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**SANTRAUKOS / SUMMARIES**

***Diego Ardoino***

**The So-Called Bavarian Geographer’s *Bruzi* and Old Prussians**

It is a widespread opinion in literature that the ethnonym *Prussians* is first encountered as the form *Bruzi* in a short Latin manuscript discovered in the late 18th century and conserved in the Bavarian State Library. The manuscript is known as the *Descriptio civitatum et regionum ad septentrionalem plagam Danubii* and consists of a list of 58 tribes located in Central and Eastern Europe. By the end of the 18th century its unknown author was referred to as *Géographe de Bavière*. The codex is traditionally dated back to the 9th century; nevertheless, an accurate codicological and palaeographical study of the original text and its context shows that the *Descriptio civitatum et regionum* actually dates back to the 10th century or even later.

This calls into question whether *Bruzi* is truly the oldest record of the ethnonym *Prussians* known to date, since Ibrāhīm ibn Ja’ķūb, a traveller (or a merchant) who travelled in Western and Central Europe in the mid-10th century, in the memoirs of his journey (which actually have been lost) registers the form *Burūs*, traditionally referred to Old Prussians too.

Moreover, a thorough philological examination of the whole *Descriptio civitatum et regionum* suggests to identify the term *enisa* with Enns River and to settle the *Bruzi* in a region whose central part is located between the Rhine and the Enns rivers.

However, this assumption would make it problematic to identify the ethnonym *Bruzi* with Old Prussians, since one should imagine that Old Prussians were once settled in the area of the current Southwestern Germany and Southwestern Austria.

***Albrecht Greule***

**Teksto gramatika ir ankstyvieji naująja vokiečių aukštaičių kalba parašyti tekstai iš Čekijos ir Slovakijos archyvų (kadastrai, potvarkiai, bažnytinės giesmės): analizė ir bandymas pritaikyti didaktiškai**

Straipsnyje gramatiniu aspektu analizuojami trys ankstyvosios naujosios vokiečių aukštaičių kalbos tekstai iš Čekijos Respublikos (Bohemijos ir Moravijos) ir Slovakijos. Aptariama, kokiais būdais šiuose XV a. ir XVI a. tekstuose, priskiriamuose skirtingoms tekstų klasėms, adresatui perteikiama teksto koherencija ir jo tema. Šis pagrindinis klausimas analizuojamas pasitelkiant dvi strategijas: pagrindinių teksto objektų atpažinimą nustatant koreferencijos grandines bei izotopijos lygmenis išskiriant semantinius požymius. Tekstų temą galima klasifikuoti pagal šių pagrindinių teksto objektų ir izotopijos lygmenų kombinaciją. Straipsnyje pateikiamos rekomendacijos, kaip teksto gramatinę analizę galima pritaikyti dėstant kalbos istoriją.

***Alma Ragauskaitė***

**Tendencies of Recording of Scottish Surnames in the 17th–18th Century Historical Sources of Kėdainiai**

The article analyses the tendencies of naming the members of the Scottish community which existed in Kėdainiai in the 17th–18th century, the peculiar characteristics of expression of genders in their hereditary personal names and their recording in the town’s historical sources of that time. The article focuses on the analysis of proper names of Scottish settlers in Kėdainiai collected from Kėdainiai Magistrate’s register books of the 17th–18th century. In addition to these sources, the author also resorts to other old manuscripts. Around 250 cases of naming Scottish settlers in Kėdainiai were selected – not the cases of naming different persons but repetitive references to them were collected (different variants of their surnames). A larger Scottish community in the town formed in the mid-17th century. They gradually gained an exceptional status. Scottish people settled in the best part of the town – around the Reformed Church and the ‘Great Market.’ The fact that quite a few magistrate’s officers, merchants, elders of the Evangelical Reformed Church, etc. had Scottish surnames testifies to their influence and position in the society of the town. The Scottish settlers who arrived in Kėdainiai in around 1628–1629 already had surnames; however, when recording the family members of the Scottish settlers in Kėdainiai, the spelling of their hereditary personal names (fixation or non-fixation) varied in the town’s old manuscripts. It was influenced by the context of the historical sources under analysis, the writing tradition of the clerks of that time, record-keeping rules, etc. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the 17th–18th century was dominated by the naming which provided obvious evidence to the functioning of hereditary personal names (surnames) of the Scottish settlers in Kėdainiai in Kėdainiai historical sources. A hereditary personal name is seen in the naming of members within the same family (parents and children, husband and wife, brothers, etc.). In the 17th–18th century the surnames of Scottish settlers were recorded in the texts written by the town’s clerks in Latin and Polish languages. Hence, the surnames of this nationality were Latinized, Slavicized and could be differently modified in different records of the magistrate’s books. Therefore, the article discusses the graphic variants of Scottish (male) surnames. Scottish female surnames were Slavicized to an even greater extent; the Slavic suffix -*ovna* (spelled -*owna*) was consistently added to the surnames of unmarried women, while -*ova* (spelled -*owa*) was added to the surnames of married women.

***Daiva Murmulaitytė***

**The Lexis of the *Database of Lithuanian Neologisms* Is on Its Way to the *Dictionary of Standard Lithuanian***

The *Database of Lithuanian Neologisms* is a unique source for the *Dictionary of Standard Lithuanian* (*Bendrinės lietuvių kalbos žodynas*) satisfying the needs of dictionary compilers who update the dictionary on a regular basis and for that purpose require information about all new lexis and its codification. The two databases of the lexicon differ in their aims, goals, functions, methodological principles of compilation and data selection, structure, and system. Before entering the Dictionary, the materials of the Database should be lexicographically processed. When investigating the Database, an attempt was made to identify the way of neologisms to the Dictionary; what should be taken into consideration by dictionary compilers when adjusting the data of the Database for the purposes of the Dictionary. To pursue the aims of the investigation, verbs and their suffixal derivatives were selected, namely, deverbal abstract nouns derived with the help of the suffix *-imas/-ymas*. They include neologisms, such as new coinages, borrowings and hybrids, and already existing words which have acquired new meanings. It was established that to be able to decide which neologisms should be included in the Dictionary, some important aspects have to be taken into consideration, such as the regularity of deriving abstract nouns from verbs, reflexive derivatives, polysemy, meanings of neologisms and their definitions as well as normativity.

Despite that in theory the above abstract nouns can be derived from any verb, in case of neologisms such abstract noun–base verb pairs are actually used in about ¾ of all potential cases. In the Database, only about 17–25 %, i.e. no more than ¼ of the above group of neologisms, are given in pairs, including base verbs and derived abstract nouns. When deciding whether a neologism should be included in the Dictionary, from a lexicographer’s point of view, the pairs *verb-abstract noun derived with the help of the suffix -imas/-ymas* should be treated together, even if the Database fails to give one member of the pair. In a similar way, simple and reflexive verbs and abstract deverbal nouns should be investigated.

The definitions of the Database are the starting point when writing dictionary entries. On the basis of actual usage attested in the Database and found in other sources, the definition of meaning is updated by broadening or narrowing it, or starting another definition. It is often identified that a neologism has more meanings than attested in the Database or several lexemes could be treated as one by suggesting a more abstract definition.

A dictionary performs a normative function; therefore, a large part of neologisms treated in the Database as non-normative, unacceptable, jargon, loans and borrowings are not transferred to the Dictionary.

Not all neologisms discussed in the paper should be included in the Dictionary; selection criteria include more than just innovativeness and normativity of the lexis. They also cover such aspects as purposefulness, frequency and spread of use, etc. The paper takes a broader perspective and seeks to demonstrate that the information of the Database should be updated and processed before it becomes part of a dictionary, not necessarily the *Dictionary of Standard Lithuanian*. Presumably, the results of the investigation could contribute to establishing more rigid lexicographic principles when dealing with verbs and abstract deverbal nouns as well as with words of other lexical fields.

***Loreta Vaičiulytė-Semėnienė***

***Dėka* in Contemporary Lithuanian Language**

Based on the material from *The Corpus of Contemporary Lithuanian language* (CCLL), the article analyses the use of *dėka* as a preposition or a noun. The aim is to discuss *dėka* and the lexical composition and semantics of its constructions with the genitive case.

The study shows that in contemporary Lithuanian language *dėka* is usually used as a preposition; in rare cases it goes as a noun.

The lexical composition of the constructions with the preposition *dėka* is not limited: nouns denoting animate (people, living beings) and inanimate (concrete, abstract) things or the pronouns substituting for them go as the genitive complement of *dėka*. As a rule, the governed word of *dėka* is an abstract noun (62.7 per cent); less commonly, it is a concrete noun (37.7 per cent). Taking into account the tendencies of usage, the norm should probably be expanded and revised.

Typically, the construction with the preposition *dėka* with the genitive expresses a generalized cause. Usually, they specify the background of a positively evaluated action or a favourable state; in rare cases, they express the background of an action evaluated in a negative or neutral manner. In the latter case, *dėka* overlaps with the causal *per* construction.

Cause is expressed by *dėka* constructions either directly or indirectly. Cause is indirectly expressed by means of the preposition *dėka* in combination with the genitive of a concrete noun, the pronoun substituting for it or a pronoun of general reference, i.e. cases of syntactic condensation (cf. *mamos dėka*; *karvių dėka*; žolių dėka; *to dėka*); it is directly expressed when an abstract noun goes as its governed word or when a concrete noun has its modifier (cf. *stebuklo ar atsitiktinumo dėka; mamos gerumo / geros mamos dėka; žmonių ir žvaigždžių palankumo* / *palankių žmonių ir žvaigždžių dėka; Valdeko rankų stiprumo / stiprių Valdeko rankų dėka; išgerto žolių mišinio dėka; išmoktos kitos kalbos dėka; jūsų duoto rakto dėka*).

Other meanings are also characteristic of *dėka* constructions with the genitive case. Some of them are syncretic, others are pure. The preposition *dėka* with the genitive expresses the object of (an apparently less typical) instrument as well as the adverbial modifiers of manner, condition, concession. The causal meaning expressed by *dėka* constructions can be intertwined with the meanings of object (source, instrument) or other adverbial modifiers (manner, condition, time, etc.). It therefore seems meaningful to re-consider and re-evaluate the polysemy pertaining to *dėka*.

In contemporary Lithuanian the constructions of the preposition *dėka* are used to express first- and second-level modifiers where the former are related to the predicate itself and the latter are linked with the whole sentence. From the second modifier level the constructions with the secondary preposition *dėka* penetrate to the first modifier level, i.e. the level of object and predicate related adverbial modifiers.

***Loïc Boizou*, *Jolanta Kovalevskaitė*, *Erika Rimkutė***

**Grammatical Categories of Lithuanian Two-word Multi-word Expressions**

The focus of this study is on two-word MWEs used in several grammatical forms in the *Dictionary of Lithuanian Nominal Phrases*. We analyse the distribution of grammatical categories in the two-word MWEs, which are mainly understood as typical collocations. The study aims to provide a detailed documentation of the usage of grammatical categories, with a specific emphasis on the case category, in order to show the correlations between each case and a particular syntactic function. The usage data of grammatical categories are compared with the data in written and spoken Lithuanian corpora.

The analysis has revealed that in case of the part of speech, the research data are dominated by nouns (74.55 %), which are followed by adjectives (16.11 %); verbs take the third position (5.2 %) by their frequency. The data in written and spoken language corpora reveal a different situation, which could be determined by the fact that we analyse the MWEs consisting of at least one noun and only two-word phrases; thus, we cannot expect such MWEs to demonstrate a high variability in the part-of-speech categories.

In the research data the inflective verb forms are used more frequently than non-inflective. The analysis of inflective and non-inflective categories led to the following results: the most frequent category is infinitive (70%); more than half of all inflective forms are those of past tense and 42% – present tense forms. The mood category is expressed by indicative mood (96.6%), and the 3rd person (94.7%) dominates. It can be stated that the grammatical categories of the analysed MWEs are rather similar to the written language usage, although the most frequent member of a respective category constitutes a larger part in the dictionary than the corpus.

The distribution of more frequently and less frequently used cases confirms similar tendencies in written and spoken language documented in previous studies. The most frequent cases are as follows: genitive (49.64%), nominative (18.66%), and accusative (15.02%). The research data provide an explanation to the exceptionally frequent use of genitive: more than half of MWEs in the dictionary are attributive phrases with a non-agreeing attribute expressed by a noun in the genitive case. In MWEs, which are included in the dictionary in one form only, the cases such as instrumental and vocative show a higher frequency than it is usual for these cases. This entails that the occurrence of infrequent cases is higher in fixed expressions.

Only the nominative case is used in both the interdependent subject phrases and the interdependent object cases. The subject phrases with the subordination relation include nouns in the dative case only. The dominant case is detected in the subordination relation: genitive for attributive phrases, accusative for object phrases, locative for adverbial phrases. In contrast to the phrases with subordination, phrases with coordination express case usage in a similar order as it is in the corpus, not in the dictionary: nominative is used most frequently; it is followed by genitive, and accusative takes the third position by frequency.

The distribution of other nominal categories coincides with the usage observed in the corpus data: the biggest part is made up of the categories of the masculine gender (54.58%), singular number (66.95%), positive degree (95.93%), and definite form (81.9%).

***Jolita Urbanavičienė, Inese Indričāne***

**Fricatives and Affricates of Contemporary Baltic Languages: Comparative Analysis of Acoustic / Spectral Cues**

In the current paper two acoustic cues – spectral peak’s frequency and relative intensity – obtained for the fricatives and affricates of contemporary Baltic languages have been studied. The research is conducted according to one and the same approach both for standard Lithuanian and Latvian. The aim of this paper is to compare the fricatives and affricates of the two Baltic languages in order to determine the essential spectral differences and the effect of palatalization, voicing, manner and place of articulation, as well as the effect of speaker’s gender displayed by the acoustic cues examined in the paper.

The research object is 34 consonant phonemes of contemporary Baltic languages: 1) 22 fricatives – /f, fʲ, s, sj, z, zj, ʃ, ʃj, ʒ, ʒj, x, xj, ɣ, ɣj/ of Standard Lithuanian and /f, v, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, ʝ, x/ of Standard Latvian; 2) 12 affricates – /ʦ, ʦj, ʣ, ʣj, ʧ, ʧj, ʤ, ʤj/ of Standard Lithuanian and /ʦ, ʣ, ʧ, ʤ/ of Standard Latvian.

The recording material consists of isolated CVC syllables pronounced by 12 Lithuanian and 12 Latvian native speakers (at the ages of 20 to 48): 6 males and 6 females within each group.

Data processing was performed using the software PRAAT, MS EXCEL, and SPSS.

The results indicate that **spectral peak’s frequency** displays the effect of palatalization (in Standard Lithuanian), manner and place of articulation, as well as the effect of speaker’s gender. The palatalization causes higher spectral peak’s frequencies for palatalized *vs.* non-palatalized fricatives and affricates in Standard Lithuanian. According to spectral peak’s frequency, it is possible to divide the set of fricatives and affricates into sibilants (dentals and alveolars) *vs.* non-sibilants (labiodentals, palatals, and velars) both in standard Lithuanian and Latvian. The spectral peak’s frequency also displays gender-related differences, since the frequency values obtained for male speakers are lower in comparison to those of female speakers. The spectral peak’s frequency values do not reveal the effect of voicing.

The results obtained in this research show the correlation between **relative intensity** and voicing: the values obtained for the voiced fricatives and affricates are higher in comparison to their voiceless counterparts. The highest relative intensity values are characteristic of the palatalized fricatives and affricates of Standard Lithuanian, i.e., palatalization increases the strength of the consonant. On the basis of relative intensity, it is impossible to classify the fricatives or affricates of Standard Lithuanian or Standard Latvian according to their manner and place of articulation. The results obtained in this research do not provide the effect of speaker’s gender.

Similar correlations between the acoustic cues examined in this paper and the effect of voicing, manner and place of articulation, as well as the effect of speaker’s gender are observed both in standard Lithuanian and Latvian. However, some differences in the data of the two Baltic languages are also observed. The results show that the fricatives and affricates of Standard Latvian are more similar to the palatalized *vs.* non-palatalized fricatives and affricates of the same voicing, manner and place of articulation in Standard Lithuanian, i.e., the fricatives and affricates in Standard Latvian seem to be “softer” in comparison to the non-palatalized fricatives and affricates in Standard Lithuanian. It is also observed that the fricatives and affricates of Standard Latvian have a higher relative intensity in comparison to the corresponding fricatives and affricates of Standard Lithuanian. This can be explained either by more energetic articulation of these speech sounds for speakers of Standard Latvian or by some differences related to the recording level.

***Simona Vyniautaitė***

**Language Attitudes of Samogitians in Skuodas District**

The article analyses the language attitudes of Samogitians in Skuodas district, namely the native dialects and the evaluation of people speaking a dialect. The broad-brush trinomial model is applied in the analysis which helps to unveil different dimensions of dialect evaluation, such as ideal, inevitability, limitation. The analysis presents the conceptions of dialect evaluation and native language as well as the possible connections of psychological distinction.

It is concluded that the identification of a particular dialect or a person speaking a dialect with the elements of the dimension of ideal (respect, patriotism, tradition) determines or may determine the importance, vitality and continuity of the dialect to its user. The opposition of *own-strange* is highlighted since the disuse of the dialect, which is considered to be the main linguistic code, separates a community member from a common traditional community system. Usually, people who can but do not speak a dialect are judged on quite negatively. Contrary to the case of disuse of the dialect, speaking a dialect shows that a person belongs to the community and it also becomes a sign of sincerity and simplicity. The elements of habit, surroundings and nature, which compose the dimension of inevitability, reflect a neutral and non-ideal image of dialect evaluation. The habit is related to the validity of the dialect as a concept of native language; surroundings are related to the use of the dialect in different spheres, and nature becomes a reference to the continuity of the dialect. The elements of the dimension of limitation, such as country, age, education, simplify and limit the dialect and its use and may determine the dialect’s unattractiveness and its prospectlessness, or may be the factors of certain changes in the use and value of the dialect.

***Rasa Kurkauskienė***

**Noun Declension Types in the Eastern Aukštaitian Subdialect of Northern Panevėžiškiai and the Tendencies of Their Change**

The nouns of the Eastern Aukštaitian Subdialect of Northern Panevėžiškiai were analysed using the synchronic method first proposed by Girdenis and Rosinas in 1977. Each noun declension class was juxtaposed to all other declension classes; the number of coinciding case endings was examined; the frequency of the usage of cases was calculated.

The research made the following findings:

1. The natural order of the noun declension types of the Northern Panevėžiškiai Subdialect by similarity is as follows: *ā*, *ā, a*, *u, a2, if, im*, *Cm*, *Cf*, *ē*.

2. The noun declension stems in the Northern Panevėžiškiai Subdialect fall into three groups: masculine (*a* and *u* stem nouns), feminine (*ā* and *ā* stem nouns) and mixed (*im, if, Cm, Cf*); *ē* stem which is more approximate to the nouns of masculine and mixed declension rather than feminine declension stems stands out from other stems.

3. Gradual approximation is characteristic of all declensional types of nouns in the subdialect

under analysis – feminine, masculine and mixed.

3.1. Stems *if* and *im* of mixed declension nouns, stems *ā* and *ā* of feminine declension nouns, stems *a* and *u* of masculine declension nouns are closely linked and show a high similarity index.

3.2. Stems of feminine declension nouns of the Northern Panevėžiškiai Subdialect fall into two groups: *ē* stem nouns share more endings with the stems of masculine and mixed declension, whereas *ā* and *ā* stems are generally more remote to all other stems.

3.3. In contrast to other subdialects analysed before, the stem *a2* of the Northern Panevėžiškiai Subdialect falls in between masculine and mixed types of declension. The linkage between the stem *a2* and masculine and mixed declension nouns is nearly identical (cf.: *a2* and *a* stem similarity index stands at 7.3; *a2* and *u* stem similarity index is 6.2; *a2* and *im* similarity index is 7.5; *a2* and *Cm* similarity index is 7.3).

4. Compared to the dendrograms of hierarchical clustering of declension types of Tirkšliai (Girdenis, Rosinas: 1977), Northern Širvintiškiai (Markevičius: 2006), standard language (Girdenis, Rosinas: 1977), Varėna (Karaciejūtė 2011), the dendrogram of the hierarchical clustering of declension types of the Northern Panevėžiškiai Subdialect is slightly lower. Rather high declension type similarity indices show evident approximation of noun paradigms in the Northern Panevėžiškiai Subdialect.

***Aurelija Gritėnienė***

**Personal Names in the Northern Panevėžiškiai Subdialect**

The article discusses 280 personal names from the Northern Panevėžiškiai Subdialect and *Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language* which reflect the person’s physical properties, age, occupation, and social relations. The material collected for the study shows that compound words (more than 80 of them are discussed in the present article) and suffixal derivatives (about 120 of them were recorded) are frequently employed for naming people in the traditional dialect. If the base word of a derivative or a compound word is still used in the subdialect, personal names formed from them tend to remain in use as well.

Names denoting various external defects constitute the largest semantic group which is not prone to rapid changes. Personal names formed through metaphorisation are rather widely spread in the subdialect. Zoomorphisms are frequently used; personal ornitomorphic descriptions are also common. Age-denoting personal names are rather well preserved in the subdialect.

The names linked to an occupation, hobby and social status are subject to most rapid changes. As the occupations of a certain sphere gradually disappear, the names related to those occupations are no longer used or are only remembered with reference to the past.

A part of lexemes withdraw from the system together with the realia which are either defunct or no longer popular.

***Dalia Sviderskienė***

**Motivation of Compound Helonyms of Marijampolė County**

The motivational analysis of the helonyms formed through compounding enabled the distinction of the tendencies of naming swampy places in a certain area. It was determined that 64 per cent of the objects were nominated according to the peculiarities pertaining to specific realia (when the name is given according to dimensions with *length* (Lith. *ilgis*) predominating in linguistic units); 23 per cent of the objects were nominated by their relationship to the human being (an absolute majority of them pertain to ownership); 13 per cent of the objects were nominated with reference to the relationship of the realia in question with other objects (helonyms of possessiveness and place motivation were mentioned most commonly). The dominants of each of them testify to the attention paid by linguistic community members to one or another sphere of reality. The domination of the principle of nomination associated with landscape peculiarities is most likely related to the specificity of the realia – swampy places – themselves.

The selection of names for swampy places was determined by visual observations.

The features of objects which best distinguish them from the environment and a group of other topoobjects are expressed both directly and indirectly. Metaphorical nominations are more persuasive; they trigger additional associations. The most typical ‘expresser’ of one or another property easily understood by the linguistic community is selected as the basis of the transfer (transparency – silver; viscosity, darkness – tar). In this way, the nation’s worldview developed through ages and concerned with the material and spiritual culture of its representatives is recorded.

Nominative units such as *Pẽkliaraistis*, *Vaidykraistis*, *Vélniaplynė* and others (a total of 4.5 per cent) reflect a stereotypical, emotionally shaded perception of the place and its negative evaluation without regard to the distinctive properties of the places being nominated. It was observed that the majority of compounds including *veln-* in the first component were recorded in the questionnaires completed by forestry officers. It seems to be a way to record the boundaries of “familiar” and “unfamiliar” spaces in place names.

By their physical and functional characteristics the topoobjects under analysis are perceived

by language users as *having an internal space* (*Vélniabliūdis* : *vélnias*, *blidas* ‘bowl; the quantity it can containʼ) and *as being spaces themselves* interacting with the environment: (a) other objects (*Daržabalė*, *Tiltabalė*) and (b) the human being (*Jõnbalė*, *Micùtraistis*).

The phenomenon identified during the study according to which the lexeme *júodas* used as a defining component in a compound does not only mean ʻof coal colour, darkʼ but also the shades of dark colours (dark brown) and the lexeme *rùdas* also implies ʻblack, darkʼ, etc. should be interpreted as *polymotivation*.

A microsystem recorded in the material under analysis, which resulted from naming the interrelated objects arranged in space, as well as situational helonyms resulting from the lack of knowledge on the objects stand out by their peculiar semantics.

The analysis of swampy place names from the perspective of motivation helped to reveal the position of the name-giver (language user, member of a linguistic community from a certain ethnic region) in relation to topoobjects: *objective* – based on the actual relationship of his/her existence with the places (locative, possessive, etc.) and *subjective* – based on the expression of the personal relationship (usually evaluative) with one or another landscape element.

The analysis of helonymy is determined by the relationships between the linguistic composition (structure) of the system of this class (subclass) as well as the entirety of extralinguistic

factors of historical, ethnic and social nature. Their consideration is a prerequisite for validating the interpretations of the motivation of place names.

***Laimutis Bilkis***

**Development and Origin of Ignalina and Its Name**

Until now there were statements in scientific literature that the name of Ignalina was first mentioned in historical documents in 1810 and this place name can be traced to the name of Ignacy Tyzenhauz. In fact, the settlement (folwark) of Ignalina was first mentioned in historical documents in 1840. Meanwhile, *Ignalinas* mentioned in the source of 1810 is not equivalent to the settlement considered the predecessor of the city of Ignalina. The Ignalina folwark was established by the owners of Vidiškės manor – the Kamenskis family, Jonas and Brigita. The origin of the place name can be linked to the name of the noble family’s son, Ignacy Kamieński. The Kamenskis family owned the settlement until 1913.

The data of historical sources and the living language entail three major forms of the place name used in the Lithuanian language: *Ignalnka* (name of folwark, homestead), *Ignalnas* (name of folwark, railway station, watcher’s house, village, township), *Ignalinà* (*Ignãlina*) (name of railway station, township, city).

Place names *Ignalnka*, *Ignalnas*, *Ignalinà* (*Ignãlina*) are considered derivatives with the suffixes *-inas*, *-in-ka*, *-ina* from the form of the canonical name *Ignãcijus* with the stem *ignal-*, which could have originated from the variants of the Polish name *Ignacy* – *Ignal*, *Ignala –* or the Lithuanian dialectal form *Ignãlis* resulting from *n* hardening before *e* and deriving from the abbreviated form *Ìgnas*: *Ignãcijus → Ìgnas → Ignãlis*.