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**SANTRAUKOS / SUMMARIES**

***Harald Bichlmeier***

**Dėl *Senosios Europos hidronimijos* tyrimų mokslinio lygio – atsakymas į polemiką**

Šis straipsnis – atsakas į diskusinę Jürgeno Udolpho publikaciją (*Acta Linguistica Lithuanica* 62–63, 2011, 161–176), kurioje jis polemizuoja su rašinio, išspausdinto *Blätter für oberdeutsche Namenforschung* 46, 2009 (2010), 3–63, autoriumi. Udolphas straipsnyje kritiškai vertina kai kuriuos Bichlmeierio teiginius ir juos paneigia. Vis dėlto oponento priekaištai nėra pakankamai argumentuoti. Pats Udolphas klaidingai vertina kalboje vykusius procesus, taip atskleisdamas savąjį pastaraisiais dešimtmečiais publikuotų, ide. kalbotyrai ir jos tyrimo metodikai skirtų darbų išmanymą. Galima išskirti šiuos jo straipsnio trūkumus:

1) Ide. prokalbės fonetinei sistemai buvo būdingos laringalinės fonemos. Rekonstrukciniai modeliai be šių fonetinių elementų yra pasenę, todėl vertintini kaip iracionalūs.

2) Remiantis šiuo argumentu, galima teigti, kad šaknų „\**el-/ol*-“ rekonstrukcija yra grindžiama pasenusia metodika. Be to, Udolpho pateikiami baltų kalbų iliustraciniai pavyzdžiai nesuponuoja minėta metodika grindžiamo ide. šaknies struktūrinio modelio.

3) Udolpho teiginys, kad ide. prokalbėje neegzistavo sonantas *r*, yra kazuistinis.

4) Principinis balsių kaitos sekų poveikio semantinei hidronimų diferenciacijai ignoravimas

vertintinas kaip mokslinis anachronizmas.

5) Mėginimas vandenvardį *Iller* kildinti iš \**Elira*, argumentuojamas Krahe’s etimologiniais svarstymais, yra nesėkmingas. Šio žodžio, užfiksuoto jau IX a. šaltiniuose, geminatos etimologija, kurią mėgino eksplikuoti Krahe ir Udolphas, nėra aiški.

6) Udolpho mėginimas pagrįsti *Ulster*, *Alster* ir kt. šios grupės upėvardžių kilmę taip pat grindžiamas jau minėta klaidinga ide. prokalbės garsų raidos pragermanų prokalbėje ir atskirose germanų kalbose aiškinimo metodika.

7) Minėtina, kad Udolpho daromos išvados kontradikcinės vakarų germanų rotacizmo chronologijos aspektu.

8) Nepaisant neigiamo Udolpho suff. pragerm. \*-*stra*- naujo kilmės aiškinimo vertinimo, tradiciškai Krahe’s, Meido, Udolpho jis traktuojamas kaip pirminis afiksas. Tokia nuostata keistina: šis darybinis formantas radosi sutapus mažiausiai dviem skirtingiems darybos elementams; yra pasiūlyta šio afikso vedinius apeliatyvus vesti iš *s* kamieno formų resp. ide. šaknų su baigmenimis \*-*s*- ir / ar \*-*d/t*- bei n. *instrumenti* ide. formanto \*-*tro*-. Šalia tokių darinių galėjo rastis pragerm. suff. \*-*stra*- upėvardžių su antrine *n. agentis* suff. \*-*t*(*e*)*r*- + \*-*o*- tematizacija, būdinga ide. šaknims su baigmenimis \*-*s*- ir / ar \*-*d/t*- arba substantyvizuotiems antriniams ide. adjektyvams, formuotiems su suff. \*-*ro*- iš senųjų *s* kamieno formų.

Remiantis 1–7 argumentais, galima teigti, kad Udolphas nepaiso įprastų šiuolaikinės lyginamosios istorinės kalbotyros resp. indoeuropeistikos tyrimo metodų.

Apibendrinant galima daryti išvadą, kad Udolpho pateikta ankstesnė pačių seniausių Europos hidronimų (priskiriamų Senosios Europos, pragermanų ar protokeltų veldiniams) analizė turi būti verifikuojama remiantis šiuolaikinės lingvistikos metodais. Šio tyrėjo išvados grindžiamos pasenusiomis nuostatomis ir visiškai neperspektyvia metodika, vertinant ją šiuolaikinės indoeuropeistikos aspektu. Tik atlikus visų šios srities darbų patikrą, bus galima spręsti, kiek jų turi išliekamąją vertę.

***Sonata Vaičiakauskienė***

**Nouns of feminine-type Declension in the *Ziwato* of 1759 and the Morphological Development of Those Nouns**

The aim of the article was to research and describe the development of the feminine-type noun declension, with empha**s**is on the *Ziwato* of 1759, the written record of the 18th century Northern Zemaiciai of Kretinga Dialect. There are three kinds of stems identified in the feminine- type declension – *ā* and *ā* stems, and also *ē* stem in the *Ziwato* Dialect. The first two stems are very much alike, the only difference being the palatalized consonant in the immediate post-stem position. As the present research proves, a very close similarity can be observed between the stems *ā* and *ē* in the Zemaiciai Dialect.

The research presents an accurate and consistently carried out analysis of the aforementioned noun stems in terms of the study of their declension paradigms. The obtained data were compared with the data of the present-day use in the Northern Zemaiciai of Kretinga Dialect. With the help of the method of inner reconstruction, the following points were disclosed and given solid grounding: the origin of noun inflections, some processes in the historical development of proper names, causes and motives for change. The method of comparative study enabled us to present the reconstructed morphology of nouns of the feminine-type declension in the Northern Zemaiciai of Kretinga Dialect of the mid-eighteenth century.

The thorough study and the subsequent analysis provide sufficient grounds to state that the singular locative case forms of the feminine-type declension in the Northern Zemaiciai of Kretinga Dialect in the 18th century had already undergone the processes of morphological reduction, although the forms of plural locative cases had not as yet been reduced. In the present-day use, reduced forms of this kind are typical only of the sub-dialect of Kretinga. The comparative study of the data of the *Ziwato* Dialect and of the Northern Zemaiciai of Kretinga Dialect revealed that in the *Ziwato* Dialect, in the nouns under discussion, the stems of the plural instrumental case and dative case forms differed only in the presence of the final vowel *i.* In the present-day dialect of Kretinga, in the feminine-type declension, these noun forms are differentiated only by the tonic accent and related fronting of the stress shift. Thus, it is evident that the plural dative forms in the *Ziwato* Dialect had already been morphologically reduced. With reference to the nouns of the *ē* stem, it should be noted that the inflection of the nouns of the *ē* stem speaks for the fact that in the mid-18-th century, the inflection -*es* < \*-*ēs* still differed from the inflection -*ẹs* < \*-*s*, cf.: *meyles* 3312 < \*-*ēs* ‘meilės’ and *ugnys* 904 < \*-*s* ‘ugnies’ in the Dialect of Kretinga.

***Danguolė Mikulėnienė***

**Network of Lithuanian Dialects: The Sources and Optimisation**

It was believed for some time that the network of Lithuanian dialects’ inhabited settlements was made when the collection of material for the Atlas of the Lithuanian Language began. However, there are increasingly more arguments which suggest that the consolidation of geolinguistics in Lithuania should be first of all linked with the name of the linguist Antanas Salys, which means that it should be dated by the 1930s, when preparations were made for intensive collection of dialectal material on the initiative of Salys’ and his colleagues.

At that time, the Ministry of Education organised a free course for researchers into dialects; Jurgis Gerulis and Christian Stang’s monograph *Lietuvių žvejų tarmė Prūsuose* / *Das Fischerlitauisch in Preussen* (*Dialect of Lithuanian Fishermen in Prussia*; 1933) which was to be a model of descriptive dialectology was published; the first questionnaire *Apklausas 1* was made, according to which lexical data were collected from almost all localities of Lithuania. Therefore, it is quite possible that a project of the main map of word geography was drawn because data were collected systematically.

The article includes arguments that prove that the authors of the Atlas of the Lithuanian Language (1977–1991) drew on the work of Salys and his colleagues: with some changes made, they used the same network of inhabited settlements.

The network of points of the Atlas remained unchanged after the present classification of Lithuanian dialects was consolidated, leaving an opening for further observation and research of the development of Lithuanian dialects.

***Daiva Kardelytė-Grinevičienė***

**On the Semantics of Illatives *laukan*, *laukuosun* in the Subdialects of the Eastern Aukštaitian of Vilnius**

Scientific literature provides an in-depth discussion on the issues of formation and development of postpositive locatives in the L ithuanian language; the locatives in the old writings have received considerable attention in research studies. However, only individual linguists have so far focused on the semantic analysis of the afore-mentioned forms. The article discusses the illative forms *laukan, laukuosun* of the lexeme *laukas* used in the subdialects of the Eastern Aukštaitian of Vilnius in the semantic aspect. The analysis is based on the theoretical principles of reference linguistics focusing on the interpretation of relations between linguistic expression and the reality and the importance of contextual information. After defining that the function of the illative is to denote the movement of one or another direction (from open to close space and vice versa), the article brings forward the tasks to identify: (a) how the illatives of the lexeme *laukas* used in different contexts differ from the defined function of this form and (b) whether the meaning of the illative, being a paradigmatic case, differs from the principal meanings of the lexeme *laukas*. Four cases of usage of the illative *laukan, laukuosun* associated with different contexts are separately discussed. After discussing the material, conclusions are made that the function of the illative forms of the lexeme *laukas* in the subdialects of the Eastern Aukštaitian of Vilnius is to specify the direction of action from a closed object into a specific open space delineated by certain boundaries and defined by certain targeted activities or from a closed object into an abstract open space without specific boundaries, which is not necessarily defined by certain targeted activities. The meanings of the illative under analysis do not differ from the meanings of the principal lexeme *laukas* in such cases when it is used to denote the direction of action to the cultivated land, crop area and place under the sky. The plural illative form *laukuosun* acquires a more vivid notional shade, when it is juxtaposed to the lexemes denoting the settled geographical object in different contexts. The singular illative form *laukan* denoting the direction of action to a place under the open sky, outwards, is considered a paradigmatic case, except for the cases, where it is used with the verbs denoting the meaning of expulsion (separation). Therefore, the form is inclined to adverbialization.

***Jurgita Jaroslavienė***

**The Spectral Characteristics of the Nasals in the Subdialect of Prienai**

The main distinctive spectral features of the nasals in the subdialect of Prienai have been investigated in the experimental study described in the present article. The obtained data suggest that the nasals can be distinguished from the other sounds of the subdialect of Prienai on the basis of their set of acoustic parameters (formant structure) and transitions between it and the context vowel.

Nasals are like vowels in that they can be characterized largely in terms of their formant frequences (one of the main properties of nasals is low first formant), but they differ in that the formants are not as loud as they are in vowels; besides, the nasals are made by blocking the sound from coming out of the mouth while allowing it to come out through the nose, and this affects the relative amplitude of the formants (both for consonants and contex vowels). For example, the first two formants of that context vowel [*a.*] are very close together with the center between them being at about 1000 Hz. Usually, the first formant of that nasalized vowels are weaker than the second due to the incidence of a nasal zero, and the third formant moves up if the nasalization increases or in case the vowel is fully nasalized.

Since the main distinction between nasals during the nasal murmur is provided by the oral anti-resonance (oral zeros or anti-formants whose frequencies are determened by place of articulation), the nasal sonorants [*m*]*,* [**], [*n*], [**] as well as nasal-velar allophones are characterized by the frequency values of the oral zero. The region of the oral zero was searched taking into account the lenght of the oral rezonator as well as the tongue configuration affected by the context vowel. The results show that the frequency of the oral zero differs because of articulatory habits and gender differences of the informants.

***Aurelija Tamulionienė***

**Adjectives Denoting an Indefinite Amount of Peculiarity: Formation of Derivatives with the Suffix *po*-**

The article analyses the formation of adjectives denoting an indefinite amount of peculiarity, i.e. the derivatives with the suffix *po*-. The research object is the adjectives denoting an indefinite amount of peculiarity, which are listed in the academic electronic „Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language“ (LKŽ). The article groups the overall material by formation types and sub-types. Individual parts of the article specify the base words from which the adjectives under analysis are formed and analyse the derivational meaning of each of them.