten befassen.

Im Allgemeinen stimmt der Gebrauch der Endung der Verben mit *ā*-Stamm in der 2. Person Singular und Plural mit der lettischen Hochsprache überein: in der 2. Person Singular ist die Endung -*ies*, in der 2. Person Plural – die Endung -*ties* weit verbreitet. Ähnlich ist auch deren Verbreitungsareal: Diese Formen werden in den meisten lettischen Mundarten benutzt – hauptsächlich im mittellettischen Dialekt, auch in Teilen der selonischen Mundarten von Zentral-Livland und Semgallen. Die Endung in der 2. Person Plural findet man auch in einzelnen letgallischen Mundarten des hochlettischen Dialekts.

Im hochlettischen Dialekt kommen hauptsächlich die phonetischen Varianten der Endungen -*ies* und -*ties* vor: die Endungen -*īs* und -*tīs*.

Die Formen der 3. Person dominieren oft im livischen Dialekt des Lettischen in den Mundarten von Kurland und Zentral-Livland, auch die Formen in der 2. Person Singular und Plural passen sich in der Endung der 3. Person an: z. B. *tu klausas*, *klausās*, *klauses*, *klaus□s*; *jūs klausas*, *klausās*, *klaus□s* usw.

In der Zukunft wäre es sinnvoll weitere vertiefende sprachwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen der Verbformen vorzunehmen, um die Entwicklung und Veränderungen der Formen der Verben mit dem *ā*-Stamm festzustellen. Diese Forschungen könnten nicht nur die aktuelle Situation des Gebrauchs der Verben mit dem *ā*-Stamm darlegen, sondern auch den Gebrauch anderer Verbstämme und Verbformen belegen.

Rafael MARTIN CALVO (Ventspils University of Applied Sciences)

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY
OF AFFIXED EVALUATIVE FORMS IN SPANISH AND LATVIAN

AFIKSĒTO EVALUATĪVO ATVASINĀJUMU MORFOLOĢISKA TIPOLOĢIJA SPĀŅU UN LATVIEŠU VALODĀ

Kopsavilkums

Dabiskā valodā vērtējumizteikšana var tikt kodēta četros galvenajos līmeņos − leksiskajā, sintaktiskajā, fonētiskajā un morfoloģiskajā. Pavols Štekauers (*Pavol Štekauer*) evaluatīvās vārddarināšanas (EV) jomā ir izveidojis paņēmienu tipoloģiju evaluatīvo atvasinājumu (EVAL) derivācijai (Štekauer 2015). Kā liecina starpvalodu pētījumi, afiksācija ir visizplatītākā un produktīvākā no minētajām procedūrām. Šajā rakstā aplūkoti un kataloģizēti dažādi afiksi, kā tos aprakstījis un klasificējis Deivids Beks (*David Beck*) (Beck 2017), kas iesaistīti EVAL veidošanā spāņu un latviešu valodā. Veicot šo uzdevumu, pētījuma mērķis ir parādīt, ka, lai gan atsevišķi EVAL var atšķirties pēc semantiskā-pragmatiskā satura, tie visi atbilst iepriekš aprakstītajām morfoloģiskajām un semantiskajām iezīmēm (Martin Calvo 2019a). Analizējot un salīdzinot šajās valodās atrastos afiksētos EVAL, ir iespējams nākt pie dažām būtiskām atziņām. Pirmkārt, analīze norāda, ka gan spāņu, gan latviešu valodas EV sistēmas ir labāk saprotamas un raksturojamas kā nepārtrauktība (nevis kā atsevišķas un noslēgtas grupas), kur afiksi ir daudzpusīgi gan no semantiskā, gan pragmatiskā viedokļa. Šāda pieeja apliecina morfoloģiskās saiknes starp dažādiem EVAL un atvasināšanas procedūru kombinējošo raksturu. Otrkārt, tā rada iespēju uzskatīt par EVAL dažas leksiskās vienības, kurām līdz šim nav tikusi pievērsta pietiekama uzmanība, kā piemēram, dažu deverbālu darbības vārdu gadījumā, kuros leksiskais aspekts, ekspresivitāte un subjektīvais novērtējums šķiet cieši saistīti. Treškārt, tiek konstatēts, ka daži no aplūkotajiem EVAL (it īpaši deverbālie darbības vārdi) izsaka tādas nozīmes kā līdzdalība, intensitāte vai uztvertā nodoma izteikšana. Visbeidzot, var secināt, ka, lai kategorizētu dažas no apspriestajām leksiskajām vienībām kā EVAL, būtu nepieciešama papildu analīze. Tomēr šķiet, ka ir pietiekami daudz pierādījumu, kas norāda, ka, kā jau iepriekš ierosinājusi Andra Kalnača (Kalnača 2015), EV joma Latvijā nav saistīta tikai ar deminutīvu izmantošanu.

Bronius MASKULIŪNAS (Šiaulių universitetas)

SENŲJŲ LIETUVIŠKŲ TEKSTŲ LEKSIKOS SEMANTIKA : *LIEŽUVIS* IR *KALBA*

THE VOCABULARY OF OLD LITHUANIAN TEXTS: THE NOUNS *liežuvis* 'TONGUE' AND *kalba* 'LANGUAGE'

Pagrindiniai žodžiai: senieji raštai, žodynas, leksikos kitimas, semantikos raida.

Keywords: old writings, vocabulary, lexicon change, semantics development.

Summary

As the language develops and "lives", its system evolves, and structural changes happen. Comparing the Lithuanian language at the beginning of the Lithuanian writing, the 16th century, and at present, it can be seen that the lexicon is one of the linguistic layers that has changed the most throughout the four centuries. Firstly, it should be remembered that the majority of Lithuanian writings of the oldest period were translations from other languages, so it is natural that when translating into the Lithuanian language, texts contained many loanwords, often without even trying to find suitable equivalents or often there was none of it. Secondly, because the semantic field of those texts was rather limited, the majority were of religious nature, the vocabulary used in those writings was limited as well. With the gradual emergence of more original, secular texts, there has been a change in the lexicon, so more and more Lithuanian words have been used instead of loanwords.

Another reason for the lexical change is the development of semantics of words. There are a number of words whose individual meanings, actively used in old writings, later became obsolete, turned into semantic archaisms, and appeared to be in the passive dictionary.

This is exactly what happened to the word *tongue*. In old writings, it is much more often used besides its main current meaning 'organ of taste' but with the meaning 'language' that is only the sixth meaning in the *Dictionary of Lithuanian Language*.

The *Dictionary of the Current Lithuanian Language* does not provide this meaning of *tongue* at all as it is not recorded in the current usage.

The article discusses the usage of the noun *tongue* in the ancient monuments of Lithuanian writings, analyses its semantics, the hierarchy of meanings, and distribution. Old Lithuanian writings of Martynas Mažvydas, Jonas Bretkūnas, Mikalojus Daukša, and others are used for the analysis.

Ieva OZOLA (Liepājas Universitāte)

LEJASKURZEMES IZLOKŠŅU APRAKSTOS NEMINĒTIE: DAĻĒJI LOKĀMIE DIVDABJI⁴

DIE IN DEN BESCHREIBUNGEN DER NIEDERKURLÄNDISCHE MUNDARTEN NICHT ERWÄHNTEN, TEILWEISE DEKLINIERBAREN PARTIZIPIEN

Atslēgvārdi: Lejaskurzemes izloksnes, daļēji lokāmais divdabis, sekundāri predikatīvs komponents, apstāklis.

Schlüsselwörter: niederkurländische Mundarten, teilweise deklinierbares Partizip, sekundär prädikative Komponente, Adverbialbestimmung.

Zusammenfassung

Die Formen der teilweise deklinierbaren Partizipien wurde in den niederkurländischen Mundarten nicht besonders hervorgehoben, weil sie der Kategorie „entspricht der Standardverwendung" zuzuordnen sind. Die am meisten authentischen, nicht redigierten Texte der niederkurländischen Mundart wurden im 20. Jahrhundert in Nīca gesammelt, die im ersten Band des Wörterbuchs der Mundart von Nīca 2017 veröffentlicht wurden. Sie eignen sich zur Erforschung der Morphologie und Syntax. Für die vorliegende Untersuchung wurden die teilweise deklinierbaren Partizipien aus dem Wörterbuch der Mundart von Nīca exzerpiert, die markierten Formen wurden im elektronischen Text entsprechend der Suchaufgabe, die Formen mit dem Suffix *-dam-* zu finden, markiert. Die meisten teilweise deklinierbaren Partizipien wurden einmal oder einige Male gefunden, einige wiederholen sich öfter, z. B. *dziedādams, iedams, skriedams, stāvēdams.*

Genauso wie in der Schriftsprache charakterisiert das teilweise deklinierbare Partizip als sekundär prädikative Komponente die durch das finite Verb ausgedrückten Handlungsumstände, z. B. die Art (*maⁿka dⁿg sprⁿgâdama*), die Ursache (*tⁿkuļi badîdamiês citreîz viêns uõtru nuõbadija*), die Absicht (*vⁿcâ Maîga staîgâja izuõšņâdama*). Eine bedeutende Gruppe dieser finiten Verben bilden in diesen Konstruktionen die Richtungsverben (*vãrna aîsskrêja, spârnus plⁿzdinâdama*) und die lautmalerischen Verben (*apîņi čakst rûgdami*). Für die Mundart von Nīca sind genauso wie die Schriftsprache Konstruktionen typisch, in denen das finite Verb und das teilweise deklinierbare Partizip Verben desselben Stamms sind. Solche Konstruktionen drücken eine höhere Intensität der Handlung aus, z. B. (*bⁿru uz·bⁿrdama*).

Die Forschungsaufnahmen aus dem 21. Jahrhundert belegen, dass die Konstruktionen mit den teilweise deklinierbaren Partizipien in Niederkurland vor allem in einem begrenzten Anwendungsraum vorkommen, meistens in den Texten der traditionellen Folklore, die in den Gruppen der Folklore und Ethnographie verwendet werden. In der Aneignung der älteren Folkloretexte wird auch die traditionelle Sprache, in der auch die Konstruktionen mit Partizipien vorkommen, erhalten. In der Alltagssprache ist dagegen die Verwendung der teilweise deklinierbaren Partizipien in Niederkurland nicht mehr aktiv, obwohl die im 21. Jahrhundert festgestellten Gebrauchsformen der typischen lettischen Sprache und der im 20. Jahrhundert in

der Mundart von Nīca vorkommenden Anwendung durchaus entsprechen. Hypothetisch kann man davon ausgehen, dass eine irreguläre, seltene Verwendung der teilweise deklinierbaren Partizipien nicht nur in Niederkurland, sondern auch in anderen Dialekten vorzufinden ist.

Sanda RAPA (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

VIETVĀRDA MŪŽS

CURRICULUM VITAE OF PLACE NAME

Summary
       Place names are considered to be one of the most rigid and firm category of lexis which usually remains unchanged in the linguistic and historical changes. However, like all lexical categories, place names have their *curriculum vitae* with all stages of life: birth, grammatical and semantic changes (grammaticalization/toponymization), and disappearing.
       Latvian place names use to come into being at least in six typological groups: associative (or metonymic), descriptive, narrative, symbolic, transonymic (eponymic) or mistaken place names. Associative place names characterize object's flora, fauna, geology, and belonging. Descriptive place names describe object's external appearance or number. Narrative place names are given to commemorate historical or mythical event. Symbolic place names are figurative descriptions of place. Transonymic place names are derived from other proper names. Mistaken place names have incurred through folk etymology or misunderstood spelling or perception. The example of Dviete parish place names shows that there are 53 % accociative place names, 30 % descriptive place names, 7 % symbolic, 7 % narrative, 2 % transonymic, 1 % mistaken place names. Since the associative place name group is the largest one, it proves that the main mechanism in Latvian toponymy is metonymy.
       Changes of place names occur mainly due to morphosyntactical processes – lexemes are shortened, modified or lost according to the grammatical regularities, but there are also semantic changes due to extralinguistic changes of the object, metonymy, and desemanticization.
       Microtoponyms (names of meadows, forests, stones, fields, pits, etc.) are the most fragile part of toponymy. The comparison of the data of the first academic expeditions in Latvia at the beginning of 20th century with further collections in the 1950s and nowadays shows that the full set of microtoponyms can completely change in fifty years. Only some oikonyms, hydronyms, names of largest forests, hills and valleys remain unchanged.

Anitra ROZE (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

JAUNVĀRDU ATLASES KRITĒRIJI
„MŪSDIENU LATVIEŠU VALODAS VĀRDNĪCĀ"

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING NEOLOGISMS TO INCLUDE IN THE "MODERN LATVIAN DICTIONARY"

Summary

The linguistic literature never ceases to ask the following question – what can be considered a neologism? The linguistic research of neologisms has two main objectives: 1) to supplement the existing vocabulary and dictionaries with new words, and 2) to analyze and describe neologisms according to their part of speech, word-building patterns, source languages, etc. (Janssen). The aim of the present research is to highlight some theoretical and practical issues related to the selection of neologisms to be included in the "Modern Latvian Dictionary" (Mūsdienu latviešu valodas vārdnīca; MLVV).

While in such digital dictionaries as "Merriam-Webster Dictionary" and "Oxford English Dictionary" the main criterion for including a neologism is a sufficient number of usage instances in a sufficiently wide range of publications (see Creese 2017: 72–74), MLVV until now has only partly relied on this criterion, as its compilers have been selectively focusing either on the areas more familiar to them personally, or on the areas where they expected the potentially largest inflow of neologisms. This practice ought to be avoided in the future, concentrating on systematically chosen sources instead.

The quality of the source texts also plays an important role in helping not only to detect the scope of usage but also to define the meaning of a neologism. In order to avoid registering occasional or even erroneous usages, only words that have been fixed in at least three different contexts and three different sources are then included in the file.

In online resources, particularly those related to specific interest groups, we can find a number of neologisms known only to a restricted number of users with specific interests, background, etc. The frequency of usage might serve as a criterion for selection in the case of these lexical groups, too.

A large number of neologisms can be found in low-quality texts, and it is stylistically marked. Even though some of the MLVV entries are already classified as colloquial, non-standard colloquial or slang (e.g. **ments** *v. lietv. sar. nelit.* 'policists'), the amount of stylistically marked vocabulary in this dictionary is restricted. It is planned to continue this practice, although stylistically marked neologisms should not be avoided totally. Each of such words should be supplemented with clear indications about its status.

Last but not least – it must be kept in mind that the main purpose of MLVV is to reflect the actual diversity of language as fully as possible, at the same time helping the language users to decide which synonyms or spelling versions are preferable.

Anna STAFECKA (Latvijas Universitātes Latviešu valodas institūts)

DAŽAS VERBA FORMU PARALĒLES LATGALĒ UN LEJASKURZEMĒ[5]

SOME PARALLEL VERB FORMS IN LATGALE AND LOWER KURZEME

Atslēgvārdi: dialektoloģija, ģeolingvistika, dialektālā morfoloģija, darbības vārds.

Keywords: dialectology, geolinguistics, dialectal morphology, verb.

Summary

This article discusses some parallel dialectal features in the Latgalian sub-dialects of the High Latvian dialect and the Curonian sub-dialects of the Middle dialect. Three of these features are analysed in more detail:

1. the forms of reflexive verbs derived with prefixes;
2. the 2nd person plural forms in the conditional mood;
3. the future tense forms of verbs with roots ending in *d, t, s, z.*

1. In some parts of Northern and Southern Kurzeme, as well as in a large area in Eastern Latvia, the verbs derived with prefixes, negated verbs and verbal nouns have preserved archaic reflexive forms with a reflexive infix, as in *sasatikt, apsavilkt.*

It is believed that the oldest form of the reflexive morpheme is *-si-*, which is identic with Lith. **-si- < *sie* < PIE **sei.* In the gathered sub-dialectal data, however, *-si-* is registered only occasionally, mostly in Lower Kurzeme. Meanwhile, this reflexive morpheme is frequently found in the oldest sources of written Latgalian – in texts by foreign (Lithuanian and Polish) authors.

The usage of *-sa-/-za-* in Latvian sub-dialects shows various clear-cut borders:

• only *-sa-* after vowels and voiceless consonants and *-za-* after prefixes with **z** – *sasatikt, apsavilkt,*

• *-sa-* only after prefixes with a voiceless consonant, *-za-* after other prefixes – *sazatikt, apsavilkt,*

• only *-za-* (after prefixes with a voiced consonant as well) – *sazatikt, abzavilkt,*

• omission of the vowel in the reflexive morpheme is typical of some northern and south-western sub-dialects of Kurzeme. This variant is also registered in the north-eastern sub-dialects of Vidzeme around Alūksne and Gulbene (e.g., *pìsciêlâs, nazgribîs),* as well as in some Selonian sub-dialects of Vidzeme.

2. Unlike the 1st person plural forms of the conditional mood, the forms of the 2nd person plural have preserved relatively little features differing from Standard Latvian.

Some sub-dialects have preserved conditional forms with *-m-*. In the oldest sources of written Latgalian, besides the forms with *-m-* one can also find the 2nd person plural forms with *-b-*, such as *celtubet.* The forms with *-m-* and the ending *-et* (*jūs runātumet*) have the largest area of distribution. Other variants of the 2nd person plural forms of the conditional mood have also been registered: *-tum (runâtu□), -tim (runātim), -tam (runātam), -tat (runātat), -tut (runâtut), -ūt (dziêvātūt), -uot (runâtuôt).*

This mixture of forms might testify either about the instability of their usage in sub-

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dialects or about their tendency to disappear.

     3. Some sub-dialects have preserved ancient future tense forms without the insertion of *ī* and with a double *s* or *š* (*vešš̌u, nešš̌u, sišš̌u, vessi, nessi, sissi*). The future forms without -*ī*- are observed in large areas of the High Latvian dialect and the Livonian sub-dialects of Kurzeme. The sources show that such forms have also existed in Rucava, Bārta, Alsunga, Kabile, and Skrunda.

     The parallels of the ancient dialectal features of isolated areas might be an important source of research in the Baltic ethnic history, including the ethnogenesis of the Baltic tribes.

Daiga STRAUPENIECE (Liepājas Universitāte)

LINGVISTISKĀS ĪPATNĪBAS BŪTIŅĢES UN SVENTĀJAS TEICĒJAS XX GADSIMTA 60. GADU VĒSTULĒS

LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN THE 20ST CENTURY 1960s LETTERS OF BUTINGE AND SVENTAJA INFORMANTIN

Summary

     The article is based on the letters from Margrieta Balčus (*Margrieta Balčienė*; 1919–2008), written in Šventoji in 1961–1962. The letters are an interesting subject, because, since the 1930s, the majority of the Latvians living in the Lithuanian border zone obtained the education in Lithuanian.

     The letters of the 1960s are the oldest written language statements found so far and reveal several typical phonetic, morphological, and lexical features of the Šventoji subdialect. All the linguistic phenomena identified in the letters have been maintained in the modern Latvian language of Būtingė and Šventoji. However, the letters do not reflect all the features of the subdialect, which are recorded in the expedition materials at the beginning of the 21st century, such as *avā*-stems of verbs, reflexive verbs with a prefix, -*sa*-, -*si*-, -*s*-, a number of old forms of substantive, the indeclinable possessive pronouns *mana, tava, sava*, etc.

     The letters are an important source to complement the Latvian language database of Būtingė and Šventoji subdialect and explain the origins and dynamics of individual language processes, such as lithuanisation.

Agris **Timuška** (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

DAŽI DIALEKTĀLI GRAUDKOPĪBAS TERMINI: ĢEOLINGVISTISKS PĀRSKATS[6]

SOME DIALECTAL GRAIN FARMING TERMS: A GEOLINGUISTIC SURVEY[7]

Summary

The article deals with the semantic motivation of names denoting rye (*Secale*), basing on the material recorded in subdialects of European languages as answers to the questionnaire of the *Atlas Linguarum Europae* and included in a manuscript, which shall be published in the next volume.

In general, 12 motivational groups of names have been established, most important of them being: 1) names basing on IE. *rugh□o-*, cf. Engl. *rye*, Gm. *Roggen*, Latv. *rudzi*, Lith. *rugiaĩ*, Russ. *rož′* etc.; 2) forms derived from Latin SĒGĂLE, cf. Fr. *seigle*, It. *segala*, Gr. *sikali*;
3) 'names for other cereals', cf. Engl. *wheat, barley, oats*, Rmy. *giv*; 4) 'cereals', cf. Fr. *blé*, It. *biada*, Russ. *žito*, Ing. *sos*; 5) 'corn; grain', cf. Engl. *corn*, Gm. *Korn*, Du. *koren*, Fr. *grain*;
6) 'bread', cf. Sp., Galic. *pan*, Russ. *xleb*; 7) 'season for sowing rye', cf. Cr. *zimica*, Gr. *martáki.*

Having examined the attested forms regarding their origin and semantics, the author concludes that the names to denote rye are not rich in variants in the Baltic languages. On the contrary, the semantic motivation of these names is quite variable in other European languages relating them with designations of cereals or bread, or names for other cereals or generalized concepts. The names denoting rye scarcely appear in Latvian phraseology, they are rather frequently represented in Lithuanian phraseology. Very many place-names derived from the name of rye are attested in Latvian toponymy but only a few of them – in Lithuanian toponymy. Both Baltic languages know several anthroponyms of predominantly Baltic, Slavic or German origin, based on the names of rye.

Thus, the examined linguistic material may give valuable evidence about an element of the traditional farming culture, namely, the cultivation of cereals.

Anta TRUMPA (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

DAŽI ĪPATNĒJI NEGATĪVU ĪPAŠĪBU APZĪMĒJUMI JAUNĀS DERĪBAS LATVIEŠU TULKOJUMĀ (1685)

SOME SPECIFIC DENOTATIONS OF NEGATIVE QUALITIES IN THE 1685 LATVIAN TRANSLATION OF NEW TESTAMENT

Summary

The article analyzes the usage of three words (*blēdība, valšķība, pārgalvība),* which in the 17th century had a considerably more negative meaning than they do today, in Ernst Glück's Latvian translation of the New Testament. The aim of the article is to clarify whether these words have indeed undergone semantic changes or whether their specific usage in the late 17th-century translation demonstrates the translator's difficulties.

The research proved that the translation is accurate, and, as testified by the lexicographic sources and other texts of the 17th and also later centuries, the above-mentioned words were used in the everyday communication of the epoch with the same meanings as in the translation of the New Testament. In the case of the word *blēdība,* as it seems, Glück was influenced by Martin Luther's translation where several Ancient Greek words were rendered by the German word *Schalckheit* 'maliciousness, evil-mindedness'.

This brief research proves the fact that words with a negative connotation (in this case, the lexemes denoting bad qualities of the human character) are more likely to undergo semantic change than words with a positive or neutral connotation.

Many Latvian words which have not much changed their shape and area of usage since the late 17th century, nevertheless, have had slight semantic changes. (In some cases, the change has taken place some centuries ago, as with the word *blēdība*; in other cases, as recently as in the 20th century, such as *valšķība.*)

Edita VALIULIENĖ (Šiauliai University)

THE METAPHORIC USE OF THE ENGLISH *COOL* AND IT'S CULTURAL BACKGROUND

METAFORISKAIS *COOL* LIETOJUMS ANGĻU VALODĀ UN TĀ KULTŪRKONTEKSTS

Balstoties uz konceptuālās metaforas teoriju, rakstā tiek analizēts metaforiskais angļu valodas īpašības vārda *cool* lietojums un aplūkots tā kultūrkonteksts. Angļu valodas teksta korpusu (*The British National Corpus* un *The Global Web-based English Corpus*) dati liecina, ka ar analizējamo īpašības vārdu tiek izteiktas divu tipu metaforas. Pirmais tips atspoguļo

temperatūras metaforu sistēmiskumu – ar vēsuma metaforām izsaka pazīmes, kas ir pretējas karstuma vai siltuma metaforām. Kā vēsa angļu valodā tiek raksturota nesavaldīgumam un straujumam pretēju emociju vai to izpausmes neesamība (zema intensitāte), kas saprotama kā racionālums, atturīgums, savaldīgums, resp., pozitīvas iezīmes, kas tradicionāli tiek piedēvētas nacionālajam britu raksturam. Ar īpašības vārdu *cool* izsaka arī vienaldzību, nedraudzīgas attieksmes kā opozīciju siltiem, tuviem kontaktiem, ko metaforizē siltuma koncepts.

Lielākā metaforiskā *cool* lietojuma daļa (56 % un 88 % minētajos tekstu korpusos) – otrā tipa vēsuma metaforas – atspoguļo specifiskas *cool* nozīmes, kas nav raksturīgas citiem temperatūras īpašības vārdiem. Bieži sastopami dažādi savienojumi, kuros *cool* raksturo to, kas ir moderns, pievilcīgs, lielisks, runājot par cilvēkiem, viņu izskatu, uzvedību, izklaidēm u. tml. Citos metaforiskajos izteikumos *cool* nozīmē abstraktākas lietas – vispārīgu pozitīvu vērtējumu vai atbalstu, piekrišanu (viss, kas ir labi, ir *cool*). Atsevišķa lietojumgadījumu grupa ir savienojumi, kuros *cool* uzsver lielu naudas daudzumu.

Šī tipa *cool* lietojums atspoguļo nozīmīgu kultūrkonceptu, kas izveidojies angļvalodīgajā sabiedrībā, bet vispirms – amerikāniskajā kultūrā.

Pirmsākumi skatījumam un uzvedībai, ko raksturo ar īpašības vārdu *cool*, saistāmi ar afroamerikāņu kultūru, īpaši ar džeza pasauli, kurā *cool* nozīmēja savdabīgu emocionālu stāvokli kā zināmas norobežošanās un protesta formu. Vēlāk *cool* kļuva par vārdu, ar ko pusaudži pauda pretestību pieaugušajiem (ar savu izskatu, izklaidēm). Sabiedrībai kļūstot liberālākai, dumpīguma aspekts *cool* jēdzienā pamazām izzuda, un šodien vārds *cool* vispirms asociējas ar to, kas ir pievilcīgs, stilīgs, interesants. Tā kā šīs iezīmes visvairāk izpaužas lietu un priekšmetu ārienē, mūsdienu kontekstā ar anglisko *cool* izteiktais pievilcīguma jēdziens tiek saistīts ar materiālismu un patērētāju kultūras tendencēm.

Daira VĒVERE (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

PATSKAŅU UN DIVSKAŅU ZUDUMA UN AR TO SAISTĪTO FONĒTISKO PĀRVEIDOJUMU NOTURĪGUMS DZIĻAJĀS TĀMNIEKU IZLOKSNĒS

THE STABILITY OF THE LOSS OF MONOPHTHONGS AND DIPHTHONGS AND RELATED PHONETIC CHANGES IN THE DEEP TAMIAN SUBDIALECTS

Summary

This article aims to elucidate the stability of the loss of monophthongs and diphthongs in the deep Tamian (*tāmnieku*) subdialects of the Livonianized dialect. Language analysis is based on the speech materials gathered by interviewing the speakers of seven subdialects: *Pope, Ziras, Piltene, Zlēkas, Ance, Dundaga,* and *Ugāle* (2008–2017).

The loss of short vowels in final syllables, e.g., *mã* (< *māte*) 'mother', *meî* (< *meita*) 'daughter', *si* (< *silti*) 'warm', *ãt* (< *ātri*) 'quickly', is one of the most characteristic feature of the Livonianized dialect, but in the deep Tamian subdialects the loss of long vowels and diphthongs has also been observed in the roots and suffixes, e.g., *âbliš* (< *ābuoliņš*) 'clover', *bruõk̄st* (< *bruokaste*) 'breakfast', *dârt* (< *darīt*) 'to do', *ʒî t* (< *ʒīvuot*) 'to live', *pre<t s* (< *precēties*) 'to get married'.

The loss of the vocals has encouraged several phonetic changes, for instance, the lengthening of the vowel in the root, if vowel has been lost after a voiced consonant, e.g., *lâb* (< *labi*) 'well', *mêž* (< *meži*) 'forests'; the lengthening of the unvoiced consonant, if vowel has been lost after that unvoiced consonant, e.g., *puĩk̄* (< *puika*) 'boy', *nak* (< *nakte*) 'night'; the insertion of vowel *a*, or *e* for the elimination of syllabic liquids and nasals, e.g., *vtar* (< *vt* < *v▌tra*) 'storm', *ʒiêsam* (< *ʒiês* < *ʒiesma*) 'song', *dub* (< *dubļ̥* < *dubļi*) 'mud', *kniše* (< *kniš̄ļ̥* < *knišļi*) 'midges'. It is registered that in the subdialect of *Ance* the vowel *a* has been inserted between two consonants and consonant *l* has been redoubled, e.g., *saϭla* (< *salmi*) 'straw', *piska ϭla s* (< *pilskalns*) 'hill fort'.

After studying the dialectal data, it can be concluded that the loss of monophthongs and diphthongs is still a typical feature of the deep also been observed subdialects. However, the usage of this peculiarity has diminished. It is because young people started to avoid speaking a subdialect adapting themselves to their surroundings, and communicate with people from other regions. Although the speech of older generations has more archaic features than that of the younger speakers, the vernacular of the old generation gradually becomes standardized.

Vineta APSE (University of Latvia), **Monta FARNESTE** (University of Latvia)

PROBLEMS IN TERTIARY LEVEL ESSAYS

PROBLĒMAS AUGSTSKOLAS LĪMEŅA ESEJĀS

Kopsavilkums

Studiju kursi, kuros tiek attīstītas studentu rakstu valodas prasmes, var un var arī nebūt iekļauti augstskolu studiju programmās, bet šīs prasmes ir ļoti svarīgas jebkurā citā studiju kursā, ko studenti apgūst. Tāpēc pētniekus interesē, ar kādām pamatproblēmām studenti sastopas augstskolas līmenī. Viens no pētījumu nolūkiem ir noskaidrot, vai studiju programmās nepieciešams iekļaut studiju kursu „Angļu valoda akadēmiskiem mērķiem". Stīvena Evansa (*Stephen Evans*) un Kristofera Grīna (*Christopher Green*) pētījums Honkongā (Evans, Green 2007) parādīja, ka galvenās studentu problēmas bija saistītas ar akadēmisko mutisko valodu, konkrēti, ar gramatiku, tempu un izrunu, bet akadēmiskajā rakstu valodā galvenās problēmas rada stils, gramatika un kohēzija. Citi pētnieki ir meklējuši galvenās problēmas rakstu valodā (piemēram, Lamberg 1977; Ezza 2010; Graff 2002; Sultan 2013), kas rodas, pielāgojoties jauniem diskursiem, piemēram, „kā rakstīt akadēmiskās esejas" vai „mēģināšanas un kļūdīšanās" pieredze (Alder 2018). Šī raksta mērķis ir pētīt problēmas Latvijas augstskolas bakalaura programmas studentu esejās, kā arī noskaidrot studentu viedokli par problēmām. Izmantotās pētījuma metodes ir biežuma analīze un aptauja. Rakstā analizētas galvenās problēmas, kuras demonstrēja valodu un biznesa programmas pirmā kursa studenti, rakstot akadēmisku eseju angļu valodā akadēmiska rakstīšanas kursa sākumā. Aptaujā studentiem tika lūgts izteikt savu viedokli par problēmām, ar kurām viņi sastapās, rakstot esejas. Pētījuma rezultāti daļēji apstiprināja citās valstīs veikto pētījumu rezultātus – visvairāk bija gramatikas, interpunkcijas,

vārdu izvēles un teksta vienotības un sasaistes kļūdu, bet studenti aptaujā norādīja, ka viņiem vislielākās problēmas radot esejas domas attīstīšana un struktūras veidošana, kā arī rediģēšana, meklējot valodas kļūdas. Eseju analīze parādīja, ka visbiežāk atrodamās gramatikas kļūdas ir artikulu un lietvārdu daudzskaitļa formu lietošana un teikuma priekšmeta un izteicēja saskaņošana, kā arī pareizu vārdu formu izvēle, kamēr aptaujā studenti uzsvēra, ka darbības vārdu laiku lietojums, pareiza vārdu kārtība teikumā un interpunkcijas lietošana sagādā grūtības. Pētījuma rezultāti apstiprināja, ka studenti nav pietiekoši attīstījuši prasmi novērtēt savus rakstu darbus un ka studenti novērtētu atgriezenisko saiti no docētāja ne tikai par valodas lietojumu, bet arī par esejas struktūru. Pētījuma rezultāti arī ļauj autorēm secināt, ka akadēmiskās rakstīšanas kursu būtu lietderīgi iekļaut jebkuras bakalaura studiju programmas saturā, jo tas sniegtu studentiem vairāk praktizēšanās iespēju un samazinātu uztraukumu, kad jāiesniedz rakstu darbi arī citos studiju priekšmetos.

Ilze AUZIŅA, Kristīne LEVĀNE-PETROVA, Roberts DARĢIS
(LU Matemātikas un informātikas institūts)

LATVIEŠU VALODAS APGUVĒJU KĻŪDU ANALĪZE: PAREIZRAKSTĪBAS KĻŪDAS

ANALYSIS OF THE LATVIAN LANGUAGE LEARNER ERRORS: SPELLING ERRORS

Summary

This article presents the analysis of the Latvian Language Learner Corpus errors, paying particular attention to spelling errors. The Corpus contains 1496 texts of different lengths (146 706 tokens in general). The Corpus was created in several stages: 1) data digitization; 2) text correction; 3) automated NLP analysis; 4) original and corrected text alignment; 5) automatic error annotation and manual review.

The methodology for the error annotation was also created. The automated error annotation includes the following error types: spelling errors, punctuation errors, grammatical, syntactic, lexical errors, and incomprehensible text. The distribution of the error types is the following: spelling errors (37 %), punctuation errors (18 %), inflection errors (17 %), errors of combined type (for instance, lexical and spelling mistakes) (12 %), syntactical errors (8 %), lexical errors (4 %), and incomprehensible text (4 %).

According to the analyzed corpus data, the spelling errors are the most common error type; therefore, the article analyses the spelling errors by the subtypes, for instance, the spelling of diphthongs, omitted letters, capitalization, etc.

The spelling mistakes also reflect the ability of a learner to pronounce and listen to Latvian sounds and consonant clusters. There is also the influence of the mother tongue. The error analysis of the Corpus also shows the issues of the acquisition of Latvian and is the basis for the development of the teaching and methodological materials.

Agata BABINA (Liepājas Universitāte)

VERBA *BŪT* LIETOJUMS SPĀŅU UN LATVIEŠU VALODĀ LINGVODIDAKTISKIEM MĒRĶIEM

THE USE OF THE VERB *TO BE* IN SPANISH AND LATVIAN LANGUAGE FOR LINGUODIDACTIC PURPOSES

Summary

According to The Common European Framework of Reference for Language at A2 level, the language learner is able to understand individual sentences and commonly used expressions on the everyday topics (e.g. information about themselves and family, shopping, surroundings, job opportunities); is able to communicate in situations where there is a simple exchange of information on certain issues: is able express in simple words, to express the needs.(VA 2016, 29). Therefore, the student must acquire lexical and grammatical unites by which he or she could make this information, e.g., I am from Latvia (*Soy de Letonia*), I am 22 years old (*Tengo 22 años*), I am in Spain (*Estoy en España*), It is hot here (*Aquí hace calor*) etc.

The purpose of the article is to review the contrastive use of Spanish verbs *ser*, *estar*, *tener*, *haber*, *hacer* as equivalents of a Latvian verb *būt* and to show an example of the linguodidactic material for Spanish acquisition by use of flash fiction stories. Therefore the subject is seen from morphological, lexical and didactic perspectives. It analyses the presence of the above mentioned verbs in the Spanish as a foreign language manuals and inclusion in context of certain lexical sequences as well as the theory and examples of their use in grammar manuals according to such authors as Yolanda Carballera Cotillas, Maria Angeles Ruano Sastre, Francisca Castro, Pilar Ballesteros, Luis Aragonés and Ramón Palencia. The article also recalls the previous researches and Spanish language manual of Latvian Romanist Māra Rozenberga.

Furthermore the article refers to the definition and characteristics of flash fiction stories considering them as an authentic literature and textual material for didactic explorations in the Spanish language acquisition in the levels A1–A2 according to the *The Common European Framework of Reference for Language*.

The article concludes with the didactic sequence offering two exercises there the use of the verbs *ser*, *estar*, *tener*, hay is explored withing literary texts of prominent hispanic writers Jorge Luis Borges and Javier Tomeo.

Some of the conclusions drawn from the research reveal that in Latvian publications – both in dictionaries and manuals – the interpretation of the use of the verbs considered is insufficient, far poorer in volume than in Spanish editions of Spanish as a foreign language. The use of flash fiction stories in the linguistics that offers a variety of opportunities for acquiring different language skills and cultural knowledge: awareness of text (both in audio/video format and in writing), grammar practice, reading and written expression and learning writing styles, cultural awareness, and familiarity with different writers and their countries of origin.

Agita BALTGALVE (Latvijas Universitāte)

VĀRDS KĀ SIMBOLS ĶĪNIEŠU „PĀRMAIŅU GRĀMATĀ"

WORD AS A SYMBOL IN CHINESE "BOOK OF CHANGES"

Summary

This article about the Chinese oldest written monument "Book of Changes" focuses mainly on linguistic aspects, explaining selected phrases from the body of the text, names of hexagrams, and words of lines. The research is based on the text version and commentary by Van Bi 王弼 (226–249) from Wei Dynasty, classical "10 wings" (*Shi yi* 十翼) commentaries from the 1st millennium BC, works by scholars from Han, Tang, Song and Qing Dynasties (2nd century BC – 17th century), and translations by Western sinologists are taken into account as well.

The total volume of the "Book of Changes" amounts to 5016 Chinese characters (usually one Chinese character corresponds to one word). In this study, special attention is paid to the symbolism of the word ZHEN 貞 that appears in the text quite often – 111 times. The aim of the article is to depict the process of the semantic evolution of this character, to analyze various explanations of Chinese and Western researchers, and finally to offer a new interpretation from an unconventional perspective. At the beginning of the article, the semantic approach is applied to trace origins, meanings, and existing explanations of the word. In the second part, a creative deconstruction approach is used to analyze the entire text, revealing atypical meanings of the word within various schemes: 1) in the layer of hexagram succession chain and judgments, 2) in relationships of lines, 3) in problematic and inauspicious situations mentioned throughout the text.

For relevant concepts, there are Chinese characters and international *pinyin* transcription given in the brackets. Only a few key words (like *zhen, yin, yang*) that are very often repeated and used in the text body are transcribed in Latvian.

Karolina BUTKUVIENĖ (Šiauliai University)

IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION THROUGH LINGUISTIC MEANS:

CASE STUDIES OF YOUNG ADULT FICTION

ZUR BEDEUTUNG DER SPRACHMITTEL BEI DER IDENTITÄTSFINDUNG: UNTERSUCHUNG DER JUGENDLITERATUR

Keywords: adolescent language, identity construction, young adult, linguistic means, fiction.

Schlüsselwörter: Jugendsprache, Identitätsfindung, Teenager, Sprachmittel, Literatur.

Zusammenfassung

In der modernen wissenschaftlichen Forschung herrscht die Meinung, dass die Pubertät ständig erforscht wurde. Doch wurden die Teenager benachteiligt: Sie wurden nicht als Individuen und Zugehörige einer Subkultur mit bestimmten Eigenschaften, welche die Teenager von Erwachsenen und Kindern unterscheiden, betrachtet. Erst in der Mitte des 20. Jh. erlangte die Pubertät mehr Aufmerksamkeit: die Phase der Pubertät wurde als eine besondere Phase mit zahlreichen komplizierten physiologischen und psychologischen Veränderungen bezeichnet. In Bezug darauf, dass die Pubertät einen Übergang von der Kindheit zur Erwachsenenwelt darstellt, ist es von Bedeutung diese Lebensetappe näher zu bestimmen, denn die Pubertät zeichnet sich durch Identitätsfindung, Persönlichkeitsentwicklung und komplizierte Beziehungen zu den Eltern und Freunden aus. Um das persönliche „Ich" aufzubauen, bedienen sich die Teenager im Freundeskreis sehr häufig eines Verhaltensmodells. Zu den Besonderheiten des Teenagerverhaltens zählt unter anderem der Gebrauch bestimmter Sprachmittel.

Im Mittelpunkt des vorliegenden Beitrags stehen die wichtigsten Besonderheiten der Jugendsprache, die den Teenagern bei der Identitätssuche helfen und den sozialen Status des Sprechers offenbaren.

Zu den wichtigsten Besonderheiten der Jugendsprache zählen Slang, Tabuwörter, Diskursmarker, die so genannten allgemeinen Extender (engl. *general Extenders)*, Konnotationen und Umgangssprache. Die Untersuchung hat ergeben, dass in der Jugendsprache lexikalische Einheiten aus der Nonstandard-Sprache dominieren (560 Belege aus 781). Der Gebrauch der Normsprache verleiht der Sprache Emotionalität, kommt aber viel seltener vor (221 Belege).

Aina BŪDVYTYTĖ, Silvija PAPAURĖLYTĖ-KLOVIENĖ
(Šiaulių universitetas)

TĖVAS KAIP PASAULIO KATEGORIZACIJOS ATSKAITOS TAŠKAS LIETUVIŲ IR VOKIEČIŲ KALBŲ PASAULĖVAIZDŽIUOSE

THE FATHER AS A REFERENCE POINT OF THE WORLD CATEGORIZATION IN THE WORLDVIEWS OF THE LITHUANIAN AND GERMAN LANGUAGES

Summary

This article aims to reveal how behaviour inherent to father is perceived in the worldviews of the Lithuanian and German languages. The present research is based on the analysis of 200 examples of adverb *tėviškai*, and comparative construction *kaip tėvas*, collected from the Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language and the same number of their equivalents in German: *väterlich* and *wie ein Vater*. The examples of the German language were collected from corpora *ids.mannheim* and *LeipzigWortschatz*. The fragments of the worldviews of the Lithuanian and German languages related to the category *tėviškumas* (*fatherhood*) were neither compared nor described individually, therefore, the research presented in this article is new, it may provide information on a possible and universal nature of the fatherhood category and its specific characteristics that depend on the specificity of the worldview of language.

The research presented in this article is based on the cognitive linguistics approach to the world categorization: the focus is on the fatherhood category in the worldviews of the Lithuanian and German languages; the cases are analysed, when the activities inherent to non-verbal reality are described as performed in fatherhood manner, the essence of things and phenomena are described through the relationship with the fatherhood category.

The conclusion is drawn that in the worldviews of the Lithuanian and German languages, the words describing the speech are the most frequently related to the fatherhood category and not so frequent are the names of mimics and movement, the descriptions of behaviour. Only the German language texts contain examples related to the expression of character features. Therefore, it can be assumed that the content of the fatherhood category in both languages is related to the description of a person's linguistic activity or the activities that lack a clear result. In the worldviews of the Lithuanian and German languages, fatherhood is inseparable from paternity, subordinate relations, and search for closer ties. Subordinate relations can be related not only to the expression of positive emotions but also to verbal aggression.

It can be summarized that in the worldviews of compared languages, this fragment of reality is perceived in a similar way. As a difference may be mentioned the tendency to relate fatherhood to the issues of social nature in the worldview of the German language.

Agnese DUBOVA (Ventspils Augstskola)

SEKUNDĀRO ZINĀTNISKO TEKSTU ATLASE UN TO MAKROSTRUKTŪRAS IZPĒTE

WAHL DER SEKUNDÄREN WISSENSSCHAFTLICHEN TEXTE UND DEREN MAKROSTRUKTURELLE ERFORSCHUNG

Atslēgvārdi: zinātnes valoda, sekundārie teksti, tekstu makrostruktūra, latviešu valoda.

Schlüsselwörter: Wissenschaftssprache, sekundäre Texte, Makrostruktur der Texte, lettische Sprache.

Zusammenfassung

In der wissenschaftlichen Fachkommunikation sind sowohl primäre als auch sekundäre Texte unentbehrlich. Unter den primären wissenschaftlichen Texten werden hauptsächlich theoriebezogene und wissensermittelnde Originaltexte verstanden, die sekundären Texte hingegen erfüllen eine informierende Funktion. In den lettischen wissenschaftlichen Veröffentlichungen zeichnen sich die sekundären Texte in unterschiedlichen wissenschaftlichen Fachrichtungen und auch in ihren einzelnen Disziplinen durch uneinheitliche Benennungen, verschiedene Textbausteine sowie durch ihre sprachliche Realisierung aus.

Zur Untersuchung der Makro- und Mikrostruktur der lettischen sekundären Texte in der Wissenschaft wurde das Projekt „Sprache und Struktur der sekundären wissenschaftlichen Texte" im Zeitraum vom 20. Juni bis 31. Dezember 2018 an der Hochschule Ventspils durchgeführt. Die Zielsetzung des Projektes war die Untersuchung des strukturellen Aufbaus und der sprachlichen Realisierung von lettischen sekundären Texten aus diversen wissenschaftlichen Fachrichtungen. Der vorliegende Beitrag stellt die linguistische Untersuchung der Textbausteine wissenschaftlicher sekundärer Texte anhand der korpuslinguistischen Herangehensweise vor. Es wird dabei auf die Kriterien der Textauswahl, auf die Anlegung eines für die Projektzwecke angepassten Textkorpus, und auf die Kriterien der zu analysierenden strukturellen Elemente eingegangen. Abschließend werden die ersten Ergebnisse zu den angewandten Textbausteinen aus intra- und interdisziplinärer Perspektive präsentiert.

Andrejs GORBUNOVS (Ventspils Augstskola)

BĒRNU TIESĪBU VALODAS VĒSTURISKĀ ATTĪSTĪBA LATVIJAS TERITORIJĀ: BĒRNU TIESĪBU VALODAS SALĪDZINĀJUMS VIETĒJO CIVILLIKUMU KOPOJUMĀ UN CIVILLIKUMĀ

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS LANGUAGE IN LATVIA: COMPARISON OF CHILDREN'S RIGHT LANGUAGE IN LOCAL CIVIL CODE AND CIVIL LAW

Summary

The article compares the children's rights language used in two laws: Local Civil Code of Latvia published in 1928 and the Civil Law of Latvia in force in 2018. In the article four sub-paragraphs of the respective Laws are analysed: "Adoption", "Custody of Children", "Appointment of guardianship" and "Termination of guardianship". Local Civil Code version of 1928 is a translated version of "Свод местных узаконений губерний остзейских" published in 1864, and it served as a basis for the current version of the Civil Law of Latvia. The aim of the article is to discover changes, if any, between the Local Civil Code text and the Civil Law text to determine the main historic development tendencies of the children's rights language in 90 years, from 1928 to 2018.

The author compared a total of 9795 words in 277 articles in four subparagraphs of the two aforementioned laws. One of the tendencies discovered during the quantitative analysis by counting words has shown the decline in the volume of text in the 2018 version: the word count was lower in three out of four analysed sub-paragraphs (-1,7 %; -54,44 %; -42,01 %), while increasing only in one sub-paragraph (+67,67 %). The analysis also allowed to discover terminology changes, for example, differences in use of singular and plural forms, differences in term spelling, as well as differences in description of legal concepts.

The research has shown that the main tendency in the children's rights language of the law is the use of more concise, precise and unambiguous definitions, compared to the 1928 version, while several parts of Local Civil Code have not been included in the 2018 version altogether. However, it was also discovered that around 40 % of the analysed articles of law remain identical or nearly identical in both 1928 and 2018 versions, which shows an absence of changes in 90 years both in the legal field and the legal linguistics.

Ingars GUSĀNS (Rēzeknes Tehnoloģiju akadēmija)

MŪZIKAS KLUBA „MELNĀ PIEKTDIENA" AFIŠAS INTERVIETNĒ *WWW.FACEBOOK.COM*

MUSIC CLUB'S "MELNĀ PIEKTDIENA" POSTERS IN WWW.FACEBOOK.COM

Atslēgvārdi: afiša, mūzika, paralingvistika, internets, lingvistika.

Keywords: poster, music, paralinguistics, Internet, linguistics.

Summary

A poster is what attracts a potential visitor to an event or a concert. Small clubs are usually looking for as cheap advertising as possible, one of which is social networks. The aim of the research is to describe posters of the music club "Melnā Piektdiena" on the www.facebook.com website.

The posters are discussed from a linguistic and a paralinguistic perspective, analysing both the use of specific languages and the verbal and non-verbal means as carriers of additional information.

In the terms of this research 51 posters were viewed. In the background of the poster, there is often a picture of a band that directly presents the expected progress of the event. The name of the main participants' band of the event is usually written in larger letters, plus there is a successful contrast between dark background and light letters. Mainly capital letters are used in the posters. The posters are mostly multilingual, because band names are usually written in English or Russian, while additional information is given in Latvian, thus bilingualism or trilingualism is unavoidable.

Only a one third of all posters contain complete information on *which*, *where*, *when* and *how*. Typically, information is below the picture. Most posters, arranged horizontally and providing only minimum information on the main band and the date of the event, can be considered as banners, designed to draw attention, leaving to the recipient whether to read further information or not.

Anita HELVIGA (Liepājas Universitāte)

VĀRDA *EPISKS* NOZĪMES TRANSFORMĀCIJA MŪSDIENU LATVIEŠU VALODĀ

MEANING TRANSFORMATION OF THE WORD *EPISKS* IN THE CONTEMPORARY LATVIAN LANGUAGE

Atslēgvārdi: episks, termins, vārda nozīme, pārnestā nozīme, atvasinātā nozīme, nozīmes transformācija, desemantizācija.

Keywords: episks, term, meaning of word, figurative meaning, secondary meaning, transformation of meaning, desemantization.

Summary

The adjective *episks* 'epic' is used very frequently in contemporary Latvian, not only as a term in literary studies but also in everyday speech and journalism. In literary studies, the adjective has sustained its link with the term *epika* 'fictional narrative works in prose', but in the general vocabulary, it often has an evaluative connotation; the derivation and transformation of the meaning have occurred.

The article aims to research the meaning of the word *episks* to determine the factors that have influenced the transformation of the meaning and why the word has become a fashionable word.

During the research on the meaning and usage of the word *episks*, more than three hundred examples of usage from a period of more than 130 years were explored. The usage of the word in literary studies and other fields of arts was compared to the usage in the general vocabulary and colloquial speech, exploring how the derivative meanings and figurative meanings have developed, how the fields of use have changed and new stylistic and pragmatic aspects have emerged.

In Latvian the word *episks* is observable already in the 80s of the 19th century, and its meaning is related to a narrative prose and epic but mostly it designates one of the three main categories of the art of word – epic, lyric and dramatic which indicates the combination of the elements of form and content, e. i., the dominant of style.

From literature as an art of word, *episks* is appropriated for the characterization of other fields of art – music, painting, theatre, cinema, dance, etc., where to some degree the component of meaning 'of narrative character' has been preserved, while the additional component of meaning includes 'serenity, wholeness, historicity, significance, nobility, heroism'.

In the Soviet years, under the intense influence of Russian, the use of *episks* also crossed to the social sphere and propaganda, highlighting not only the meaning 'narrating, extensive, of grand scale' but also 'mighty, grandiose, immense, important, laudatory, inspiring' with glorifying connotations only.

From the 80s of the 20th century, the usage of the word *episks* in Latvian also appears in other contexts, in different fields and styles of language, thus demonstrating the tendencies indication the transformation of the word's meaning:

1) continuation of the development of the terminological system in which the component *episks* fits well in implementing new (or borrowed) terms, although its meanings are much wider than those known at the beginning, related to fiction and epic;

2) addition to the entry *episks* in several dictionaries of foreign words – inclusion of the explanation of the figurative meaning 'majestically calm, wide'; in explanatory dictionaries of common vocabulary, there has been no reaction to the broadening of meaning of the word at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century;

3) the usage of the word *episks* can be observed in new fields, for example, in sports, where other contextual nuances and derivations of meaning emerge – 'significant, important, essential, intense, tense, difficult, exciting, unexpected';

4) in colloquial language, especially on the internet, the exceeding usage of the word *episks* confirms that it has turned into a fashionable word verifying the writer's lack of creativity and imagination, because contextually (and also depending on situation) the word can mean anything, or it serves as an advertising hook, because the titles which include word-groups *episks foto*, *episks video*, *episks skats* can persuade the user of internet to open the picture or the video;

5) the usage connotations of the word *episks* have changed, they can be polarised from extremely laudatory and pathos-full stylistics to ironically funny and amusingly comical emotional attitude, completely depending on the communicative grammar.

Probably, it is the time to investigate the usage of the word further and complement the Latvian lexicography with more meanings of the word *episks* for not to create a situation in the practice of language when the word *episks* means anything else but 'related to epic, to fiction'.

Larisa IĻJINSKA, Oksana IVANOVA (Riga Technical University, Institute of Applied Linguistics)

PRAGMATIC ADAPTATION WITHIN COGNITIVE APPROACH TO TRANSLATION OF POPULAR SCIENCE TEXTS

PRAGMATISKĀ ADAPTĀCIJA KOGNITĪVAJĀ PIEEJĀ POPULĀRZINĀTNISKO TEKSTU TULKOŠANAI

Atslēgvārdi: populārzinātniskais teksts, kognitīvā pieeja, pragmātiskā adaptācija, informācijas apstrāde, tulkošanas izaicinājumi.

Keywords: popular science text, cognitive approach, pragmatic adaptation, information processing, translation challenges.

Kopsavilkums

Raksta mērķis ir izpētīt mūsdienu populārzinātnisko tekstu mainīgo dabu, iespējamās tulkošanas problēmas, kā arī izvērtēt stratēģijas, kas ļauj risināt ar tulkošanu saistītus izaicinājumus. Raksta autori uzskata tulkošanu ne tikai par lingvistisku, bet arī par izziņas procesu, kas jāpēta, izmantojot kognitīvās zinātnes teorijas un atklājumus. Tulkošanas procesā ir nepieciešama kognitīvā un asociatīvā domāšana, jo tā ietver noteiktu lingvistiskās informācijas apstrādes veidu. Saskaņā ar pragmatiskās adaptācijas teoriju katra tulkotāju lingvistiskā un ekstralingvistiskā izvēle noteikti rada īpašu efektu atbilstoša mērķteksta radīšanā.

Oksana IVANOVA (Riga Technical University, Institute of Applied Linguistics)

LSP TEXT TRANSLATION TEACHING: COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

VSM TEKSTA TULKOŠANAS MĀCĪŠANA: KOMUNIKATĪVĀ KOMPETENCE

Atslēgvārdi: komunikatīvā kompetence, VSM tekstu tulkošana, datorizētās tulkošanas rīki, digitālā kompetence, daudzkultūru sabiedrība.

Keywords: communicative competence, LSP text translation, computer-assisted translation tools, digital competence, multicultural society.

Kopsavilkums

Pēdējā desmitgadē komunikatīvā kompetence ir pētīta daudzvalodu un daudzkultūru sabiedrības kontekstā. Komunikatīvās kompetences attīstība joprojām ir aktuāls un apspriežams temats. Komunikācijas kompetences jēdziena interpretācija pastāvīgi mainās. Jēdziens kļūst arvien sarežģītāks un tāpēc prasa papildu izpēti. Sabiedrības daudzkultūru rakstura un informācijas un komunikāciju tehnoloģiju izplatības dēļ mainās arī komunikatīvās kompetences modeļi.

Raksta mērķis ir atklāt komunikatīvās kompetences jēdziena interpretācijas izmaiņas, kas saistītas ar informācijas ietilpīgas, daudzvalodu un daudzkultūru sabiedrības attīstību. Rakstā aplūkoti komunikatīvās kompetences modeļi, kā arī uzskaitītas novatoriskas un efektīvas mācību metodes tulkotāju apmācībā. Pamatojoties uz pašreizējo komunikatīvās kompetences modeļu pārskatu, raksta mērķis ir arī piedāvāt jaunus komunikatīvās kompetences komponentus, kas izriet no mūsdienu informācijas ietilpīgās sabiedrības prasībām.

Pētījuma pamatā pedagoģijas, tehnoloģijas un dažādu komunikatīvās kompetences attīstības posmu savstarpējā saistība, lai noskaidrotu jaunas mācību metodes un mācīšanas

stratēģijas, noteiktu efektīvas tulkošanas praksē izmantojamās tehnoloģijas, kā arī atklātu noderīgas aktivitātes specializētu tekstu tulkošanas mācīšanā.

Lai atbilstu mūsdienu darba tirgus prasībām, tulkotājiem jāpārzina ne tikai tematiskā joma un darba valodas, bet arī jāprot izmantot tulkošanas tehnoloģijas, kas atvieglo tulkošanas procesu un veicina teksta organizācijas vadību. Daudznozaru pētniecība un novatoriskas mācību metodes ļauj studentiem attīstīt kritiskās domāšanas prasmes un komunikatīvo kompetenci.

Inga KAIJA (Rīgas Stradiņa universitāte, Latvijas Universitātes Matemātikas un informātikas institūts)

PRETĒJĀ VIRZIENA VALODAS APGUVĒJU TEKSTU ANALĪZE VALODAS APGUVĒ

ANALYSIS OF OPPOSITE DIRECTION LEARNER TEXTS IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

Atslēgvārdi: valodas apguvēju korpusa virziens, valodas apguve, kļūdu analīze, latviešu valoda, lietuviešu valoda, otrā baltu valoda.

Keywords: learner corpus direction, language acquisition, error analysis, Latvian, Lithuanian, second Baltic language.

Summary

Learner corpora – electronic collections of learner-written texts in the target language – are gaining popularity lately, but the direct pedagogical use of such corpora is somewhat limited. Most researchers only discuss the use of learner corpora, which have the same target language that the intended user is learning. The article discusses the use of the opposite direction learner texts where the target language is the same as the intended learner's mother tongue, and the learner's target language is the mother tongue of the texts' authors.

Analysing the peculiarities in such texts based on the assumption of transfer as the main cause of the irregularities can lead the learner to a better understanding of the similarities and differences between their mother tongue and target language. Said irregularities can be easier noticed in one's mother tongue and therefore increase motivation and help understand the system of the target language. It also helps to easier recognize the differences between the languages as well as memorise them through native language sentences that sound "odd" to the learner.

However, the examples must be chosen wisely, as the transfer is not the only reason why a learner's text can deviate from the norms of the target language. Some other challenges for this method include the lack of publicly available learner corpora and the rather steep learning curve. The method has also been used very little so far, which means it cannot be suitably evaluated for efficiency yet.

The positive aspects of this method include its applicability to be used for various level learners – from A to C level –, and the flexibility allowing the analysis to be carried out in classroom led by a teacher or individually.

Although the proposed method is hardly a breakthrough in language learning, it can be used as an additional task to help one develop a deeper understanding of the target language system and improve one's analytical skills. Its use should remain subject to the decision of the teachers because the specific needs and abilities of the learner can very much decide the success of analysis of opposite direction learner texts in language learning.

Игорь КОРОЛЕВ

(Киевский национальный университет имени Тараса Шевченко)

МОДУСНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ДИСКУРСИВНЫХ ПРАКТИК НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО КООПЕРАТИВНОГО КОММУНИКАТИВНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ УКРАИНЦЕВ, РУССКИХ, ЛИТОВЦЕВ И АМЕРИКАНЦЕВ (США)

MODE-ORGANIZATION OF DISCURSIVE PRACTICES OF THE NATIONAL COOPERATIVE COMMUNICATIVE BEHAVIOUR OF UKRAINIANS, RUSSIANS, LITHUANIANS AND AMERICANS (USA)

Summary

In the framework of this article, the mode-organization of the discursive practices of the national cooperative communicative behaviour of Ukrainians, Russians, Lithuanians, and Americans (USA) is considered. One of the results of a complex theoretical and experimental study of the phenomenon of national cooperative communicative behaviour in cognitive-semiotic and discursive-pragmatic aspects is proposed. It is based on the developed theoretical and methodological concept for analysing the object of study: from cognition to studying the process of learning the phenomenon of cooperation and its categorization, as well as displaying ideas about cooperativity in the consciousness of speakers of a particular language – to discourse, i.e. the potential realisation of the results of this knowledge both in mono- and intercultural communication. An anthropometric method was used as a toolkit in the form of a psycholinguistic experiment. It made it possible to compile a register of the discursive practices of the national cooperative communicative behaviour of Ukrainians, Russians, Lithuanians, and Americans (USA) within the framework of politeness/tolerance, neutrality and familiarity modes. A special attention is paid to the pragmatic component of the designated modes, in particular, their efficiency and effectiveness, which was achieved by measuring the productivity indices of the discursive practices of the national cooperative communicative behaviour of representatives of the studied linguacultures. It has been established that the primitive zone of the communicative consciousness of Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Russians, and Americans, formed based on the modes of politeness/tolerance and neutrality of the national cooperative communicative behaviour, is universal. In turn, the mode of familiarity in cooperative communication occupies the primitive zone of communicative consciousness among Americans and Lithuanians, but the zone of the near periphery among Ukrainians and Russians.

Nijole LITEVKIENE, **Jeļena KOROSTEĻOVA**
(Šiauliai State College)

EVOLUTION OF LITHUANIAN ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY: ANATOMICAL TERMS IN KAZIMIERAS KUZAVINIS' DICTIONARY
Lotynų-Lietuvių kalbų žodynas

LIETUVIEŠU ANATOMIJAS TERMINU ATTĪSTĪBA: ANATOMIJAS TERMINI KAZIMIERA KUZAVIŅA *LATĪŅU-LIETUVIEŠU VALODAS VĀRDNĪCĀ*

Keywords: anatomical terminology, different terms, identical terms, medical writings.

Atslēgvārdi: anatomijas terminoloģija, atšķirīgi termini, identiski termini, medicīnas raksti.

Kopsavilkums

Anatomijas terminoloģija veido komunikācijas pamatu visās medicīnas nozarēs. Kopš 19. gadsimta tā ir nepārtraukti mainījusies saistībā ar zinātnes inovācijām. Tādējādi ir pievienoti daudzi termini vai arī aizstāti.

Par lietuviešu anatomijas terminoloģijas sākotni var uzskatīt senos (17. gadsimta) rakstus. Vēlāk pirmie lietuviešu anatomijas termini parādījās periodikā. Balstoties uz apkopoto materiālu, rakstā ir sniegts pārskats, kas atspoguļo lietuviešu anatomijas terminu parādīšanos. Tiek izstrādāts arvien vairāk teorētisku pētījumu par lietuviešu terminoloģiju un tās attīstību, arī atsevišķās nozares. Anatomijas terminoloģija līdz šim nav analizēta, izņemot dažus rakstus, kas ir veltīti medicīnas terminoloģijai.

Šajā rakstā ir apskatīti Kazimiera Kuzaviņa *Latīņu-lietuviešu valodas vārdnīcas* (Kuzavinis Kazimieras *Lotynų-lietuvių kalbų žodynas*, 1955) anatomijas terrmini. Pētījuma mērķis ir salīdzināt šajā vārdnīcā lietotos terminus ar tiem, kas izmantoti *Medicīnas terminu vārdnīcā* (*Medicinos terminų žodynas*, 1980). Lielāka uzmanība pievērsta lietuviešu anatomijas terminu un to latīņu ekvivalentu sakritību un atšķirību aspektiem.

Vineta PORIŅA (Latvijas Okupācijas muzejs)

KRITISKĀ INCIDENTA METODE LATVIJAS SABIEDRĪBAS DIVVALODĪBAS PĒTNIECĪBĀ

THE CRITICAL INCIDENT TECHNIQUE IN THE RESEARCH INTO BILINGUALISM IN LATVIA'S SOCIETY

Atslēgvārdi: kritiskā incidenta metode, kritiskais incidents, sabiedrības divvalodība, starpkultūru komunikācija, Latvijas valodas izvēles modelis, latviešu un krievu valoda.

Keywords: critical incident technique, critical incident, societal bilingualism, intercultural communication, language choice model in Latvia, Latvian and Russian language.

Summary

The critical incident technique (CIT) (developed by the American psychologist John Flanagan (Flanagan 1954)) is intended to obtain important information about human behaviour in particular situations. In Latvia critical incidents of intercultural communication were investigated from 2004 to 2018 in three stages, each separated by four years, to obtain information about human behaviour in intercultural communication and a situation of language choice in the circumstances of societal bilingualism.

A critical incident is any activity that is carried out and can be observed, and that is sufficient to draw conclusions and make predictions about a person. To make a human activity critical, the incident has to happen in a situation where the observer has a clear objective and intention and where its consequences are sufficient to judge the result. Originally the CIT was

used in corporate psychological studies, but nowadays it is widely used in different fields, for example, education science, pedagogy, health care, etc.

In Latvia, societal bilingualism is still a decisive factor that influences the mismatch between the *de iure* and *de facto* status of the Latvian language. Therefore there is a necessity for detailed research into bilingualism what allows us to find answers to solve the persistent problems in the language situation. A broad range of techniques is traditionally used in research into societal bilingualism. It is the first time that the critical incident method discussed in the article has been used in sociolinguistic research in Latvia. The research that took place in Latvia and used the CIT had three stages (stage 1 – from 2004 to 2006, stage 2 – from 2010 to 2012 and stage 3 – from 2016 to 2018). Unlike in Western Europe, as it was shown by an EU Project (in stage 1 of the research), where immigrants experienced discomfort when dealing with the culture of the host country, the intercultural research in Latvia showed that the dominant incidents were linked to discomfort, resentment and similar sentiments in intercultural communication faced by Latvian respondents when communicating in Latvian with other ethnicities (most of them were the representatives of Russian speaking minorities) living in Latvia. The research was continued only in Latvia for the second and third stages. The research by using this technique is set to continue until the issue of using Latvian stops dominating CIs of intercultural communication in Latvia.

The CIT allows us to study different issues of language use and intercultural communication that are evidently difficult to identify by using traditional linguistic, sociological, and sociolinguistic methods. These issues are, for example, the situations of language choice by an individual where signs of linguistic discrimination and other critical aspects can also be observed.

The CIT has diverse uses in linguistics – it can be used by both students and researchers to study not only societal bilingualism but also Latvian as native and heritage language learned in the diaspora, issues of regional identity, etc.

It would be useful to carry out critical incident research into intercultural communication also in the other Baltic States.

Valda RUDZIŠA, Silga SVIĶE, Solvita ŠTEKERHOFA
(Ventspils Augstskola)

JURIDISKO PAMATTERMINU GLOSĀRIJS LĪGUMTIESĪBĀS LATVIJĀ IZDOTO NOZARVĀRDNĪCU KONTEKSTĀ

GLOSSARY OF CONTRACT LAW TERMS IN THE CONTEXT OF TERM GLOSSARIES ISSUED IN LATVIA

Atslēgvārdi: leksikogrāfija, juridiskā terminoloģija, juridisko terminu vārdnīcas, līgumtiesības, mobilā lietotne, glosārijs.

Keywords: lexicography, legal terminology, dictionaries of legal terms, contract law, mobile application, glossary.

Summary

The present research gives an insight into the range of Latvian-German-Latvian dictionaries of legal terms published up to the present day; it analyses the information provided in the introductory sections of these dictionaries, looks into their microstructure (entry structure), and also presents a short description of the terms they comprise. Drawing on the experience of the lexicographers having compiled the existing legal German-Latvian-German dictionaries, the research identifies a number of issues related to developing a new lexicographic work – an electronic glossary of contract law terms. These issues are the working model and lexicographic

conception of the glossary; its title, language pairs, and size; potential glossary users; the principles and criteria for selecting sources and basic terms; and the glossary microstructure. The research also attempts to identify the position such a new glossary of legal terms may take among the modern specialized dictionaries. The research findings allow the conclusion that the practitioners in the field require a new glossary for translating and explaining legal terms, which is why the present paper offers the lexicographic conception and working model for developing such a new glossary and describes its entry structure.

Jānis SĪLIS (Ventspils Augstskola)

INTERTEKSTUALITĀTE
KANONISKA ORIĢINĀLDARBA INTERPRETĀCIJĀ
NETRADICIONĀLĀ ANGĻU AVOTTEKSTĀ
UN TĀ LATVIEŠU TULKOJUMĀ

INTERTEXTUALITY IN AN UNTRADITIONAL ENGLISH SOURCE TEXT
BASED ON AN INTERPRETATION OF A CANONIC ORIGINAL TEXT
AND A LATVIAN TRANSLATION OF THE SOURCE TEXT

Summary

It is no secret that in 1991 after the collapse of the Soviet Union a number of formerly existing Freemasonic lodges restarted their activities. In February 2014, the author of this publication was approached by members of Grand Lodge of Latvia with a request to translate James Anderson's *The Constitutions of the Free-Masons* (an abbreviated version of the full title is used here) that is one of the most important documents of the Brotherhood and was published in 1723 in London. The translation had to be done from English into Latvian.

It should be pointed out that for linguistics and translatology Anderson's work is a manifestation of intertextuality in the sense that it interprets the events and persons of the Old Testament from the Freemasonic point of view. All the Biblical personalities starting with Adam are Freemasons. Intertextuality can be characterised as shaping the overall meaning of a text with the help of another text.

As to the history of creating the Latvian translation, it must be said that there were at least two attempts to translate the text, but a full translation into Latvian appeared only in 2015. At present, it is prepared for publication.

The author of this article has not commented upon the translation of the whole text but has concentrated his attention on Chapter 1 that deals with the history of the Freemasonry based on the material of the Old Testament. Several translation problems are examined, e.g. rendering the source text's anthroponyms, toponyms, and other kinds of proper names into the target text, understanding how to reproduce, for example, ancient architectural terms, measures, and weights not used anymore at present. A problem also was in what way the Latvian language should be artificially "aged" to match the 18th century English of the source text – a compromise had to be achieved between the language used around 300 centuries ago and modern Latvian.

Another rather time-consuming job was to strictly observe the right words for applying italics and capitalization, taking into consideration that Anderson had used these graphic devices purposefully, no matter how illogical this might have seemed to the translator.

Наталия СТЕФАНОВА, (Национальный педагогический университет имени М.П. Драгоманова, г. Киев, Украина)

МЕТОДИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОЦЕДУРА ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНО-ПАРАМЕТРИЧЕСКОГО МЕТОДА ДЛЯ АНАЛИЗА СЕМ ОЦЕНОЧНО-МАРКИРОВАННЫХ СЛОВ
англ. *good* / укр. *добрий-добро*

METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURE OF APPLYING THE COMPARATIVE-PARAMETRIC METHOD FOR THE ANALYSIS OF SEMES OF MARKED EVALUATIVE WORDS
En. *good* / Ukr. *добрий-добро*

Summary

The author applies the instructional procedure of the comparative-parametric method for the analysis of semes of the marked evaluative words (En.) *good* / (Ukr.) *добрий-добро*. It was developed by Iosif Sternin and Marina Sternina and favourably tested by a number of followers of the Voronezh school of sciences. The article briefly describes the principle of using formalized parameters to detect the national specificity of the phenomena, facts compared in different languages, which are expressed in the form of a certain index that has a numerical representation. The following indices have been selected for ethnosemiometric measurement of indices of the semes of the marked evaluative words *good* / *добрий-добро* in the English and Ukrainian languages: 1) index of the lexicographic representation of the archiseme in the definitions of the word; 2) index of the lexicographic recording of the integrated semes; 3) index of the lexicographic recording of the differentiating and gradual semes; 4) index of equivalence of semes of lexico-semantic group GOOD / ДОБРИЙ/ДОБРО. As a result of this formalized procedure, the significant nationally specific differences have been found: 1) at a rate of a classeme (the difference in the grammatical form of an adjective and a noun in the Ukrainian language), 2) at a rate of one of the integral seme of the Ukrainian language, with the positive evaluative marker replacing the pole of the evaluation of the noun *добро* to the negative one, which is not recorded in the definitions of the word *good*, 3) at a rate of the differentiating seme 'cooperativity', with the word *добрий* taking on semantics of the addressing the interlocutor, which is not recorded in the English language either. In addition to the significant differences, the author defines the evident ones, characteristic of the gradual semes of the words under examination, which are more relevant in Ukrainian and more latent in English.

Solveiga SUŠINSKIENĖ (Šiauliai University)

NOMINALIZATIONS AS COHESIVE DEVICES

IN MASS MEDIA TEXTS
NOMINALIZĀCIJAS KĀ SAKARĪGUMA PAŅĒMIENI PLAŠSAZŅAS LĪDZEKĻU TEKSTOS

Keywords: nominalization, cohesion, implicit, explicit, editorials, critical discourse analysis.

Atslēgvārdi: nominalizācija, kohēzija, implicīts, eksplicīts, ievadraksti, kritiskā diskursa analīze.

Kopsavilkums

Valoda ir elastīga sistēma. Šī īpatnība ļauj tās elementiem (vārdiem, teikumiem) vairāk pielāgoties mainīgajām valodas vajadzībām un iegūt jaunas funkcijas – semantiskas, sintaktiskas un informatīvi pragmatiskas. Iegūstot jaunas funkcijas, notiek zināma valodas elementu modifikācija resp. transpozīcija. Šī raksta mērķis ir izanalizēt verbālas un adjektīvas nominalizācijas, kas veic teksta sakarīguma līdzekļu funkciju laikrakstu ievadrakstos. Piemēri vākti no laikraksta *The Guardian* interneta varianta (pavisam izskatīti apmēram 200 raksti). Pētāmās nominalizācijas aprakstītas, izmantojot transformācijas un kritiskās diskursa analīzes metodes.

Nominalizācijas parasti tiek saistītas ar tekstiem, kuros ir svarīgs valodas ekonomiskums. Pētījuma gaitā tika noskaidrots, ka nominalizācijas rezultātā verbālās un adjektīvās konstrukcijas transformētas tādās, kuras funkcionē kā abstrakti lietvārdi. Turklāt nominalizācijas var atņemt individuālās īpatnības agensam. Citas valodas vienības vietā izvēloties nominalizāciju, daudz informācijas ir jāsatilpina vienā vārdā vai frāzē, tāpēc tādi gadījumi var tikt uztverti divdomīgi. Analizējamos tekstos nominalizācijas funkcionē ar eksplicītu un implicītu pamata propozīciju. Nominalizācijas ar eksplicītu pamata propozīciju tiek lietotas retāk, salīdzinot ar nominalizācijām, kuru pamata propozīcija ir implicīta.

Kopumā jāsecina: jo objektīvāks, bezpersoniskāks, statiskāks, kompaktāks, abstraktāks un implicītāks teksts ir jāsniedz lasītājam, jo vairāk nominalizāciju žurnālists izmanto. Nominalizācijas ir ļoti svarīgas laikraksta žanra tekstos – tās saīsina tekstu, ciešāk saista tā domas un palīdz īstenot teksta kohēziju.

Silga SVIĶE (Ventspils Augstskola)
Arturs STALAŽS (Dārzkopības institūts)

„JAUNĀS BOTĀNISKĀS VĀRDNĪCAS" MIKROSTRUKTŪRA: TRADICIONĀLAIS, MAINĪGAIS, INOVATĪVAIS

MICROSTRUCTURE OF THE NEW DICTIONARY OF BOTANICAL TERMS: TRADITIONAL, VARIABLE AND INNOVATIVE ASPECTS

Atslēgvārdi: botānikas termini, elektroniskā vārdnīca, mobilā lietotne, mikrostruktūra.

Keywords: botanical terms, electronic dictionary, mobile application, microstructure

Summary

The research provides an insight into the range of dictionaries of botanical terms published in Latvia as well as an analysis of the microstructure of "The New Botanical Dictionary" (NBD) focussing on the informative value of the entries. The research contains a description of how much encyclopaedic information and other types of information are given in an entry of a specialized dictionary about each specific term. The microstructural elements of NBD have been described and compared to such multilingual printed and electronic dictionaries published in Latvia where equivalents of botanical terms have been provided in Latvian and at

least 2 contrasted languages by characterizing the traditional (such as the contrasted languages), variable (such as reference marks about taxonomic categories and grammatical categories of the entries, e.g. gender and number) and innovative (such as remarks, definitions) aspects. The research concludes that the entry structure of the specialized botanical dictionaries published earlier is comparatively similar in the dictionaries analysed. The dictionaries provide equivalents of the terms in the other contrasted languages of the dictionary; however, there is not much additional information or remarks. Nevertheless, this information is substantial to the users of the dictionaries when translating and choosing suitable terms. NBD offers up-to-date solutions for adding complementary information that is of use when translating specialized texts and making decisions about suitable equivalents.

Ilze ŠTRAUSA (LU Latviešu valodas institūts)

KĀPĒC TEVI TĀ SAUC?

WHY IS THAT YOUR NAME?

Summary

The article analyses the motivations behind the selection of given names of the students in one Riga school at the same grade level. The data was provided by 157 respondents who surveyed their parents.

In the majority of the cases, the name was selected by both parents (87 cases). In 37 cases the name was selected by the mother and in 18 cases – by the father. In some cases, other family members have also participated in this task.

70 % of the surveyed students say that their name was selected already before birth.

30 girls and 9 boys had two names; therefore, the summary contains 196 given names. Most frequently, two names were given because the parents couldn't agree whether to use the name selected by the mother or by the father.

The selection of the given names was determined by:
- parents' intuitive impression of the sound of the name (*Harijs*, *Linda*);
- relatively random impulse while browsing the name calendar (*Elīza*, *Haralds*);
- connection of the name to another well-liked person (*Lūcija*, *Jānis*);
- connection of the name to a celebrity (*Elza*, *Zane*);
- connection of the name to a literary (fictional) character (*Kārlis*, *Luīze*).

Also, the relative non-popularity of the name was taken into consideration (*Adelīna*, *Luīza*). Sometimes the name was matched with the surname (*Elizabete*, *Santa*) or the names of the siblings (*Stefans*, *Raitis*). In some cases the name was selected based on a specific initial letter (*Megija*, *Edvards*), the relative "Latvian" (*Kārlis*, *Baiba*) or "international" sound (*Anna*, *Elizabete*) or a family tradition (*Reinis*, *Jānis*).

Daiva ŠVEIKAUSKIENĖ (Lietuvių kalbos institutas)
Arūnas RIBIKAUSKAS (Vilniaus Gedimino technikos universitetas)
Vytautas ŠVEIKAUSKAS (Lietuvių kalbos institutas)

LIETUVIŲ KALBOS ŽODŽIŲ KOMPIUTERINIS KODAVIMAS

COMPUTERKODIERUNG DER WÖRTER VON LITAUISCHEN SPRACHE

Esminiai žodžiai: kompiuterinė lingvistika, gramatikos kompiuterizavimas, žodžių koduotė, morfologinės kategorijos, gramatikos informacinė sistema.

Schlüsselwörter: Computerlinguistik, Computerisierung der Grammatik, Codierung der Wörter, morphologische Kategorien, Informationssystem für Grammatik.

Zussamenflassung

Im Informationssystem für Grammatik der litauischen Sprache (LIGIS) werden zwei Arten der Daten gespeichert: a) für die breite Öffentlichkeit bestimmte Information auf dem Gebiet der Morphologie, Morphemik und Derivation, und b) die Angaben über jedes im System vorhandene Wort im Computer-freundlichem Format. Zu diesem Zweck wurden die Möglichkeiten analysiert, die an der Vytautas Magnus Universität (VDU) benutzten Kodierungen sowie die Salos Glossing Rules (SGR) auch für LIGIS zu gebrauchen. VDU benutzt zwei Varianten der Kodierung: die tschechische PML (Prague Markup Language) und PAULA. In PML wird das Wort als eine Reihe von Symbolen dargestellt. Jedes Symbol bezeichnet eine bestimmte morphologische Kategorie. Die Bedeutung des Symbols hängt aber von der Stelle in der Reihe ab, d. h. dasselbe Symbol in verschiedenen Positionen kann unterschiedliche Bedeutungen haben. Das ist ein Nachteil bei der Suche der Wörter. Die PAULA Kodierung, die auf Grundlage der LGR geschaffen wurde, hat dieses Problem nicht mehr: für die Kodierung einer morphologischen Kategorie benutzt man einige Buchstaben mit von beiden Seiten getrennten Punkt-Zeichen. Die SGR benutzt auch LGR, und zum Ziel hatte einen Standard für die Kodierung der baltischen Sprachen zu schaffen. Leider unterscheiden sich PAULA und SGR sehr stark voneinander. Es hat keinen Zweck die dritte Kodierung aufgrund der englischen Terminologie zu schaffen, weil keine von den zurzeit vorhandenen Kodierungen dem Bedarf von LIGIS entspricht.

Deshalb wurde beschlossen eine neue, eigene Kodierung nach dem Muster von PAULA zu schaffen, in der nur die litauischen Benennungen der grammatischen Merkmale der Wörter für Abkürzungen benutzt werden, z. B. das Wort *bėgiodama* wird als *.PUSD.MOTG.VNS.* (Partizip I, Femininum, Singular) kodiert.