## SANTRAUKOS / SUMMARIES

*Ilja Lemeškin*
**Old Baltic Lexicography in the Service of Hansa Merchants. Purpose of Manuscript Vocabularies and the Time of Compiling**

It is meaningful to study the medieval Baltic lexicography from the perspective of the Hanseatic linguistic policy and in the context of the Hanseatic lexicographic production (bilingual and utilitarian). Such a direction of research reveals the similarity of composition of closely related vocabularies. The comparative analysis of German-Prussian, Prussian-German and Russian-German vocabularies shows that the protograph of the "Russian books" of the 13th–14th centuries (created in Low German in the office of Novgorod) resembled the Elbing vocabulary of the second half of the 13th century by its layout, scope and composition. The latter source will be useful in reconstructing the protograph of Russian-German vocabularies. The comparison with the Latin-Low German *Liber ordinis rerum* dating to the late 14th century should be considered remote and abstract. By analogy with the akin "Russian books", it is proposed to call Elbing vocabulary (*Elbinger Vokabular*) and the so called Grunau's vocabulary the "Prussian (Elbing) Book" and the "Littl Prussian Book" respectively.

The attribution to the Hanseatic lexicography is supported by the similar division of thematic fields, regional bilingualism, utilitarian type, compact scope. But that is not all. The vocabulary's close link with Elbing (granted Lübeck law in 1246) and the composition of the Elbing codex itself with *Lübisches Recht für Elbing* taking the central place are equally important.

The relative process of composition of the Elbing codex is reconstructed in the following stages:

1. Driven by the needs of the Hanseatic *sprakelerere*, the German-Prussian and the Prussian-German vocabulary, which could possibly also include a phrase-book, was compiled in around 1246–1300.

2. A parchment manuscript comprising Lübeck law granted to Elbing, Polish law and vocabulary of the same period could originate from 1300 to 1340.

3. Prussian law was added at a later date, after 1340. Peter Holcwescher transcribed the collection of such composition in the middle of the 15th century.

The gradual formation of the codex shows that at least two intermediate copies could have been made between the original of the second half of the 13th century and the transcript of Peter Holcwescher. The lexicographic work underwent certain changes in the course of transcribing. While the vocabulary functioned in line with its original purpose (2nd half of the 13th century), it used to be revised and supplemented (in case of "Russian books", the updating process still continued in the 17th century); however, later, after trade reoriented itself towards the German language, the transcripts of the outdated vocabulary were mechanically copied and most likely severely shortened. "Prussian (Elbing) Book" could have lost its phrase-book in the course of shortening. The importance of the phrasebook also reveals in the lexicographic work included in the Prussian Chronicle; it ends with the reconstructed sentences (on the basis of vertical reading of vocabulary entries) important for successful trade.

*Alma Ragauskaitė*
**Personal Names of Lithuanian Origin among Kėdainiai Residents in the 17th Century**

The analysis of personal names of Kėdainiai residents recorded in the 17th century (Kėdainiai inventories of 1604, 1624, 1666 and Kėdainiai rectory land rent inventory of 1622) led to the conclusion that 180 second components of binary nominations are of Lithuanian origin. Certain facts of Slavicization of personal names were distinguished in the historical documents under analysis: sound substitution, use of Slavic suffixes in the anthroponyms of Lithuanian origin, omission of endings, etc. Out of 180 anthroponyms of Lithuanian origin analysed in the study, 106 personal name forms were reconstructed. Among them, there are 6 (5.4 per cent)

Lithuanian old two-stem anthroponyms, 5 (4.5 per cent) abbreviations of two-stem personal names and their suffixal derivatives and 95 (90.1 per cent) anthroponyms of nickname origin. The comparison between reconstructed anthroponyms and present-day Lithuanian surnames shows that 63 (60 per cent) of them still function today. A part of them, i.e. 24 (23 per cent of all the reconstructed anthroponyms), have the equivalents of surnames of the same origin but different formation. The remaining 19 (17 per cent) anthroponyms have no equivalents among the present-day personal names.

*Dalia Kiseliūnaitė*
**Language Analysis of Nida Questionnaire № 30084 in the Archive of the Linguistic Atlas of Germany at the Phillips University, Marburg**

The article presents a written source of the Kursenieku language – Card No. 30084 (Nida/Nidden) from Deutscher Sprachatlas (DSA) launched by Georg Wenker. The linguistic analysis led to the following conclusions:

The Nida card is carefully written, and its linguistic information in many cases reflects the authenticity of the language. The comparison with the research by professional linguists (Bezzenberger and Plakis) showed that in the nineteenth century the Kursenieku language was still a systematic geolect derived from a heterogeneous dialectal basis. The card also reflects the interaction of languages in the Curonian Spit.

Phonetic features reflect the dialects of Courland and the results of interaction with the neighbouring Lithuanian dialects in terms of phonomorphology and a relatively insignificant influence of the German language.

Morphology also contains archaic features of the dialects of Courland (the manifested declension paradigms, the old flections of nouns and the grades of adjectives, the preserved preterit forms of verbs, prepositions with plural forms). At the same time, the influence of the Lithuanian language (pronoun flections, verb tureti + inf., etc.) and the beginning of the influence of the German language, which manifests itself in the use of prepositions and compound verb forms, is observed. However, the effect of the German language cannot always be regarded as a dialect feature – for example, the often-repetitive use of tas, or the verb tureti in compound verb forms looks more like a fault of translation.

In the lexis there is a strong Lithuanian influence, especially from the neighbouring Samogitian dialects, next to the lexis inherited from Courland. The Kursenieki also adopted German and Slavic lexemes from Western Lithuanian dialects, and some common Baltic words absorbed the Lithuanian meaning. The direct influence of the German language on lexis is not always considered to be an authentic feature of the Kursenieku language, since some words or their meanings are not confirmed by later sources; a part of lexical and semantic Germanisms in the text arose due to literal translation. Some similarities with German language equivalents are not easy to interpret, because analogical features can be found in Latvian. This makes the determination of the time of their occurrence in the Curonian Spit difficult.

This is most applicable to syntax. Most of the translated sentences literally repeat the construction of the German original sentence, which is often not typical of the Baltic languages and sometimes makes the sentence hard to understand. However, there are exceptions – some natural, creative syntactic equivalents are found.

Due to the chosen method of language documentation (translation), the effect of German on the Kursenieku language in the 19th century should be carefully considered in this source, because the use of this method makes the literal transfer of the original almost inevitable.

*Nijolė Tuomienė*
**Uncontrolled Borrowing as a Sign of Language Loss**

The article is based on the contemporary (the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries) dialectological and sociolinguistic data focusing on the current state of the Lithuanian language and its change. The material was collected in some isolated peripheral Lithuanian dialects of Ramaškonys, Rodūnia, Žirmūnai and Plikiai located in the district of Voranava in Belarus.

The mechanism of borrowing and adoption processes is examined with a focus on the problem of semantic adequacy. Recent years have witnessed an increase in the use of loan translations from Slavic languages in peripheral dialects. Bilingualism transforms the thinking mechanism of people, and, as a result, they easily take loan words and word groups, syntactic constructions and phraseology as their own. From the point of view of meaning and word formation, loan translations are analogous to the corresponding Belarusian words. Therefore, it is quite a complex task to discriminate between loan translations and independent words, which have developed as a result of historically determined systemic regularities of Slavic and Baltic languages and hence similar derivational bases. The majority of loan translations are calques or literal translations from Belarusian, which add a Belarusian, artificially coined, meaning to the Lithuanian word. The meaning is alien, often taken from another Lithuanian word, which is not a semantic equivalent of the original Belarusian word. The process leads to the impoverishment of the dialectal lexicon, the destruction of semantics, the deterioration of the national Lithuanian spirit, and the development of rather one-sided bilingualism.

## Janina Švambarytė-Valužienė
## Boundaries of Žagarė Local Dialect

The article highlights the major ethnic, religious, historical, economic and cultural phenomena of the town of Žagarė, being the centre of Žagarė local dialect, situated to the north-west of Joniškis, right near the Latvian border, which played an important role in shaping linguistic attitudes and self-esteem. Žagarė, as a single town, formed from Old Žagarė and New Žagarė, which are separated by the Švėtė River. Old Žagarė is situated on the left bank, whereas New Žagarė is located on the right bank.

Driven by a strong economic growth, Žagarė was the major trade hub of North Lithuania drawing merchants from various places of Lithuania as well as Russia, Poland, England and Germany until the end of the 18th century. According to encyclopaedic publications, between 1897 and 1899 Žagarė was home to 820 craftsmen and 171 trade enterprises. There was a button workshop, a soap factory, 3 mills, 104 shops. Two Catholic churches, an Evangelical Lutheran church, a synagogue and an Orthodox church took care of the residents' spiritual needs in Žagarė.

In addition to a parish school, a government-run school was established in 1865. There were two Jewish schools, a Latvian school. A city school was opened in 1906; a government-run girls' school was founded as well. A private trade school operated in Žagarė from 1909 to 1915. A printing house was established in 1909.

The Dialect Archive of the Institute of the Lithuanian Language stores a number of records from Žagarė and its environs. The dialectal records under analysis were made in 1998, 1999, and 2003. The respondents of the older generation born between 1901 and 1936 had been interviewed. Based on these records, attempts were made to establish the boundaries of Žagarė local dialect. The drawn map shows that the northwestern boundary of Žagarė local dialect stretches along the Lithuanian-Latvian border. The eastern boundary of Žagarė local dialect meets Skaistgirys local dialect and goes near Stungiai and Veršiai. The southwestern boundary of Žagarė local dialect is drawn near Juodeikiai and Gaižaičiai, which are close to the boundary of Akmenė district.

Part 2 of the Atlas of the Lithuanian Language dedicated to phonetics and the maps indicate that several isoglosses run outside Žagarė and across the boundaries of Skaistgirys local dialects: the pronunciation of the stem *e*, *ei* after the consonant *l* referred to as the hardening of *e*, *ei* in the chrestomathy of dialects (the isogloss stretches to Žagarė and runs close to Dilbinai and Dameliai), non-uniform expression of the quality of the vowel *ė* after the hardened consonant, and the replacement of pre-stress long *ė*, *o*, *y*, *ū*.

## Veslava Čižik-Prokaševa
## Cinque's Hierarchy of Adverbs and the Findings of the Lithuanian Language

By referring to the so called universal hierarchy of clausal functional projections developed by Cinque, the article describes the relative order of sentential adverbs in the Lithuanian language. The article is based on the examples from the Corpus of Contemporary Lithuanian

Language of the Centre of Computational Linguistics of Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas as well as the examples found through the web search engine *Google*. The article does not only discuss the relative order of adjacent adverb pairs in Cinque's hierarchy (as it is done by Cinque and other linguists mentioned in the article) but also the relative position of all adverbs in the hierarchy.

After summarising the tendencies of usage of 22 adverb pairs given in Cinque's hierarchy, it was established that examples were not found in the case of 5 pairs; 2 pairs were used in the opposite order compared to Cinque's hierarchy; 5 pairs were used as specified in Cinque's hierarchy, whereas 10 pairs were used in two ways, i.e. both in line with Cinque's hierarchy and contrary to it) (see Table 4 in the article). Hence, it can be assumed that out of all the cases laid down by Cinque, the relative order of two adverbs in a sentence is usually not strictly defined and may vary in Lithuanian.

Out of all the adverbs specified in Cinque's hierarchy and applicable to the Lithuanian language, 253 two-adverb combinations can be made. After summarising all the combinations discussed in the article, it was determined that examples were not found in case of 58 combinations. Out of 195 remaining combinations, 62 pairs are used pursuant to Cinque's hierarchy; 20 pairs are used in the opposite order compared to Cinque's hierarchy, whereas 113 pairs are used in both ways. All that is provided in Table 5 in the article (symbol + means that the pair of two adverbs is used as specified in Cinque's hierarchy; symbol − means that the pair is used contrary to the order established in Cinque's hierarchy; symbol **x** means that no examples were found for such a pair; symbol 2 means that the pair is used in both ways).

The findings of the Lithuanian language show that Cinque's hierarchy of clausal functional projections is not universal and the Lithuanian findings cannot confirm it; that in some cases some adverbs tend to precede others in Lithuanian, though usually the relative order of two adverbs in a sentence is free and may vary; and that Lithuanian adverbs do not constitute any hierarchy based on semantics.

*Anitra Roze*
**Skolinti spalvų pavadinimai – vienas iš atspalvių žymėjimo būdų latvių kalboje**

Greta spalvos intensyvumą apibūdinančių prieveiksminių komponentų *gaiši* 'šviesiai', *tumši* 'tamsiai', *koši* 'ryškiai', *bāli* 'blankiai' ir pan. latvių kalboje gausu skolintų spalvų pavadinimų įvairiems atspalviams žymėti.

Straipsnyje nagrinėjamos skolintų spalvų pavadinimų grupės, šių grupių būdingosios savybės detaliau aptariant ir kiekvieno konkretaus skolinio – spalvos pavadinimo – semantiką, vartoseną, taip pat pirmuosius fiksavimus leksikografijos šaltiniuose, kai kuriais atvejais – kituose šaltiniuose (dažniausiai periodikoje).

Į pirmąją skolintų spalvų pavadinimų grupę patenka skoliniai, suvokiami kaip pastovi latvių kalbos leksikos dalis, kurie dažnai vartojami kasdieniame bendravime ir retai asocijuojasi su sąvoka „skolinys". Tai spalvų pavadinimai *oranžs* 'oranžinis', *rozā* 'rožinis', *lillā* 'violetinis' ir *violets* 'violetinis'. Tiek pirmosios, tiek antrosios grupės spalvų pavadinimų skoliniams kalboje būdingos įsitvirtinusios perkeltinės reikšmės.

Antrąją, didžiausią skolinių grupę sudaro naujesni skoliniai. Jie jau rečiau nei anksčiau minėti spalvų pavadinimai vertinami kaip „savi", neretai vartotojams yra mažiau žinomi ir vartojami. Be to, dauguma jų glaudžiai susiję su konkrečių realijų grupe (pavyzdžiui, žmogaus ar gyvūno plaukų (paukščių plunksnų) danga). Tai spalvų pavadinimai – būdvardžiai *bēšs* 'smėlinis', *blonds* 'šviesiaplaukis', *brunets* 'tamsiaplaukis', *šatens* 'šatenas', *palss* 'balkšvas; sartis (apie arklį)', *pāls* 'blyškus; šviesiais sartas (apie arklį)', *pāts* 'sartas (apie arklį)', taip pat daiktavardžiai *karmīns* 'karminas' ir *purpurs* 'purpuras' (dažniausiai tai sudėtinių spalvų pavadinimų dalys).

Į trečiąją grupę patenka skolinti spalvų pavadinimai, tapę latvių leksikos dalimi palyginti neseniai (dažniausiai XX a. pirmojoje pusėje) – *haki* 'chaki', *indigo* 'indigas', *Marengo* 'marengas', *bordo* 'bordinis'. Esama tam tikrų problemų, susijusių tiek su šių skolinių semantika, tiek su jų įtraukimu į kalbos sistemą, nes šie pavadinimai pateko į kalbą glaudžiai susiję su tam tikra realija ir ne visada gali būti nuo jos atskiriami – jie išlaiko ryšį su ja ir buityje, ir kalboje.