

S A N T R A U K O S

Summaries

ROBERTAS KUDIRKA

Acoustic characteristics of stressed monophthongs in Standard Lithuanian

The purpose of the article is to describe the acoustic features of Standard Lithuanian accented monophthongs and to reveal differences between circumflex and acute tones. Initially stressed words with monophthongs of the CV / C'V type, were investigated. In all, 376 words of this type were selected. The analysis of the spectrograms was based on description and investigation of the following properties of monophthongs: fundamental frequency, intensity, duration, and basic formant.

The duration of vowels with circumflex tone does not differ from that of vowels with the acute. But the absolute and relative duration data show that vowels with circumflex are longer than those with the acute. Data relative to fundamental frequency and intensity allow us to claim that there are no differences between circumflex and acute: the confidence intervals do not show differences. The first and second formants of circumflex and acute vowels do not differ either: the confidence intervals cross each other or sometimes even dash.

As a conclusion of the investigation may be stated as follows: there is no statistical difference between the circumflex and acute accent of the accented, long monophthongs in Lithuanian language.

ROLANDAS MIKULSKAS

The prolonged object mode of predication and the notion of subjective motion

It is frequently observed across the languages of the world that the configuration of a road, path or other prolonged object is characterised by means of verbs denoting directional movement. In this article the nature of the prolonged object mode of predication is analysed on the basis of Lithuanian. In dealing with these regular cases of semantic extension of the motion verbs, the Langackerian notion of subjective motion, which implies a cognitive operation of subjectification, proves to be very useful.

This specific use of the motion verbs has both semantic and grammatical consequences. On the one hand, the prolonged objects actually describe nothing but the static configuration of these objects. Thus, semantically, such verbs can be equated with verbs of state, i. e. imperfectives. On the other hand, these verbs, when compared with their counterparts denoting objective motion, have different aspectual properties.

MARKUS RODUNER

Vardininko vartojimas lietuvių kalbos laiko aplinkybėse

Šiame straipsnyje nagrinėjamas nereguliariai, bet tam tikrais atvejais gana dažnai, vietoj galininko laiko aplinkybėse (daugiausia trukmės) vartojamas vardininkas. Išanalizavus kai kuriuos pavyzdžius *Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos tekstyne*, galima pastebėti, kad kai kurių žodžių, tokių kaip *metai*, aplinkybės funkcija daug dažniau vartojamos vardininko formos, tiek *jau X metai* tipo konstrukcijose, tiek *kas metai* tipo konstrukcijose. Rečiau vartojamų žodžių, tokių kaip *šimtmetis* ar *minutė*, tose konstrukcijose, kuriose įmanomas ir vardininkas, dažnai pasirodo galininko forma. Šis faktas leidžia manyti, kad nagrinėjamos konstrukcijos stabarėja, o kai kurios, tokios kaip *visas laikas (sėjom / sėdavom)*, jau visai sustabarėjusios. Tai rodo ir pastarosios pavyzdžių nebuvimas tekstyne. Nominatyvines struktūras galėjo palaikyti ir vardininkas kaip tiesioginis papildinys beasmenėje aplinkoje, plg. tokius sakinius kaip *mums teks ištisi metai kartu gyventi*. Sinchroniškai svarbiausias veiksnys, kuris skatina vardininko vartojimą aplinkybėse, yra su atitinkamais daiktavardžiais vartojami kiekybiniai modifikatoriai, daugiausia skaitvardžiai.

INETA SAVICKIENĖ

The influence of context and semantic factors on the frequency of case forms in spoken Lithuanian

The starting point of our analysis is the classification of cases proposed by Kuryłowicz (1964, 1977). We will analyse grammatical cases from the point of view of their syntactic functions, whereas concrete cases will be discussed with respect to the semantic functions they typically perform. Our hypothesis is that, from a statistical point of view, the frequency of occurrence of a certain case is inversely proportional to the degree of its functional markedness.

Our data clearly indicate that grammatical cases, viz. nominative, accusative, genitive and dative are much more frequent than the concrete ones, i. e., instrumental and locative

The frequency of the different case forms of specific words reflects the nature of the category of case in Lithuanian, notably the degree of markedness of each case. Moreover, the semantics of a noun is a basic factor which influences the frequency of its case forms (cf. Laskowski 1989).

The study is based on an analysis of spoken Lithuanian. The data of adult-directed speech (ADS), child-directed speech (CDS) and child speech (CD) were analysed to reveal the frequency distribution of case forms and their meanings. The data under discussion are transcribed and coded according to the requirements of the CHILDES programme. The results obtained from the analysis of the relevant data show that similar tendencies operate in both CDS and CD but not in ADS. Therefore, our further discussion is based on the general use of cases in ADS, CDS and CD. It must be noted that the statistical difference in the use of nouns denoting animate and inanimate nouns is significant. The most frequent case of animate nouns is the nominative, which exceeds in frequency all other cases taken together. In addition, inanimate nouns show a preference for accusative marking, with a frequency close to that of the nominative.

Our results confirm the assumption that the meaning of the noun affects two parameters, first, the semantics of individual cases and, secondly, their potential of occurrence. The influence of the speech situation and its participants are also significant factors in the distribution of case forms; they are therefore given some consideration in the present study.

LORETA SEMĖNIENĖ

The distribution of the nominative and the genitive as markers of the intransitive subject in Lithuanian

In this paper the factors determining the use of the nominative and the genitive as markers of the intransitive subject in Lithuanian are examined. The following preliminary conclusions are formulated: subjects which are prototypical with regard to categorial properties are marked with the nominative, though this rule may be overridden by other factors connected with number, referentiality etc. Less prototypical subjects may be marked with the nominative or genitive; animacy is not the most prominent factor determining the choice. Definiteness and word order are important factors. Definite subjects in sentences with unmarked word order show a strong preference for the nominative. In less typical configurations such as VS_{def} or $S_{\text{indef}}V$, the nominative and the genitive are often used as markers of definiteness and indefiniteness respectively.

ANTANAS SMETONA

Problems of the classification of derivational devices in Lithuanian grammar

This article offers a critical assessment of the traditional ways of classifying derivational devices in Lithuanian grammar and proposes a new approach. The classifying procedure proposed here is based on the general principles of scientific classification laid down in the international standard “Terminology Work – Principles and methods” (ISO 704:2000(E)). In accordance with this methodology, the different types of oppositions occurring in the derivational system are empirically established, and the features underlying the oppositions are classified. On the basis of these features a system of notional relationships is established and a schema is drawn of the main derivational devices of Lithuanian. The feature diagram and the notional schema show that the relationships between the main derivational devices are considerably more complex than hitherto assumed, and that rather than attempting one general and abstract classification one should set apart the individual features underlying derivational oppositions and classify derivational types according to each feature separately.

DALIA SVIDERSKIENĖ

The toponyms of the Marijampolė District, borough of Marijampolė: their origin and derivational types.

The article is based on valuable pre-war materials, viz. data from toponymic questionnaires in which the forms are recorded as they were used in the living speech of those days. The

questionnaires are now in the possession of the Department of Onomastics of the Institute of the Lithuanian Language in Vilnius, but their contents have not been analysed until now. There has also been no thorough areal research that could bring out differences between the regions of Lithuania with regard to the derivational bases and derivational types of toponyms.

The article offers an analysis of about 500 place names from the Marijampolė District, borough of Marijampolė, with regard to origin and derivational type. Their shapes are normalised, i.e., the forms recorded are those used by the oldest local inhabitants, so that only regular sound changes characteristic of the dialect are reflected.

The derivational analyses is based on the principles used in Aleksandras Vanagas' structural-grammatical classification of hydronyms. Primary and secondary place names are distinguished and the latter are further classified into derivatives (with prefixes, suffixes and change of inflectional class), compounds and phrasal toponyms. Primary toponyms are those that have not taken on an affix in the process of toponymisation. This type also comprises the *pluralia tantum* used as place names.

Many of the investigated toponyms are of Germanic or Slavonic origin. The origin of a toponym is here understood, as proposed by Vanagas (1980), as the source of the toponym itself rather than as the etymology of the root.

The investigated toponyms are classified into water names, names of settlements and field names. The basic regularities observed for these three groups are as follows:

1. With respect to derivational type secondary toponyms predominate. They make up between 66% (for names of settlements) and 86% (for hydronyms) of all names. Primary toponyms are relatively frequent among names of settlements (about one third).
2. With regard to origin we observe a predominance of toponyms based on appellatives (71% among hydronyms and 61% among field names); among names of settlements we find a large number (70%) of formations based on personal names and appellatives denoting persons.

BOHUMIL VYKYPĚL

Mintys dėl gramatinimo (laisvai susijusios pastabos)

Straipsnyje svarstoma kalbos gramatinių elementų sąvoka. Skiriamos dvi gramatiškumo sampratos: pirmoji orientuojasi į turinį, antroji – ir į turinį, ir į raišką (t. y. orientuojasi į ženklus). Toliau Christiano Lehmanno suformuluota gramatinimo koncepcija lyginama su Prahos mokyklos tipologija. Galiausiai reiškiamos pastabos dėl gramatinimo teorijos ir bendrosios kalbotyros metodo tarpusavio santykio.