



Baltų ir finų kalbų kontaktai
Baltu un Baltijas jūras somu valodu kontakti
Contacts of Baltic and Finnic languages

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Experiences in compiling Estonian-Latvian dictionary

In 2015 new Estonian-Latvian dictionary containing over 40000 headwords was published. Being a result of only two and half years of tense compiling work it required a number of solutions – both technical and methodological. Some of these solutions were derived from grammatical differences between both languages – e.g. so called joint verbs in Estonian, that are correlating with Latvian verbs with prefixes; broader usage of verb forms as independent lexical units in Estonian; usage of adjectives and substantive cases in adverbial functions and adverbs in adjective functions etc. At the same time a number of similarities in semantics and functional usage was found between Estonian and Latvian that partially have derived from joint cultural, legislation and administrative space and partially caused by prolonged contacts between Latvian and Livonian which is one of the closest related languages for Estonian.

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Reduplication in Estonian, Latvian and Livonian

This paper aims to provide a description on reduplicative constructions in Estonian, Latvian and Livonian. The paper focuses on reduplication from the formal and semantic point of view, studying the form and function of such constructions. Reduplication is considered a pattern where a word stem is attached to another stem that is formally and/or semantically identical to the former, and the resulting construction is in functional contrast with the single occurrence of the word stem. Some reduplicative constructions in Estonian, Latvian and Livonian express expressive, emotative and poetic functions (Est: *tühi-tähi*, Lat: *līku loku*) but others show a degree of grammaticalization (Est: *hullemast hullem*, Lat: *skaistāka par skaistu*). In order to understand possible mutual influences between construction in Finnic and Baltic languages, some examples from Estonian (including Southern Estonian dialects spoken once in Latvia) and Latvian dialects are analysed as well.

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Latvian particle verbs

Latvian particles, like *zemē*, *augšā*, *nost*, *viršū* etc., are usually considered to be a result of contacts with the Baltic-Finnic languages, since there are close to none that kind of particles in Lithuanian and a lot of them is found in Livonian and Estonian. On the other hand in Finnish there is also quite little of that kind of particles. It is also proven that those same particles in Estonian are in fact a result of intensive contacts with the German language.

The purpose of this paper is to identify these Latvian particles, name the prefixes that share same (or very alike meanings) and compare Latvian examples with Lithuanian, Estonian and Finnish examples. Also to find their equivalents in German in order to propose that these particles in Latvian are also a result of contacts with German.

Lithuanian and Finnish would be used as control languages to substantiate the proposal that in this sense Latvian, Livonian and Estonian languages make up an areal group.

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Grammatical changes caused by contact between Livonian and Latvian languages

Livonians and Latvians have a long history of social and linguistic contacts, which resulted in changes in both languages. The presentation provides an insight into the process of various grammatical changes in the Livonian and Latvian developed by the prolonged contact situation. Livonian is strongly influenced by the Latvian at different levels due to the close and endured contact between the speakers of two languages, it is necessary to note that speakers of Livonian were bilinguals for a long time. It is clear that Livonian has affected the Latvian in similar way. The process of mutual borrowings can be observed in the vocabulary most clearly; however, there are changes that have occurred in the phonetics and grammar as well.

Different changes can be found as a result of mutual influence. The presentation presents case studies illustrating the changes of case system in Livonian – disappearance of exterior locative cases and formation of dative, merging of translative and comitative and formation of instrumental, development of prefixes from inherited words, composition of negation, as well as semantic changes in Latvian locative, formation of Latvian compounds using Livonian pattern (furthermore remained in several place-names), formation of adverbs instead of Latvian prefix verbs etc. Although the grammatical structure of the language is considered to be relatively resistant to change, grammatical changes may occur in languages that are not related languages but are located in close geographical area for a long time. The results of Livonian and Latvian contact demonstrate that clearly. Unfortunately, there is a lack of studies on language contact between Livonian and Latvian to clearly discern their interactions. To understand and evaluate the interrelation of Livonian and Latvian it would be necessary to carry out contrastive studies covering the whole contact area of Baltic and Baltic-Finnic languages, i.e. Estonian, Livonian, Latvian languages and dialects, considering data of Finnish and Lithuanian.

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Darbības vārdu rekciju atšķirības igauņu un latviešu valodā

Darba mērķis ir parādīt darbības vārdu rekciju atšķirības igauņu un latviešu valodā, kā arī paskaidrot, kāpēc šīs atšķirības eksistē.

Darbības vārda rekcija ir gramatisks pārvaldījums, kurā darbības vārda leksiskā un gramatiskā nozīme nosaka kādā formā lietojams vārds, ar ko to saista vārdu savienojumā.

Empīriskā pētījuma pirmajā daļā tiek izmantota Raili Pooli (*Raili Pooli*) grāmata "Igauņu valodas darbības vārdu rekcijas" (*Eesti keele verbirektsioone*) (1999), kurā ir atspoguļotas 563 igauņu valodas darbības vārdu rekcijas no kurām 64 latviešu valodā ir atšķirīgas.

Lai gūtu priekšstatu par darbības vārdu rekciju atšķirībām igauņu un latviešu valodā, empīriskā pētījuma otrajā daļā tiek analizēti Latvijas Universitātes Somugru bakalaura studiju programmas 2.–4. kursa studentu rakstu darbi igauņu valodā, kuros tiek meklētas pareizi un nepareizi lietotās igauņu valodas darbības vārdu rekcijas.

Studentu darbos visbiežāk pareizi tiek lietotas rekcijas igauņu valodas darbības vārdiem: 'elama' (*dzīvot*), 'saama' (*dabūt; saņemt; kļūt*), 'kirjutama' (*rakstīt*), 'meeldima' (*patikt*), 'teadma' (*zināt*) un 'töötama' (*strādāt*).

Studentu darbos 9 darbības vārdu rekcijās ir radusies kļūda, tāpēc ka šīs rekcijas atšķiras latviešu valodā. Tie ir: 'küsima' (*jautāt*), 'rääkima' (*runāt*), 'kurtma' (*sūdzēties*), 'jääma' (*palikt*), 'minema' (*iet*), 'kuuluma' (*piederēt*), 'aru saama' (*saprast*), 'jätma' (*atstāt*) un 'tundma' (*pazīt*).

Daudzās igauņu valodas darbības vārdu rekcijās studenti ir pieļāvuši gramatikas un neuzmanības kļūdas, kas skaidrojamas ar to, ka studenti vēl nav pietiekami labi apguvuši igauņu valodas gramatiku.

Studentu darbos ir konstatēti arī somu valodas vārdi, jo studenti šajā studiju programmā paralēli studē gan igauņu, gan somu valodu.

Galvenokārt studentu darbos igauņu valodas darbības vārdu rekcijas ir lietotas pareizi.

MIINA NORVIK

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The case of past participle constructions**

The presentation discusses the expression of future time reference (FTR) in Livonian with the main focus on past participle (PTCP) constructions containing an FTR device: *līdō* ‘will be’ + PTCP and *sōdō* ‘get; become’ + PTCP; see examples (1) and (2). The aim is to outline the use of these constructions and view them in the light of language contacts in the circum-Baltic area.

(1) Courland Livonian (Setälä 1953: 108)

<i>ku</i>	<i>sinā</i>	<i>lī-d</i>	<i>nu'o-ra'dl-ōn</i>	<i>siz</i>	<i>sa</i>
when	you	LEE-2SG	off-cut-PTCP	then	you

<i>kīt</i>	<i>sīe</i>	<i>neits-ōn</i>
tell.imp.2sg	this.GEN	Girl-DAT

‘when you have cut [it] off, then tell this girl ...’

(2) Courland Livonian (Mägiste 1964: 58)

<i>sīe</i>	<i>reit</i>	<i>sī'nn-ōn</i>	<i>sō-b</i>	<i>ie-ra'l-tōt</i>	<i>jalgō</i>
this	time	you-dat	get-3sg	off-cut-PTCP	leg.PART

‘this time your leg will be cut off’

It has been shown that the primary function of Livonian *līdō* + PTCP is to express future anteriority, i.e. that an action will be completed before another action in the future or by some future reference point; see example (1); the secondary function is to express epistemic meaning. Livonian *sōdō* + PTCP, in turn, is also used with reference to the future, but apart from *līdō* + PTCP it expresses an action carried out at a certain reference point not by the reference point; compare (2) and (1). Whereas *līdō* + PTCP is common in active relations, *sōdō* + PTCP mainly occurs in expressions of passive relations. (Norvik, to appear)

The presentation will compare the use of FTR devices in Livonian with that of Latvian and Estonian. Preliminary results show that the expression of FTR in Estonian (close cognate language of Livonian) is different from that of Livonian, whilst the use of corresponding constructions in Latvian (*būt* ‘will be’ + PTCP and *tikt* ‘get’ + PTCP) show striking similarities with the past participle constructions in Livonian (for Latvian, see Kalnaca 2014; Paegle 2003). The analysis proceeds from functional-typological approach to language. The linguistic material collected from Livonian mainly originates from various collections of texts, for example Setälä (1953).

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Polar question markers in the Baltic region

In the Baltic language area, the sources of polar question markers are largely similar. In our paper we focus on grammaticalization of interrogative particles in various Finnic and Baltic languages and dialects of the region, i.e. Estonian, Southern Estonian, Livonian, Latvian, Latgalian, and Lithuanian. The results of our study indicate that in these languages polar question markers have developed primarily from disjunctive and conjunctive coordination markers. Common features of particles, driven by language contacts, can be the result of contact-induced grammaticalization, development analogous to that of a neighboring language or the borrowing of a linguistic form together with its polysemy in the source language. We study also separate developments based on principles of grammaticalization and the borrowing of linguistic forms in one particular function. The formation of polar question markers demonstrates diverse connections between languages of the Baltic region.

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Expressing Latvian verb prefixes in Estonian

The aim of the research is to analyse the expression of Latvian verb prefixes in Estonian. Usually Latvian verb prefixes in addition to the perfectiveness also variate the lexical meaning of the verb in spatial, temporal, or quantitative level (Kalnača 2014, Soida 2009). There are no verb prefixes in Estonian, in stead affixal adverbs or phrasal verbs are used (for example *nožūt – āra kuivama, ieelpot – sisse hingama*). The goal is to research how Latvian prefixed verbs are translated into Estonian and how is the prefix expressed – what kind of adverbial or phrasal equivalent is given, are the prefixes always expressed in some form or are there other features in the sentence that would support the context and therefore would give the equivalent of the verb prefix function in Estonian. The research will be based on two books written by Latvian authors Nora Ikstena “Dzīves svinēšana” (1998) and Kristīne Želve “Meitene, kas nogrieza man matus” (2011) and their translations into Estonian “Elu pühitsus” (2003) and “Juukselõikaja-tüdruk” (2014).

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Lībiešu, igauņu un latviešu kopīgā leksika

Lībieši, igauņi un latvieši jau izsenis ir bijuši tuvākie kaimiņi. Šo tautu savstarpējos kontaktos atstātas pēdas ne tikai kultūrā, bet arī valodā, veidojot kopīgu leksiku. Līdztekus arī citu tautu valodu ietekme novērojama šajā kopīgajā leksikā, padarot to daudzveidīgāku un bagātāku.

Pētījuma mērķi ir noteikt lībiešu, igauņu un latviešu kopīgās leksikas vienību skaitu un to etimoloģiju, izmantojot "Lībiešu-igauņu-latviešu vārdnīcu" kā galveno pētījuma avotu kopīgās leksikas noskaidrošanai. Atlasot kopīgo leksiku un nosakot tās vienību etimoloģiju, vārdi sadalīti vairākās grupās, lai atspoguļotu, kādas izcelsmes vārdi atrodas lībiešu, igauņu un latviešu kopīgajā leksikā. Mērķa sasniegšanai izmantotas divas etimoloģijas vārdnīcas un viena svešvārdu vārdnīca. Izmantotā teorētiskā literatūra atspoguļo lībiešu, igauņu un latviešu kopīgo vēsturi un savstarpējos kontaktus.

Rezultātā konstatētas 1572 kopīgās leksikas vienības, kas klasificētas piecās grupās, un lielākā no tām ir svešvārdu grupa.

Atslēgvārdi: lībiešu valoda, igauņu valoda, latviešu valoda, leksika, valodu kontakts, etimoloģija