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**SANTRAUKOS / SUMMARIES**

***Loreta Vaičiulytė-Semėnienė***

**Desemantization of the Instrumental of the Noun *Pagalba***

Based on the material from the *Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language* (CCLL), the article addresses the instrumental of the noun *pagalba*. Its aim is to discuss the semantics of the instrumental of the noun *pagalba* and its desemantization features.The research shows the correlation of hierarchies *animate* > *inanimate* and *su PAGALBA* > *PAGALBA*.

In cases where the instrumental of the noun *pagalba* is associated with the lexical meanings of the noun or the verb *pagelbėti* and the noun expressing an animate thing ([Hum], [+Anim]) is used as its complement, the constructions of the preposition *su* are usually applied. The instrumental case of *pagalba* without the preposition *su* is usually used with the complement genitive of names denoting inanimate things ([–Anim], [Abstr]) (cf. *Jonas namo grįžo su draugo pagalba* / *su draugu*; *Jonas išsigydė su prozako pagalba* / *su prozaku*; *Nuo ligų ginsimės su česnakų pagalba* / ?*su česnakais*; *Savo veiksmus tikrinsiu tavo kritiško proto pagalba* / \*(*su*) *tavo kritišku protu*).

There is a tendency to choose a synsemantic posposition *pagalba* requiring the genitive case, which is used with the names of specific things ([–Anim]), (in place of polysemous instrumental) to denote a less typical or indirect instrument. The postposition *pagalba* is often used with the governed word denoting abstract things ([Abstr]) to express the adverbial modifier of manner. The more inanimate (concrete or abstract) thing is (may be) perceived as an adverbial modifier rather than an object, the more commonly it is expressed by means of expression of adverbial modifiers – in the case concerned by means of synsemantic *pagalba* or otherwise: INSTR > PAGALBA (*rašo laišką* [KUO?/\*KAIP?] *rašikliu* / \**rašiklio pagalba* > *transportavo* [KUO?/KAIP?] *specialiu vilkiku* / *specialaus vilkiko pagalba* > *privertė judėti* [\*KUO?/KAIP?] \**restauruotu dujų generatoriumi* / *restauruoto dujų generatoriaus pagalba*). It correlates with hierarchical differences *governed word* > *modifier* and *object* > *adverbial modifier* (cf. *mojavo skarele* / \**skarelės pagalba* > *užėmė vedlio padėtį* \**tuščiomis dėžėmis* / *tuščių skardinių dėžių pagalba*). The function of an instrument and an adverbial modifier is not typical of animate things: the postposition *pagalba* is little likely with them.

The choice of constructions with *pagalba* can be explained by the principles of language economy and clarity: a tendency to express oneself as briefly and clearly as possible, i.e. in a reduced manner.

Based on the graded concept of grammaticalization and the cross-classification of grammaticalization parameters (German *Kreuzklassifikation*) proposed by Christian Lehmann (2002), there is a reason to speak about the postposition *pagalba* shifting towards grammaticalization in the contemporary Lithuanian language.

***Tatjana Stoikova***

**Universalios žmogaus ir pasaulio idėjos somatinių frazeologizmų su dėmeniu ru. *нога*, la. *kāja*, lie. *koja* semantikoje**

Remiantis lyginamąja tipologine analize, straipsnyje aptariamos rusų ir baltų idėjos apie žmogų ir pasaulį, užfiksuotos frazeologizmų su somatizmu *koja* semantikoje rusų, latvių ir lietuvių kalbose. Somatiniai frazeologizmai, kaip vienas iš seniausių žodyno sluoksnių bei somatinio kultūros kodo „įrankių“, atspindi archajiškus žmonių vaizdinius. Tyrimo rezultatai atskleidžia, kad, pirmiausia, šie kultūriniai vaizdiniai apima įvairius žmogaus gyvenimo aspektus (fizinę ir emocinę būseną, charakterį, elgesį, santykį su pasauliu ir pan.), taip pat ir pagrindines pasaulio sandaros kategorijas (erdvę ir jos organizavimą, laiką, judesį ir pan.). Antra, nemaža šių vaizdinių dalis yra bendra tiek rusams, tiek baltams. Kartu su kitais veiksniais, rusų ir baltų idėjų apie žmogų ir pasaulį (ar pasaulio vaizdo fragmentą) tapatumo rezultatas – daug visiškų somatinių frazeologizmų atitikmenų.

Daugumą šių universalių idėjų apie žmogų ir pasaulį sudaro tam tikra universalių priešybių grupė, kurioje telpa tapatūs somatiniai rusų ir baltų kalbų frazeologizmai. Frazeologizmai sudaro tiek antonimų, tiek sinonimų eiles. Analizuojamų frazeologizmų antonimų atveju atskleidžiamas dvinaris pasaulio „organizavimo“ principas bei pasaulio atspindys sąmonėje ir kalboje. Taigi žmogaus idėjos remiasi priešybėmis: „gyvenimas – mirtis“, „budrumas – sapnas“, „sveikata – liga“, „nuovargis – energingas veikimas“, „judesys – poilsis“ ir pan. Pavyzdžiui, priešybių poroje „sveikata – liga“ kelioms kalboms būdingi tapatūs sinonimai su bendrąja reikšme „būti sveikam, pasveikti“ – ru. *быть на ногах* = la. *būt uz kājām* = lie. *būti ant kojų –* turi antonimus: ru. *едва держаться / стоять на ногах* (от слабости и болезни) = la. *tikko (ar pūlēm) turēties uz kājām* = lie. *vos ant kojų laikytis / pastovėti.* Žmogaus gyvenamo pasaulio idėjos suformuoja šias priešybes: „viršus – apačia“, „šis – svetimas“, „arti – toli“, „atviras – uždaras“ ir pan. Plg.: „šis“ („arti“) erdvė: ru. *лежать в ногах* = la. *gulēt pie kājām* = lie. *gulėti prie kojų* – kaip priešprieša „svetimas“ („toli“) erdvei – ru. *нога не ступала* = lie. *nė koja nepastovėjo*.

***Dalius Jarmalavičius***

**German Nominal Compounds in Manuscript Anonymous German-Lithuanian Dictionary *Lexicon Lithuanicum* from the 17th Century**

The article describes the German nominal compounds in the manuscript anonymous German-Lithuanian dictionary of the 17th century. The analysis is based on two classifications of compounds. The first classification of German nouns is based on their left-hand members and includes linking elements between them. The second group of the nominal compounds is comprised of words according to the semantic and syntactic interpretation of their constituents. At this point, it is important to determine the detailed word-formation structure of the compositional elements.

The word analysis shows that the majority of words make compounds with two nominal components. The nominal compounds with a verbal or an adjectival constituent as the first component seem to be less frequent. Words whose first constituents are presented by other word types belong to the smallest group of compounds. Only 18.8 % of all investigated German nominal compounds have a linking element.

Regarding the semantic-syntactic characteristics of the constituents, determinatives are most frequent and constitute 95.4 %. De-verbal compounds make up 2.9 % and possessives occur even more rarely – in 1.7 % of the cases. The multi-structural compounds presented by more than two stems make only a minor part of the words under analysis.

***Anželika Smetonienė***

**Slavic Loan Verbs and Slavic-root Hybrids**

Slavic loan verbs have been researched to a far lesser degree than Slavic loan nouns or adjectives, although there is no clear line between loan verbs and Lithuanian derivatives from the borrowed nouns or adjectives. It becomes very relevant when a verb in the recipient language is given a suffix which formally does not correspond to a suffix of Slavic verbs. Usually, such Slavic words as Ruthenian *арендовати* and Polish *arendować* come to the Lithuanian language with the suffix -*avoti* (Lit. *arendavoti*, -*avoja*, -*avojo* DP 294), Ruthenian *бaвити* and Polish *bawić* – with the suffix -*yti* (Lit. *bõvyti*, -*ija*, -*ijo* MP 36, KN SE 237, ChNT 327), Ruthenian *буяти* or Old Russian *буѩти* and Polish *bujać* – with the suffix -*oti* (Lit. *bujóti*, -*ója*, -*ójo* KN G 168, ChNT 368), etc. However, the 16th–17th century texts of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania contain Slavic-root loanwords with the suffixes -(*i*) *uoti*, -(*i*)*uoja*, -(*i*)*avo*, -(*i*)*auti*, -(*i*)*auja* and -(*i*)*avo* that do not have analogies in the Slavic languages or Slavic suffixes are not integrated according to the usual model. Such Slavicroot verbs could hardly be paralleled to the loanwords which conform to Slavic verbs in respect of both the root and suffixes. When there is an underlying word (loan word) in the Lithuanian language, such nonconformities of suffixes may be usually explained by the derivation process with affixes usually accompanied by a typical category. However, there is a portion of borrowed verbs which have no underlying word in the Lithuanian language and got irregular suffixes during their integration. The main question is how to regard such verbs. Most likely, such verbs can be considered hybrids. Stasys Keinys pointed out that a hybrid, first of all, is a lexicological term as “it is partially included into the system of dividing words according to their origin (an intermediate link between loanwords and indigenous words)” and that the essential precondition for hybrids is the underlying word (Keinys 1984: 114–117), while LKE provides a comprehensive definition of a hybrid: “Hybrids are words which, in addition to their own uninflectable morphemes, have those of other languages as well. Hybrids usually appear as a result of loan-translation or transformation of loanwords or through word formation using the already borrowed morphemes” (LKE 2008: 207). According to Vincas Urbutis, there is no derivation if it is based only on the root rather than on the underlying word (Urbutis 1978: 115), which means that Slavic-root verbs with irregular suffixes and no underlying word should be seen as a manifestation of morphological adaptation which produces no neologisms and may only result in different versions of the same word, where the previously borrowed word or any other word is transformed and the affix is only a morphological component (Urbutis 1978: 115). Hence, if Slavic loan verbs with a suffix, which formally does not correspond to a suffix of Slavic verbs, are considered remakes of a loanword or remakes (when a loanword with a regular suffix is not evidenced nearby) during a separate integration process, based on the broad definition of hybrids given in LKE and the fact that they include remakes of loanwords, such words are referred to as hybrids. In this article verbs with no accurate equivalents in the Slavic languages according to the opposition *segmentable / non-segmentable* are divided into the following two types of hybrids – adaptational and derivational.

***Daiva Aliūkaitė, Danguolė Mikulėnienė***

**Perceptual Dialectology Instruments and Directions for Research: Areas of Variants in Mental Maps (Case of Biržai)**

The paper discusses the possibilities of application of the principles of perceptual dialectology in the Lithuanian regional variability research. It provides a brief introduction of the origins of Dutch and Japanese perceptual dialectology, which were developed at the end of the 19th century.

It presents empirical illustrations of insights – the material from the scientific project *Standard Lithuanian Language Place in the Mental Map*. Though the research involved over 2,000 young people, the article is based on the answers of 194 upper-grade pupils from the environs of Biržai. The project data were collected by means of anonymous questionnaire.

When designing a questionnaire and summarising the data collected, the study relied on D.R. Preston’s perceptual research model, which includes five components or tasks: 1) draw-a-map; 2) “correct” and “pleasant” ratings; 3) degree of difference; 4) dialect identification; 5) qualitative data. There were two draw-a-map tasks which include the user approach towards both the use of dialects and Standard Lithuanian.

Thus, the article discusses the geolinguistic competence of the school youth from a single regional city. Geolinguistic competence means knowledge and skills to recognize language variability and to associate it with certain areas – geographic (i.e. territorial variables), social (i.e. social variables), cultural (i.e. cultural variables / cultural dimensions).

Though the young residents of Biržai declare that they are active users of their dialect, they are familiar with the binary classification of dialects (Aukštaitian and Samogitian) only partially: in the drawn map Aukštaitians and Samogitians were specified by 8.76 % of the young residents of Biržai only. A slightly higher percentage specified the isoglosses dividing the four dialects (Aukštaitian, Dzūkian, Sudovian and Samogitian) in the map (the criterion of the accuracy of isoglosses is not applied for the time being). A part of the subjects in the study (11.86 %) model intermediate variants of dialectal classification – they add Sudovians and Dzūkians to Aukštaitians and Samogitians. There is no doubt that it is a reflection of knowledge of the pupils involved in the study on the ethnographic division of Lithuania. The inconsistency between visualized knowledge and verbalized knowledge shows that the conceptualization of regional variability among ordinary members of the linguistic community integrates both official and unofficial systems of knowledge. The drawn maps show a non-conflicting relationship with the code of environment, which, in turn, draws optimistic prospects for the geolect of Biržai.

The answers of the young residents of Biržai to an open question in the questionnaire regarding the associations pertaining to a person speaking a dialect show that the conceptualization of regional variability is multi-layered and inconsistent. The young residents of Biržai refer to themselves as representatives of a dialectal code – as many as 82.14 % of the subjects in the study referred to themselves as speakers of a dialect and marked the area of Biržai as the area of a dialectal code in the drawn map; however, when mentioning the associations of a dialect-speaker, they were inclined to dissociate themselves from a standard representative of a dialectal code.

Oppositional variables came to the fore in around one third (30.61 %) of the answers given by the subjects in the study – for instance, *an old (older) person; village resident; person with a low educational background*, etc., i.e. a sociolinguistic portrait of a dialect speaker is dissociated from the portrait of the subjects themselves: young and educated city residents.

However, the structure of the sociolinguistic portrait itself features more positive than negative connotation components.

The drawn maps of the young residents of Biržai are significant for reconstruction of perception of variability where individual dialectal areas are not only identified but also qualified, i.e. the subjects do not only indicate specific areas as the places of dialectal speaking in the drawn map but also express the evaluation of the area concerned. The comments of the young residents of Biržai reveal several tendencies: first, there is a tendency to conceptualize dialectal codes as attractive but more incorrect than correct. Second, horizontal variability is differentiated – some dialectal areas belong to attractive (and less frequently correct) codes, others – to unattractive codes. The drawn maps of the young residents of Biržai also reveal the code of their linguistic homeland: it is conceptualized as beautiful, attractive but incorrect.

The inconsistency of conceptualization of regional variability (e.g. *I speak a dialect, my linguistic homeland is the area of dialectal codes but my prototype of a person speaking a dialect is an old (older) person residing in a village*) is a clear reference to the multi-layeredness of dialectal codes. First, there is a tendency to conceptualize dialectal codes as attractive but more incorrect than correct. Second, horizontal variability is differentiated – some dialectal areas feature attractive (and less commonly correct) codes, others – unattractive codes.

The code of one’s linguistic homeland is conceptualized as beautiful, attractive but incorrect. It is likely that in the mental image of a dialectal code (not only that of one’s linguistic homeland) the component of correctness correlates with the factor of standard language.

Maps with prototypical areas of dialectal codes show that ordinary members of a linguistic community conceptualize the dialect as opposing to the standard language by ignoring any intermediary variants; therefore, only the so called radial dialectal areas stand out in the drawn map. It is likely that a more accurate perception of the differences rather than the value of the relationship between the standard language and dialectal codes determines a more comprehensive drawn map.

The data analysis of the draw-a-map task accomplished by the young residents of Biržai shows that the perspective of an ordinary member of the linguistic community is seen as a certain control system of conceptualization of variability which supplements the researcher’s approach or corrects it in certain cases.

To conclude, the approach of perceptual dialectology ensures a more varied dialectology discourse.

***Laura Geržotaitė***

**Dialectal Self-awareness of the Young Inhabitants of Šiauliai and Panevėžys: Borders in Mental Maps**

The dialectal images that reveal the dialectal self-awareness of the schoolchildren of two cities – Šiauliai and Panevėžys – are discussed in the article. A questionnaire designed according to the principles of sociolinguistics, dialectology and perceptive dialectology served as a research tool. The data collected according to the first task in the questionnaire – the mental map – were drawn on in this work. Most attention was devoted to the analysis of the subjective maps (existing only in the self-awareness of the ordinary language user), which revealed the Lithuanian dialectal classification.

The analysis of the data of the task of the map collected in the cities of Šiauliai and Panevėžys in most cases led to the same conclusions which had already been drawn when employing the methods of perceptive dialectology.

In the given map most young language users rather precisely marked and named the areas of the prototypical Samogitian and Aukštaitian dialects, which raised no doubts. It was pointed out in the greater part of the maps that the dialects were only spoken in native areas or also in the surrounding environs. The schoolchildren were a little more in favour of the not very regular but beautiful dialect of the Samogitian dialectal area or the dialect of the neighbouring Šiauliai region.

Contrary to some ethnologists’ research, the analysis of the data gathered in border towns demonstrated that the schoolchildren are rather well aware of the border between the Lithuanian dialects – Samogitian and Aukštaitian – drawn in dialectology. Nevertheless, the binary classification of Lithuanian dialects given by dialectologists and the one existing in the self-awareness of the nave language user is different. In the self-awareness of the young responders the language area attributed to the Aukštaitian dialect encompasses one-third of the area of this dialect only. Quite a large area of the rest of the Southern and South-western dialectological Aukštaitian is comprised of the people of Suvalkija and Dzūkija who are considered dialectal units by ordinary language users.

***Agnė Čepaitienė***

**Quantitative Research of Differential Dialectal Features: Case of Eastern Aukštaitians of Panevėžys and Širvintos**

The article presents the first-time use of the quantitative methods of dialectometry to analyse Lithuanian dialects. After quantifying the differential features of the Eastern Aukštaitians of Panevėžỹs and Šrvintos subdialects, it aims to identify the dialectal dependence of *Lithuanian Language Atlas* (LLA) points under analysis – Stubriškis (171), Šila (338), Kavárskas (340), Taujnai (374), Vdiškiai (375 a), Déltuva (409), Jakùtiškiai (446), Pabáiskas (475), Mančiušnai (500), Čiõbiškis (520).

The research material consists of 12 hours of audio recordings of the Eastern Aukštaitians of Panevėžỹs and Šrvintos. Differential dialectal features were selected from it: lengthening of the stressed shorts; shortening of the longs; pronunciation of the stressed short *a, e, i, u* in the ending; *o* instead of unstressed *a*; short *e* instead of *ė*; pronunciationof inarticulate first stressed / unstressed component; retraction of accent; reduction of endings.

They are analysed by the web application *Gabmap* based on dialectometry methods. It is designed for the research of linguistic (and geographical) variability. On the basis of phonetic transcriptions of words, the Levenshtein distance is calculated between LLA points, the statistical computations are performed and the differential dialectal features of the Eastern Aukštaitians of Panevėžỹs and Šrvintos are determined.

The results suggest that the dialectal features of the traditional Eastern Aukštaitians of Panevėžỹs and Šrvintos coincide from the linguistic and linguistic-geographical points of view. The closest locations by the Levenshtein distance measure are Taujnai and Kavárskas (0,15), Jakùtiškiai and Pabáiskas (0,23), Taujnai and Mančiušnai (0,31), Jakùtiškiai and Mančiušnai (0,31). All areas under analysis are linked by significant phonological similarities.

Statistically equal dialectal features are frequently used not in the same LLA points of subdialects but in the localities inhabited by the speakers of separate subdialects under analysis. The potential differential features of clustered LLA points under analysis found in the study are common to both subdialects and statistically justify the similarity of the Eastern Aukštaitians of Panevėžỹs and Šrvintos.

***Janina Švambarytė-Valužienė***

**Peculiar Linguistic Phenomenon in the Area of Šiauliškiai (According to Data of Point No. 73 of the Atlas of the Lithuanian Language)**

The author discusses a peculiar surviving local phenomenon of dialectal language recorded in the course of fieldwork carried out in 2013. 5 local oldest-generation respondents from Dargaičiai Village (Šiauliai District Gruzdžiai Eldership) were interviewed by the author in Point No. 73 of the Atlas of the Lithuanian Language (ALL): 3 women (R2 (1923), R3 (1947), R5 (1953)) and 2 men (R1 (1926), R4 (1951)). Over ten hours of dialectal text were recorded.

Dargaičiai belongs to the Western Aukštaitian subdialect of Šiauliškiai (WAŠ) which linguists consider a boundary or transitional dialect between western and eastern dialects (Samogitian and Aukštaitian). The linguistic point of Dargaičiai is dominated by the distinctive features of the Šiauliškiai subdialect: retained nasal vowels *ą, ę* and diphthongs *an, am, en, em*; the stress is consistently retracted from the ending.

Dialectologist Elena Grinaveckienė, who analysed the environs of Gruzdžiai belonging to VAŠ, and Aldona Jonaitytė, who collected the material in the environs of Šakyna (VAŠ) around the 1940s–1950s, paid special attention to the use of particles with the third person present and past iterative forms. Vytautas Vitkauskas also wrote about it.

Having scrutinized the dialectal records of Dargaičiai Village, the author discovered the principal forms of the verb and the forms of the conjugation paradigm with the particle combination *-agei* and its variants *-agė, -agi* which are pronounced with the verb with a pause and without it, *e.g.: pašok‿agei* (R 1), *lendu‿agei* (R 3), *vežagei* (R 1, R 2), *gaun‿agei* (R 1), mėkstagi (R 3), *atsibost‿agi* (R 4), *gaminagė* (R 1), *išlėkė‿agei* (R 1), etc. The respondents used over 280 of such forms in the texts (repetitive forms were included as well).

This local phenomenon is associated with the interaction of subdialects. The contacts between Samogitian and Aukštaitian dialects and the process of shortening of endings could have given rise to an idiolect, a local linguistic phenomenon, which have possibly originated at the end of the 18th century or in the beginning of the 19th century. The local prestige of morphological forms united the linguistic community and created the sense of linguistic security. In fact, from a historical and cultural perspective, the so called strip village (Lith. *rėžinis kaimas*) could have been the decisive factor for the linguistic phenomenon to survive. A non-division into isolated farmsteads and a self-contained community also maintained a closed linguistic system. The respondents who have been using the verbal forms including *-agei, -agė, -agi* for over ninety years separate between the linguistic codes: they omit the aforementioned forms when speaking to strangers; they are naturally included in the language as the speakers get into the conversation and cross the psychological familiar / unfamiliar boundary.

***Anitra Roze***

**Kirpyklų pavadinimai Latvijoje: semantinis aspektas**

Straipsnyje analizuojami Latvijos kirpyklų ir grožio salonų pavadinimai siekiant atskleisti šių ergonimų pasirinkimo motyvus ir kriterijus bei nustatyti, kurie iš jų yra populiariausi ir labiausiai paplitę.

Daug latviškų kirpyklų ir grožio salonų turi pavadinimus su onomastiniu dėmeniu, kuris yra latvių ar anglų kalbos arba išgalvotos užsienio kalbos žodis. Jų įvairovė gana plati, neturinti vyraujančios tendencijos. Tačiau šių įstaigų pavadinimuose retai pasitaiko žodžių žaismo, kūrybiškumo. Pavyzdžiui, Vokietijoje kirpykloms pavadinti naudojami ergonimai, kaip rodo Rosos Kohlheim tyrimas, dažnai yra gana kūrybiški, jiems kurti pasitelkiamas žodžių žaismas. Kokios šių skirtumų priežastys – pasakyti sunku. Tačiau latviškų ergonimų kūrybiškumo stoką dažnai kompensuoja turtinga ir asociatyvi jų kūrėjų vaizduotė.

Šių pavadinimų nomenklatūrinių dėmenų analizė rodo, kad jie yra neutralūs žodžiai, pvz.: *frizētava* ‘kirpykla’*, salons* ‘salonas’*, bērnu frizētava* ‘vaikų kirpykla’ ir pan., arba žodžiai, turintys tam tikrą konotaciją, taip pat ir kūrybiškumo, pvz.: *skaistuma studija* ‘grožio studija’, *skaistuma un sajūtu salons* ‘grožio ir jausmų salonas’, *skaistuma, veselības un harmonijas centrs* ‘grožio, sveikatos ir harmonijos centras’, *sajūtu salons* ‘jausmų salonas’.

***Darius Ivoška***

**Keletas pastebėjimų dėl baltiškų vietovardžių į vakarus nuo Vyslos problematikos**

Tautų gyvenamojo arealo problematika plačiai analizuojama mokslininkų, o dėl jos tyrimų reikšmės nekyla abejonių. Baltų gyventų teritorijų ribų paieškos vis dar yra istorikų, archeologų, geografų ir kalbininkų tyrimų objektas. Kaip jau anksčiau autoriaus užsiminta, patikimiausi ir svarbiausi mirusiųjų kalbų vietovardžių šaltiniai yra rankraštiniai dokumentai. Autoriaus dėmesys vėl krypsta į Vokiečių ordino foliantą Nr. 105 (OF 105). Šio straipsnio tikslas – ne pateikti naujus vandenvardžius ir vietovardžius, o aptarti naujus istorinius duomenis, susijusius su anksčiau užfiksuotais ir ne kartą analizuotais hidronimais ir oikonimais, galbūt pateiksiančiais vertingos informacijos, taip reikalingos baltų tautų gyvento arealo vakarinei ribai nustatyti.

OF 105 gausu baltų vardynui labai reikšmingos medžiagos, liudijančios apie prūsų gyventas teritorijas ir jų ribas, tebekeliančias daug diskusijų ir plačiai tebeanalizuojamaskalbininkų, istorikų ir archeologų. Straipsnyje aptariami svarbiausi XX a. istorinio baltų arealo tyrimai ir pateikiami du oikonimai iš OF 105 dokumentų, fiksavusių XIV a. įvykius vakariniame baltų gyventų teritorijų paribyje.

***Algirdas Saudargas***

**Fonosemantic Sagas in the Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language**

Several decades ago fonosemantic phenomena have been noticed in the Lithuanian language. It was observed that the senses of certain words with interchanged consonants remain related. Those observations were not supported by the scholars of the Lithuanian language.

In this article an account explaining fonosemantic phenomena in the Lithuanian language is presented. This account partitions the content of the word sense into the conceptual part and the content which expresses space, time and force dynamic (STD) aspects. The conceptual part of the word sense provides access to encyclopaedic knowledge and is processed consciously. STD part remains unconscious. The fonosemantic phenomena under this account are explained as the extension of the cognitive topology of the network of word senses to phonologically similar though not genetically related words.

Several examples are investigated. The network of senses of the Lithuanian verb *kelti* (to rise, to lift) is studied and expanded. It is demonstrated that STD content of verbs with consonants K/L in the root corresponds to the frame of reference which partitions isotropic 3D space into unbounded 2D manifold plus verticality of one dimension. On the other hand, STD content of senses of the verb *laikyti* (to keep, to hold) corresponds to the frame of reference which partitions isotropic 3D space by bounded 2D manifold.

Words with consonants N/R; M/L <> L/M are analysed in a similar manner.