

SANTRAUKOS / SUMMARIES

Ilja Lemeškin

“Buy me and read me”. First Printed Acrostics in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania

As a publisher continuing the tradition of printing in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (GDL), Martynas Mažvydas should have taken into account *The Small Travel Book* by Francisk Skorina. The books by Mažvydas and Skorina compared in the article are of uniform format and similar purposes. The two books that were the first books printed in the GDL describe the circumstances of their origin, i.e. the relationship with the compiler, author, publisher, by means of acrostics – a subtle device of combinatory poetics.

The Ruthenian palaeotype of 1522 testifies to two principles of acrostic composition: alphabetical and personal. In the Lithuanian preface Mažvydas used a personal acrostic. The comparison with the Ruthenian acrostic shows that the position before the name and the representative function required an academic title. The combination of letters **BJ** comprised by the first two lines of the preface reveals the conferred academic title: *baccalaureus juris*, ‘bachelor of laws’.

When writing the first couplet in the Lithuanian preface, Mažvydas referred to the printed source of 1546 – a satirical relation of the devil and the pope by Schnauss in which the book addressed the reader in the following fashion: *Fromē r Chrif Kauff vnd ließ mich* (or its Czech translation of 1547 where relevant plural forms were used: *Milij Krzeftiane Kupugte a cztiete mne*). The deviation from the original observed in the address (*Fromē r Chrif/ Milij Krzeftiane* but *BRalei feferis*) is determined by an attempt of composing an acrostic. It was the intention of the author to have letter **B** (< *baccalaureus*) at the beginning of the preface, i.e. the acrostic, and in the position before the name.

A acrostic can be found at the end of the Catechism, in the place of a colophon: the combination of letters in the last quatrain **B-J-T-P** corresponds to Latin *Baccalaureus Juris Titulum Posuit* ‘the bachelor of laws made the sign of the cross,’ which means ‘Mažvydas gave his blessing’.

When writing the beginning of the acrostic, the author took into account the part of the paratext of appellative type characteristic of the books of that time – the invocation to the reader which often took the form of a quatrain on the title page. The quatrain by Schnauss dating to 1546, which also made influence on Mažvydas, gained popularity among Protestants in 1546–1547. The relation intended for Protestants informed on the end of the Schmalkaldic War, i.e. the fight between Protestants and Catholics. The multitude of editions of 1546 and the number of the surviving copies entail that it was read across the whole Protestant Europe.

Alma Ragauskaitė

Tendencies of Formation of Surnames among Kėdainiai Residents (Lithuanians, Poles) in the 17th–18th Century

The article discusses the tendencies of formation of surnames of Kėdainiai residents in the 17th–18th century with a focus on the personal names of Kėdainiai residents collected from 24 unique Kėdainiai registry books of the 17th–18th century. Kėdainiai inventories of the 17th century as well as other historical documents are also mentioned in the article as auxiliary historical documents. Around 2,500 cases of naming Kėdainiai residents (both anthroponyms of different people and various versions of their personal name forms) were collected from the abovementioned old city manuscripts. The analysis of these cases of naming made it clear that surnames originated in all the groups of the local community of city residents at different times. The surnames of the dominant and most influential residents of Kėdainiai were first to originate. In the first half of the 17th century the residents of Kėdainiai (Lithuanians, Poles) taking up a higher social position were recorded using hereditary personal names. In the second half of the

century the individuals belonging to the middle and lower classes of the townspeople acquired uniform, common anthroponyms. The records of the second half of the 17th century show that the townspeople of Kėdainiai had surnames. Apparently, it took longer for the surnames of the city's lower social classes to form. The stabilization of the surnames of Kėdainiai residents occurred during a later period, i.e. in the 18th century. Meanwhile, in the case of local communities of large cities, such as Kaunas and Vilnius, the surnames of the city elite first originated in the first half of the 16th century. The residents of Kaunas, Vilnius and Kėdainiai already had surnames in the second half of the 17th century. The final formation of the surnames of Kaunas, Vilnius, Kėdainiai, Joniškis residents took place in the 18th century. When comparing the chronology of the origin and final formation of surnames of the social classes of Lithuanian nobles and peasants and the time of formation of surnames of the townspeople, it turned out that it took longer for the surnames of the townspeople to form compared to the nobility but they formed earlier than those of peasants. The available research of Lithuanian historical anthroponomy testifies that the phenomenon of formation of surnames of the nobility can already be observed in the 15th century; the process gained momentum in the 16th century and during a later period. The surnames of peasants gradually originated at the end of the 16th century only, gathered pace in the 17th century and finally formed in the 18th century.

Dalia Sviderskienė

Motivation of Composite Helonyms of Marijampolė Country

As a continuity of the analysis of toponymization of hydronyms from a single administrative unit (Marijampolė County) recorded in the interwar period, the article provides an in-depth analysis of the motivation of helonyms formed by means of compositing. After the available division of compound toponyms into genitive and qualifying toponyms (according to Vanagas) was corrected by dividing them into compound toponyms in agreement and in non-agreement (according to Savukynas), the latter were evaluated in a complex manner: from a derivational and semantic perspective, taking into account the background information of the period in question and referring to additional data of the interwar questionnaires recording the factors of nomination and the outcomes of the communicative activity of linguistic community members which helped to find out the actually represented content of hydronyms and pseudomotivation.

The analysis showed the uneven structure of composite hydronyms and different syntactic connections between the components of a binary nomination; in the process of nomination the lexical inventory reflects the direction of thought of a linguistic community member in a certain ethnic field in the selection of the feature of motivation and communicative intentions. All that is closely linked to the name-giver's reality, his/her knowledge and awareness as well as ethnic (national) consciousness.

The research determined the tendencies of nomination of compound helonyms (1). The area in question is dominated by the nominations expressing the position of the hydroobject, its place in space (40 per cent). The objects are nominated with a focus on the locally connecting land names and other places and buildings located on the land surface. It shows that the helonyms formed by means of compositing are a reflection of the surrounding topographical, geographical and cultural reality in the individual's consciousness.

The peculiarities of hydroobjects are expressed by 36 per cent of hydronyms. The hydroobject's *bottom surface* (its *quality* (clay-covered area), *physical properties* (viscosity), *remoteness*, *going from the surface downwards* (depth) and *the amount of water in the hydroobject* (*plenty of water* and its *absence*) are most commonly reflected in nominations. Hydroobjects are also named for other properties: *plants*, *animals* (birds), for *what is (found)* in wet places, the *voluminosity* of the hydroobject, etc. It shows what draws the name-giver's attention in compounding the hydronyms in the area in question.

The nominations based on the relationship with a person account for 24 per cent. They are prevailed by the nominations expressing the relations of ownership. The personal names on which the nomination is based reflect the mixed ethnic environment in the area under analysis.

(2) Metaphorical hydronyms reveal how a linguistic community member in this area perceives the *small* hydroobjects. When designating the target domain of the hydroobject as a place, different source domains are selected in the process of nomination: *pātāpas*, *patāpas* (flood)

– to denote the amount of water in the hydroobject (*Patapų balaitė* b. Krsn); *sidabras* – to denote the hydroobject's transparent water (*Sidabriniai* b. Ldvn). The hydronym form *Sidabrinių balà* b. Ldvn recorded in the living language could have originated on the basis of the semantic association of word forms (*sidabriniai* – silver money, valuables). (3) The name-giver's conception of the spatial whole and part and the tendency to concretise is illustrated by the microsystem which became apparent in the research *Lančková* (b. KzR) – *Lančkovės Kója* (pln. KzR). (4) The ethnic community's cultural priorities reveal in the attempts to revive and consolidate the memories of the past of the nation which are established in the form of the pseudomotivators *liogeris* and *razbaininkas* in such units of own toponymy as *Liogerio balos* b. Ss and *Razbaininkų plynaitė* b. KzR. (5) The nominations *Vėversiuškas* b. Lbv (the place-name form is modified from *Vėversiuško balaitė*) and *Velnių balaitė* b. Brb are informative in ethnic-cultural terms. Their motivation is based on the transfer of the evaluative features of the nominating realia (*bird, mythical creature*) to express the evaluation of the plants growing next to the hydroobject (calamus) and the hydroobject itself. *Vėversys* (= *vieversys*, 'lark') represents *smallness*; *velnias* (*velniai*, 'devil') represents *uselessness for human needs*. The latter evaluation is based on the stereotypes of ethnic consciousness.

The analysis of the motivation of compound helonyms revealed that the onyms in question are not only a reflection of the surrounding geographical and topographical reality in the individual's consciousness. They also reflect the cultural priorities and axiological indicators of the ethnic community.

Nijolė Čepienė

Homonyms in the Dictionaries of the Lithuanian Language

The article analyses the homonyms found in *The Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language* (LKŽ, LKŽe) and Jokūbas Brodovskis' Dictionary, which originated due to the borrowing of words from other languages and which are not presented as homonyms in the dictionary entries. By their formation, the homonyms are divided into etymological, semantic and derivational. In most cases both words originated from Germanic languages; several formed from a Lithuanian word and a Germanism, a Lithuanian word and a Slavism; one of them originated from a Lithuanian word and a hybrid word; one derived from a Germanism and a word of Turkish, Tatar languages. Borrowings become similar to the word in Lithuanian with a different meaning, but these words have a different origin and meaning and should thus be presented in different entries, e.g. 1 ***stiegė*** 'a roof tile; lath' is formed from *stiegelė* and associated with MLG *tegel* 'tile' (Mnd W IV 517); cf. NHG *Ziegel* 'roof tile'; Latv. *stiegelis* 'brick'; Lat. *tegula*, whereas 2 ***stiegė*** zool. 'stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*)' is borrowed from Middle Low German *stekele* 'small spined fish, stickleback'. The article provides the homonyms which are not available in LKŽ, LKŽe.

The index of J. Brodovskis' 18th century manuscript dictionary *Lexicon Germanico=Lithvanicum et Lithvanico=Germanicum* III published in 2009 also contains unseparated homonyms, e.g. the native word ***voga*** 'lump, piece of soil' is not separated from the Germanism ***voga*** 'scale'; Germanism ***urtas*** 'old money, artas' goes together with ***urtas*** 'stall, enclosure' 'cattle-shed, cot'. In his dictionary J. Brodovskis presented the words ***rūta*** 'plant' and ***rūta*** 'windowpane' as separate words and considered them homonyms; however, they are not separated in the index compiled by Vincentas Drotvinas.

Janina Švambarytė-Valužienė, Lina Kazlauskaitė

Comparison of Texts by Marius Katiliškis: Linguistic Environment and New Meaning

The article discusses the similes used in two novels by Marius Katiliškis (1914–1980) – *Miškais ateina ruduo* (*The Autumn Comes through the Forests*) and *Išėjusiems negrįžti* (*To Those Who Departed Never to Return*). Katiliškis tends to expand the simile with complementary surrounding (by prepositional and postpositional attributes, adverbial modifiers). The image as if loses the function of comparison. Through the descriptive type of the simile, the semantic load of the image is resolved among individual words. In order to comprehend the meaning, not the main word of the simile but the whole phrase has to be taken into account. Such a simile model is more characteristic of the novel *Miškais ateina ruduo*. There is less resolution of the simile in the

novel *Išėjusiems negrižti*. It is usually observed when the author speaks in a poetical manner or goes for an epic description.

If the simile is brief, Katiliškis compensates the comparative context with the basis of comparison and its complementary surrounding. The novel *Išėjusiems negrižti* is dominated by traditional similes. Untraditional and far more inventive similes prevail in the novel *Miškais ateina ruduo*.

It is observed that Katiliškis tends to change the basis of comparison of the image which already has a certain definition in the reader's mind and highlights a different peculiarity of appearance or manner [*kaip arklys* (nusižiojavau); *kaip slyva* (pamėlęs) *visas kūnas, ne tik nosis*; (I yawned) *as a horse; the whole body, not only the nose, is (blue) like a plum*].

The comparison of the similes used in the two novels leads to the idea that the writer raises the language as a living organism and changes the result of the thought and its linguistic form by creating a new meaning of the simile. Primary nomination can be observed in the novel *Miškais ateina ruduo*. The simile may even sound as the definition of the main word. Everything is immensely close and real: by comparing, Katiliškis necessarily provides details; otherwise, the simile would be difficult to comprehend. The language of the novel *Išėjusiems negrižti* shifts to a higher level (secondary nomination). Usually, only the exterior coincidence of the things being compared is expressed, and the reader has to decipher the code (in particular those similes which encode the global culture in a broad sense (customs, literature, religion, etc.)).

Daiva Šveikauskienė, Arūnas Ribikauskas, Vytautas Šveikauskas **Daugiakalbė lietuvių kalbos gramatikos informacinė sistema internete**

Lietuvių kalbos kompiuterizavimo darbuose galima pastebėti du pagrindinius trūkumus: trūksta kartais net ir dažnai vartojamų formų ir pateikiami pertekliniai, lietuvių kalboje neegzistuojantys žodžiai. Kuriant *Lietuvių kalbos gramatikos informacinę sistemą* (LIGIS) stengiamasi išvengti jų abiejų. Visos formos generuojamos kompiuteriu automatiškai ir vėliau gauti rezultatai peržiūrimi žmogaus, kad būtų atmesti lietuviui nesuprantami žodžiai.

Lietuvių kalbos gramatikos informacinė sistema apima visus darinius. Šiuo metu duomenų bazę sudaro tik šaknies *bėg-* žodžiai. Jų yra apie 25 000. Palyginimui galima pateikti tokius duomenis: morfemikos duomenų bazę sudaro yra apie 75 000 įrašų, bet jie surinkti iš visos lietuvių kalbos leksikos. Su šaknimi *bėg-* ten tėra 118 žodžių.

Kuriant *Lietuvių kalbos gramatikos informacinę sistemą* pagrindinis tikslas buvo pateikti išsamią gramatinę informaciją plačiajai visuomenei. Todėl buvo stengiamasi duomenis atvaizduoti kuo aiškiau ir suprantamiau. Svetainė pritaikyta naudotis ir mobiliuosiuose telefonuose.

Vartotojas, pateikęs žodį, gauna trijų tipų informaciją apie jį: žodžio struktūra (pradinė forma bei pamatiniai žodžiai dariniams), morfologinė informacija (kalbos dalis bei jos morfologinės kategorijos – linksnis, giminė, skaičius, laikas, laipsnis ir t. t.) ir morfeminiai duomenys – žodis išskaidytas morfemomis, nurodant morfemos tipą bei požymius, jei morfema jų turi, pavyzdžiui, priesaga – darybinė / kaitybinė, galūnė – įvardžiutinė, sutrumpėjusi ir kt. Kiekviena morfema žymima vis kita spalva. Reikia pabrėžti, kad *Lietuvių kalbos gramatikos informacinė sistema* yra pirmasis tinklapis Lietuvoje, kur vartotojui pateikiama informacija apie morfemos tipą. Be to, apdorojami ir žodžiai su sutrumpėjusiomis galūnėmis, kurios labai paplitusios, ypač šnekamojoje kalboje.

Kiekvienam duomenų bazėje esančiam žodžiui vartotojas gali gauti visą kaitybinę lentelę. Kai kuriems žodžiams pateikiama vartojimo pavyzdžių.

Kuriant *Lietuvių kalbos gramatikos informacinę sistemą* siekiama kuo didesnio tikslumo ir patikimumo. Todėl visos lemos (žodžių pradinės formos – vardininkas, bendratis) suvedamos į duomenų bazę rankomis. Kaitybines formas sugeneruoti patikėta kompiuteriui, nes šiame jo darbe nebuvo pastebėta klaidų.

Svetainė pateikiama septyniomis kalbomis: lietuvių, anglų, vokiečių, prancūzų, italų, rusų ir japonų.

Ateityje planuojama *Lietuvių kalbos gramatikos informacinę sistemą* jungti su suskaitmenintais žodynais ir sukurti vokiečių tinklapio CANOONET analogą.

Laura Geržotaitė

Ramygala Subdialect in the Classifications of Lithuanian Dialects: Geolinguistic Analysis

The article discusses the development of the Ramygala subdialect attributed to the Eastern Aukštaitian of Panevėžys by Aleksas Girdenis and Zigmas Zinkevičius. The research materials comprise the manuscript descriptions and texts as well as audio recordings in this subdialect dating to the second half of the 20th century.

The place of the area of the subdialect in the classifications of Lithuanian dialects is established by comparing dialects by methods of digital cartography. A comparative analysis of the linguistic features recorded in the area of the subdialect enables us to evaluate the changes that occurred in the Ramygala subdialect.

The dialectal belonging of the Ramygala subdialect varied across all classifications of Lithuanian dialects. Even two of them – classifications by Antanas Baranauskas and Antanas Salys – assigned this subdialect or its part to the transitional area between Western and Eastern Aukštaitian. The whole area of the subdialect was attributed to Eastern Aukštaitian in the classification by Girdenis and Zinkevičius in the second half of the 20th century.

The twofold pronunciation of mixed diphthongs *am*, *an*, *em*, *en* and former nasal vowels *q*, *ę* was recorded in the area of the Ramygala subdialect migrating across classifications. The maintenance of the above features links the subdialect in question with Western Aukštaitian subdialects, whereas their narrowing associates it with Eastern Aukštaitian. Though influenced by eastern subdialects, the Ramygala subdialect should not be assigned to them alone.

Minor linguistic changes recorded in the subdialect confirm the accuracy of the reconstructed eastern boundary of Baranauskas' First Eastern. An assumption can be made that not only Middle Aukštaitian but also its neighbouring Eastern Aukštaitian *Pantininkai* was transitional by nature in Salys' classification.

Jurga Jaroslavienė

Kodėl skiriasi kai kurių lietuvių ir latvių kalbų balsių tarptautiniai fonetinės abėcėlės atitikmenys?

Pastaraisiais metais aprašant dabartinių baltų kalbų garsyną, balsiai ir priebalsiai ne tik tiriama, klasifikuojami ir lyginami taikant vienodus ar panašius metodologinius principus, bet ir vienodinami šių kalbų garsų transkripcijos rašmenys. Vienokie ar kitokie tarptautinės fonetinės abėcėlės (TFA, an. *International Phonetic Alphabet, IPA*) rašmenys dabartinių bendrinių baltų kalbų balsiams parenkami neatsitiktinai. Šio straipsnio pagrindinis tikslas – glaustai paanalizuoti, kurie lietuvių ir latvių trumpųjų ir ilgųjų balsių tarptautinės fonetinės abėcėlės simbolių atitikmenys nesutampa ir kodėl. Straipsnyje atkreipiamas dėmesys, kokios galimos įprastos (tradicinės) dabartinių baltų kalbų pastovios artikuliacijos balsių klasifikacijos ir kuo skiriasi tarptautinis (pagal TFA principus standartizuotas) garsų skirstymas.

Kaip žinoma, tarptautinė balsių klasifikacija itin paranki pagal vienodus artikuliacinius principus tiriant ir lyginant skirtingų kalbų garsyną, todėl siekiant objektyvumo ir preciziškumo, TFA transkripcijos rašmenys lietuvių ir latvių kalbų balsiams parinkti, pirmiausia atsižvelgiant į instrumentinio tyrimo rezultatus (spektrines balsių charakteristikas, audicinį įspūdį, tarimą ir pan.).

Straipsnyje klasifikuojant lietuvių ir latvių kalbų balsius pagal skirtingą metodologiją, pabrėžiama ir skirtinga terminų vartoseną, kuri iki šiol nėra nusistovėjusi, lietuvių ir latvių kalbomis klasifikuojant ir lyginant garsyną pagal tarptautinę fonetinę abėcėlę.

Nada Šabec, Mihaela Koletnik

Slovėnų imigrantų ir jų palikuonių Šiaurės Amerikoje paveldėtosios kalbos ir tarmės išsaugojimas

Straipsnyje analizuojami slovėnų ir anglų kalbų kontaktai Šiaurės Amerikoje, pabrėžiant gimtosios / paveldėtosios kalbos išsaugojimo ir tautinio tapatumo santykį. Pateikiama istorinė, socialinė ir kultūrinė slovėnų migracijos į JAV ir Kanadą apžvalga, daugiausiai dėmesio kreipiant į Klivlandą, kaip didžiausių Amerikos slovėnų bendruomenę, bei Vankuverį, kaip vieną iš mažiausių bendruomenių Kanadoje. Išsami kalbinės situacijos abiejose bendruomenėse analizė atskleidė perėjimo nuo slovėnų prie anglų kalbos procesą. Daugeliu atvejų tai įvyksta per tris kartas: pirmosios kartos imigrantai vis dar kalba slovėniškai, jų vaikai daugiausia yra dvikalbiai, o trečiosios kartos nariai jau nebekalba slovėnų kalba ar kalba ja tik išimtiniais atvejais. Vis dėlto slovėnų kalba, kaip gimtoji / paveldėtoji kalba, užima labai svarbią vietą tautinio identiteto požiūriu (aukštesnę vietą užima tik kultūra). Aukštas Amerikos ir Kanados slovėnų gimtosios / paveldėtosios kalbos vertinimas, nors kai kuriais atvejais tik simbolinis, įrodo jų sėkmingą integraciją į visuomenę neapleidžiant savo tautinio identiteto.

Lingvistinės analizės dalyje daugiausia dėmesio skiriama informantų vartojamoms slovėnų kalbos socialinėms atmainoms. Dėl šios priežasties buvo pasirinkti įvairių tarmių bei regioninės šnekamosios kalbos atstovai, siekiant atskleisti nestandartinių kalbos atmainų ir bendrinės slovėnų kalbos santykį. Į diktofoną įrašytų interviu metu surinkti duomenys rodo, kad pirmosios kartos imigrantai sklandžiai kalba slovėniškai ir daugiausiai kalba tarmiškai. Prekmurjės regiono tarmė yra geriausiai išlikusi, o tai yra ryškiausias region tapatumo požymis. Antra vertus, Rovtės tarmė bei Mariboro miesto šnekamąja kalba kalbančiųjų diskursas nėra grynas – jame randama kai kurių centrinės slovėnų šnekamosios kalbos ir netgi bendrinės slovėnų kalbos požymių. Antrosios kartos informantai jau nebekalba tik slovėniškai, bet kalbėdama pereina nuo slovėnų prie anglų kalbos. Jos slovėnų kalba yra iš tėvų perimtos Štirijos tarmės ir kalbos kursuose išmoktos bendrinės slovėnų kalbos mišinys. Du trečiosios kartos informantai anglų kalbą jau laiko savo gimtąja kalba, o slovėnų kalba jiems yra paveldėtoji kalba. Taigi jie kalba angliškai, tačiau į savo naratyvą įterpia tam tikrų iš savo Notranskos tarmė kalbėjusios senelės bei vaikystėje lankytuose kalbos kursuose išmoktų žodžių.

Trijų kartų atstovų palyginimas rodo spartų slovėnų kalbos įgūdžių nykimą ir anglų kalbos įtakos augimą. Slovėnijoje gimusių informantų atveju tai pasireiškia kaip skoliniai, o Amerikoje ar Kanadoje gimusių tyrimo dalyvių atveju – kaip kalbos kodų kaita. Paskutiniojoje grupėje taip pat pastebimi ryškūs nukrypimai nuo slovėnų kalbos normos fonologiniame, morfologiniame ir sintaksiniame lygmenyje. Remiantis gimtosios / paveldėtosios kalbos išsaugojimo laipsniu, galime teigti, kad tarmė yra pagrindinė kalbos atmaina tiems tyrimo dalyviams, kurie turi geriausius slovėnų kalbos įgūdžius. Kitaip tariant, tarmė yra socialinė kalbos atmaina, kuri yra autentiškiausia tyrimo dalyvių išraiškos forma ir stipresnis etninio ir kultūrinio identiteto faktorius nei bendrinė kalba.

Rima Bakšienė

Transcription of Lithuanian Dialects by IPA Symbols: the Western Aukštaitian Subdialect of Šiauliai

This paper discusses the opportunities for the application of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) to the sounds of Western Aukštaitian of Šiauliai. From the 20th to the 21st century texts of Lithuanian dialects were marked using the transcription that was adapted by Georg Gerullis in 1930. It is a distinctive transcription which differs from those applied to other languages. Nowadays, the usage of this transcription became more complicated after quantitative measurements of language variance became popular. They are usually made by computer programs which require identical data. In order to avoid transcription variation in the future, the pilot study transcribing the sounds of Western Aukštaitian of Šiauliai (from Ažytėnai and Šakyna regions) using IPA symbols was performed.

After reviewing the illustrative material of Western Aukštaitian of Šiauliai, it can be concluded that in the IPA there are almost all characters that are suitable to mark a variety of sounds found in this subdialect. Only a few sounds need to be marked with additional diacritics. Intermediate sounds between *s*, *z*, *c*, *dz* and *š*, *ž*, *č*, *dž* are problematic in the consonant system. Appropriate IPA symbols somewhat differ from the dialectal sounds by their characteristics of articulation or function.

The marking of prosodic units in Šiauliai subdialect using the IPA symbols is most problematic. They can be marked as an accented syllable (with primary and secondary stress) and a long-syllable tone fall (= acute) / rise (= circumflex). Some allotones in the accents of Šiauliai subdialect cannot be marked using the IPA. It is the object for future research.