VILNIUS UNIVERSITY

Gintarė Judžentytė

LATVIAN ADVERBS OF PLACE: SYNCHRONY AND DIACHRONY

Summary of Doctoral Thesis

Humanities, Philology (04 H)

Vilnius, 2009

The research has been mainly performed at Vilnius University in 2005–2009.

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The thesis will be under open consideration at 3.00 p.m. on 8 of January 2010 at the open session of the Academic Council of Philology at Vincas Krėvė Auditorium, Faculty of Philology, Vilnius University.
Adress: 5 Universiteto St., LT-01513 Vilnius, Lithuania.

Summary of the doctoral thesis has been distributed on _____ December 2009.
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VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS

Gintarė Judžentytė

LATVIŲ KALBOS VIETOS PRIEVEIKSMIAI: SINCHRONIJA IR DIACHRONIJA

Daktaro disertacijos santrauka

Humanitariniai mokslai, filologija (04 H)

Vilnius, 2009

Disertacija rengta 2005–2009 metais Vilniaus universitete.

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Disertacija bus ginama viešame Filologijos mokslo krypties tarybos posėdyje 2010 m. sausio 8 d. 15 val. Vilniaus universiteto Filologijos fakultete, Vinco Krėvės auditorijoje. Adresas: Universiteto g. 5, LT–01513 Vilnius, Lietuva.

Disertacijos santrauka išsiuntinėta 2009 m. gruodžio _____ d.
Disertaciją galima peržiūrėti Vilniaus universiteto bibliotekoje.

INTRODUCTION

The object and relevance of the research. The object of the study is Latvian adverbs of place, i.e. semantic structure of Latvian adverbs of place investigated from the synchronic and diachronic perspective. In the semantic aspect Latvian adverbs of place have been analysed very scarcely. Almost all the studies are atomistic: semantic groups of adverbs of place are distinguished and explanatory examples are provided. Such studies do not indicate how the groups interconnect so it is not possible to have a full view. This thesis of Latvian adverbs of place differs from others in the way that for the first time there is an attempt to structurally describe adverbs of place of modern Latvian (standard language and chosen dialects), old Latvian texts (XVI–XVII c.) and (reconstructed) Proto-East Baltic language.

The aim of the research is to analyse and describe semantic structure of Latvian adverbs of place in the synchronic and diachronic approach.

Main objectives:

1. To make an inventory of standard Latvian adverbs of place.

2. To establish integral and differential features of Latvian adverbs of place on the basis of the theory of oppositions.

3. To determine meanings of direction of Latvian adverbs of place.

4. To classify standard Latvian adverbs of place semantically on the basis of integral and differential features.

5. To make an inventory of adverbs of place of Latvian subdialects (Kalniena and Svētciems).

6. To determine how the inventory of each subdialect differs from the inventory of standard language.

7. To classify adverbs of place of both subdialects semantically on the basis of the differences drawn.

8. To make an inventory of adverbs of place used in XVI–XVII c. Latvian texts.

9. To determine the inventory differences of adverbs of place of XVI–XVII c. and modern Latvian.

10. To classify Latvian adverbs of place of XVI–XVII c. semantically on the basis of the established differences.

11. To reconstruct semantic structure of adverbs of place of Proto-East Baltic language.

12. To demonstrate how the semantic system of adverbs of place of Proto-East Baltic language has changed in the Latvian language in the pre-written period.

Materials used for the research. Examples for inventory of semantic system of Latvian adverbs of place where taken from an eight volume dictionary *Latviešu literārās valodas vārdnīca* (LLVV). In order to collect a wide variety of material the following fiction texts have been used: *Aija* (J a u n s u d r a b i ņ š 1957) and *Zaļā zeme* (U p ī t i s 1960).

For the analysis of the semantic structure of Latvian dialects Kalniena (the High Latvian dialect) and Svētciems (Livonian dialect) subdialects were chosen. The inventory of adverbs of place of Kalniena subdialect is made from transcribed texts of Kalniena subdialect (B a l o d e 2008), whereas Svētciems – from the inventory of Svētciems subdialect (P u t n i ņ š 1985). Difficulties have occurred due to the fact that there are very few transcribed texts in the second book, so having collected all the found Kalniena subdialect adverbs of place from the source it emerged that there is a lack of examples illustrating them. Moreover, due to the lack of transcribed material not all the range of usage of adverbs of place was found and, therefore, they are sometimes reconstructed referring to dialectal features.

Three texts were chosen as a source for collecting and describing the semantic structure of Latvian adverbs of place of XVI–XVII c.: *Euangelia vnd Epiſteln* by an unknown author in 1587, *Euangelien und Episteln* translated by George Elger in 1640, *Langgewünschte Lettische Postill* (I, II, III) by George Mancelius 1654. Making the inventory of adverbs of place in *Euangelia vnd Epiſteln* and *Langgewünschte Lettische Postill* (I, II, III) on-line database of old Latvian texts was used (www.ailab.lv/senie).

While reconstructing the structure of adverbs of place of the Proto-East Baltic language, Latvian adverbs of place were compared with Lithuanian adverbs of place. Lithuanian texts were collected from the electronic version of *The Lithuanian Language Dictionary* (Lith. *Lietuvių kalbos žodynas)* (www.lkz.lt). When necessary, assumptions and statements are proven by examples from Mikalojus Daukša *Postilė* 1599 (http://www.lki.lt/seniejirastai/) and *Evangelijos bei Epistolos* by Lozorius Zengštokas 1612 (http://www.lki.lt/seniejirastai/).

Research methods: descriptive, opposition, component analysis, inner reconstruction and historical comparative.

Research novelty and application of obtained results:

1. The adverbs of place of standard Latvian and dialects (Kalniena and Svētciems) are described systematically for the first time.

2. Semantic structures of standard Latvian and two subdialects (Kalniena and Svētciems) adverbs of place are determined according to integral and differential features.

3. For the first time semantic structure and system of adverbs of place used in XVI–XVII c. Latvian were depicted.

4. According to the results of inner reconstruction and historical comparative method inventory and semantic structure of Proto-East Baltic language adverbs of place were firstly reconstructed.

5. Semantic changes in the pre-written period have been analysed with efforts to distinguish thei internal motives and relative chronology.

Main theses:

1. The semantic structure of standard Latvian adverbs of place may be represented by 24 pairs of differential features.

2. Direction of standard Latvian adverbs of place supplementing the meaning may be described from the perspective of *direction / state*.

3. The semantic structure of adverbs of place of Kalniena subdialect that belongs to the High Latvian dialect and Svētciems subdialect that belongs to Livonian dialect does not differ from standard Latvian.

4. Adverbs of place used in XVI–XVII c. old Latvian texts had a similar semantic structure to that of the modern language.

5. The semantic structure of adverbs of place of Proto-East Baltic language may be illustrated by 14 pairs of differential features.

6. Differences of the semantic structures of Proto-East Baltic language and modern Latvian show that the category of adverbs of place had been supplemented with time.

Approbation of results. The text of the dissertation was discussed and recommended for approval at Vilnius University Department of Baltic Philology on 29 of September 2009.

Structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction and five chapters. The first chapter systemises standard Latvian adverbs of place semantically. In the second chapter the inventory of standard Latvian adverbs of place is compared to the inventories of adverbs of place of two Latvian subdialects (Svētciems subdialect and Kalniena subdialect). The results of the research demonstrate that the semantic structure of adverbs of place of the selected subdialects does not differ from standard Latvian. The third chapter describes the semantic structure of adverbs of place of XVI–XVII c. confirming the present system of the language. The fourth chapter reconstructs adverbs of place used in Proto-East Baltic language and their semantic structure on the basis of the methods of inner reconstruction and historical comparison. On the basis of the reconstructed system of adverbs of place of Proto-East Baltic language and semantic inventory of adverbs of place of XVI–XVII c. the last, the fifth chapter attempts to define what alterations there were in the system in the pre-written period. The thesis is ended by drawing conclusions and providing bibliography.

RESEARCH RESULTS

In the first chapter of the thesis standard Latvian adverbs of place are classified semantically. The basis of the classification of adverbs of place is the analysis of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations. According to it the smallest significant elements, i.e. the differential features are defined. In the process of determination the structure on the paradigmatic dimension, primarily based on dictionary definitions of standard Latvian adverbs of place, approximate meaning is set, integral and differential characteristics are distinguished, semantic oppositions, reference marks (based on the available examples of standard Latvian language) are identified. Later the syntagmatic analysis is carried out. Since modifier position of adverbs of place closely connects them to the verbs, the location of these compounds is determined and discussed in the context; the direction which is changing the meaning is disputed. The most vivid types

are state and direction. In terms of *direction / state* it is determined which adverbs of place are used only with the direction verbs, and which can only accompany state verbs and which bind to both types of verbs.

Depending on whether they entail certain information or not, all the standard Latvian adverbs of place in the first chapter of the study (based on the synchronical approach) are assigned to interrogative and non-interrogative. *Kur* and *kurp* are classified as interrogative adverbs of place. *Kur* appeals to a not mentioned location, and *kurp* – the direction of movement, such as *Kur atrodas jūsu māja?* (LLVV IV 498); *Kurp gan viņš gribēja iet?* (P a e g l e 2003, 164). *Kur* may not have an interrogative meaning, e.g. *Četras vārnas lēkāja pa arumiem un.. lūkoja, vai nav k u r vēl palicis kāds neaprušināts grauds* (LLVVᵉ). In this case it is classified as indefinite existent adverbs of place.

Non-interrogative adverbs of place are very distinct from interrogative ones in terms of semantics. They belong to various micro-systems. One group of those micro-systems is cognitive words, which give only relative quantitative information. There are quite a few adverbs of place in standard Latvian which belong to that group. Firstly, they are words having the meaning of generality, indicating all the places, e.g. *Ar vārdu sakot, Aija v i s u r un visādi centās mest sprunguļus starp bērniem un starp viņu patēvu* (JA 323); *Rosme jūtama v i s u v i e t* (LLVV VIII 547). *Jebkur* is also ascribed to this group, which has the meaning of generality in these contexts: *tas varēja būt j e b k u r citur, tikai ne šeit* (LLKŽ 309); *cilvēki tur ir tikpat vienkārši kā j e b k u r citur* (LLVV IV 43). In both of the contexts the mentioned word may be changed to adverbs of place *visur*, e.g. *tas varēja būt v i s u r citur, tikai ne šeit*; *cilvēki tur ir tikpat vienkārši kā v i s u r citur*. Therefore, the feature 'general' is typical to both the examples. The difference is that *jebkur* singles one place out of others, and *visur* shows all the places, therefore, semantic opposition of *selective / non-selective* is set.

General adverbs of place contrast with non-general adverbs of place, that is existent, which indicate the place of existence of the object or action, which can be either not known to the speaker (*Kad viņa piecēlās, arī Tāle, n e z i n k u r gadījusies, bij klāt* (ZZ 273)) or known to him / her (*Te viņš ievēroja lielas zābaku pēdas, kas bija sasmalcinājušas vaļīgos sarmas kristalus uz cietās takas un š u r t u r dziļāk ieminušās līdzās takai* (JA 373)). Due to that fact, definite and indefinite existent adverbs of place

are defined (*definite / indefinite*). Indefinite words also differ semantically. Definite words determine more places (*daudzviet*), others-less (*šur tur*). The first group has the feature of 'abundant', the second does not have that feature, that is they have the feature of 'non-abundant'. So *daudzviet* and *šur tur* form a gradual opposition *abundant / non-abundant*, e.g. *d a u d z v i e t rudzi šogad ziedēja neparasti agri* (LLVV II 278); *Viņu kailie loceklīši š u r t u r izšāvās no cisām un no lupatu verpelēm* (JA 256).

Negative adverbs of place, defining the empty space, are also grouped as cognitive words, e.g. *N e k u r neredzēja nevienas taciņas* (LLVV V 398). Negative adverbs of place contrast with general and existent adverbs of place by the feature 'negative', therefore, semantic opposition *affirmative / non-affirmative* (*negative*) is indicated.

Another group of non-interrogative adverbs of place is non-cognitive words which may be divided into deictic and non-deictic. Deictic words are defined as identifying and differentiating objects, events, people, and signs in the act of communication. This is an indication of elements of the situation (addressor, addressee, time, location, etc.), for example, *šur / tur*, *šur pat / tur pat*, etc.

The group of deictic adverbs of place is very rich – it is divided into a number of sub-groups, two of which are the main: the adverbs of place having the characteristics of 'identical' (*šeit*, *tur*), and the adverbs of place, not having this feature, that is having the quality of 'non-identical' (*citur*). The main difference between the two subclasses is that deictic non-identical adverbs of place do not identify the place of the subject or indicating the place that is very vague. They are not related to the communication act, a situation which is in the moment of speaking.

In the process of describing the structure of deictic identical adverbs of place, firstly, pure deictic adverbs of place are discussed having the character 'demonstrative'. According to whether the referred group of adverbs of place directly identifies objects, people and events, or just some elements of the sentence are identified with others, direct and indirect demonstrative adverbs of place are determined.

Direct demonstrative adverbs of place, or demonstratives, refer to, identify and can often be accompanied by para-lingual elements. These adverbs of place indicate the subject distance (the distance) from the reference mark. The distance may be close, short, for example: *Vins š e ilgāk neuzkavēsies* (P a e g l e 2003, 162), or distant, longer,

e.g. *Dima zināja pļavu, kur riesta laikā pulcējās bieži, un devās t u r p* (LLVV VIII 36). Some adverbs of place have the character of 'proximate'; the others do not (a characteristic 'non-proximate (far)'. Such a relationship is best characterised by the semantic opposition *proximate / non-proximate* (*far*). The best opposition of *proximate / far* is revealed in such examples, where the mentioned adverbs of place are opposed to each other, e.g. *Ceļš š e i t un ceļš t u r* (LLVV VII 2 350).

The semantic structure of indirect demonstrative adverbs of place is more complex than the semantic structure of direct demonstrative adverbs of place. For example, a direct demonstrative adverb of place *tur* only identifies the element: *T u r neviens mūs neredzēja* (P a e g l e 2003, 162) and so on. In contrast, the adverbs of place *turpat* if it appeared in the same sentence (e.g. *T u r p a t neviens mūs neredzēja*), would change the full meaning of the sentence, the addressee is informed that the addressor has already been in the referred location. Like direct demonstrative adverbs of place, referred adverbs of place indicate distance of the subject (the distance) from the reference mark. This distance can be short, not distant, such as *Vēl esi š e p a t!* (LLVV VII 2 350). Also, it can be more distant, e.g. *Tad viņa, t u r p a t stāvēdama, pagriezās pret mani un teica* (JA 71). Therefore, the semantic opposition *proximate / non-proximate* (*far*) may be determined.

Deictic identical adverbs of place, with a seme 'non-demonstrative', identify the distance from the subject to the reference mark. The distance is expressed by non-demonstrative adverbs of place, and it is not homogenous, from the perspective of subject and the reference mark it can be both short (*aiz loga mežs tik t u v u, ka pat no istabas saredzamas stirnu pēdas sniegā zem zavainajam eglēm* (LLVV VIII 44)) and distant (far) (*Zane dzīvo t ā l u no skolas*). Therefore, the semantic opposition *proximate / non-proximate* (*far*) can also be established.

Deictic non–identical adverbs of place do not identify the subject, its location or just do it very vaguely, but they differ from identical adverbs of place. They are not related to the communication act with the situation, which is happening at the moment, they only lead away from *here* and *now*, for example, *Vispirms, svešais nebija svešs, bet strādāja pilsētas valdē. Otrkārt, viņš šīs ziņas būtu varējis dabūt arī c i t u r* (P a e g l e 2003, 164); *to [sirsnību], ko Taņa neatrada Banderos, viņa atlikām atrada c i t u r* (LLVV II 207).

Describing the structure of standard Latvian language adverbs of place further non-deictic words localizing persons, objects, animals, events, features, are identified, for instance.: *virsū / apakšā*, *iekšā / ārā*, etc. Depending on whether the mentioned word denotes the place inside or outside the area, they are assigned to the inside and non-inside adverbs of place. The first have seme 'inside', the second – 'non-inside'.

Adverbs of place with a seme 'inside', localize the subject 1) within the reference mark (*dziļi*, *iekšā*, *mājā*, *sekli*), 2) orientation in space limited by reference marks (*starpā*, *vidū*), 3) outside, but the comparison is based on the inside, that is place is described from the internal position (*ārā*, *laukā*). Comparing the adverbs of place the main difference appears between *dziļi*, *sekli* and *ārā*, *iekšā*, *laukā*, *mājā*, *starpā*, *vidū*. The first groups adverbs contrast with each other with respect to the feature of depth, and, thus, have seme 'depth', the second do not have this seme, that is they have a seme 'non-depth'. Thus, semantic opposition *depth / non-depth* can be seen.

Depth adverbs of place (*dziļi*, *sekli*) contrast between each other on the basis of the features of 'surface' / 'non-surface', for example, *Ienirt d z i ļ i upē* (LLVV II 451); *Jo siltāk sildīja pusdienas tveice, jo s e k l ā k ruduļi peldēja. Dažreiz viņu muguru spuras atradās virs ūdens* (LLVV VII 2, 379). Consequently, the semantic opposition of *surface / non-surface* is defined.

Non-deictic adverbs of place, with a seme 'inside', 'not depth' are such: *ārā*, *ārup*, *iekšā*, *laukā*, *mājā*, *mājās*, *mājup*, *starpā*, *vidū*. They all have a common indication of place from the perspective of closed space (location of the internal terms). The reference mark from which the place is described, is a three-dimensional, non-transparent object. The subject is localised inside with the help of the mentioned adverbs of place (*iekšā*, *mājā*, *mājās*, *mājup*) or outside – outer surface (*ārā*, *laukā*). This argument leads to the conclusion that the mentioned non-deictic words can be described in accordance with features 'outside', 'not outside' and semantic opposition *outside / non-outside*.

As indicated, *starpā* is determined as inside adverb of place. After comparing it with the *iekšā*, *mājā* the difference of approximate meaning is revealed. *Iekšā*, *mājā* reference meaning is 'inside', while *starpā* – the 'inside' and 'outside' together. Inside the sense that the referred word localises the subject in the location limited by reference marks, and the outside in the sense that the space restricted by reference

marks is on the outside. The attribute 'inside' is integral, and the 'outside' is the differential, which contrasts *starpā* with *iekšā*, *mājā*.

Non-deictic adverbs of place, with a seme 'inside', contrast with the words having a seme 'non-inside'. This is a very numerous group of standard Latvian language adverbs of place. First, it includes the adverbs of place *apkārt*, *aplīk*, *visapkārt*. Adverbs of place, which contrast with each other according to the position in space in the horizontal and vertical dimension, that is *blakus*, *klāt*, *pa kreisi*, *pa labi*, *apakšā*, *virsū* also belong to this group. For example, *Vīrieši sēdēja p a   l a b i, sievietes – p a k r e i s i. Tur jau bija arī Ieva* (JA 179); *Kaķis paskrēja a p a k š ā zem sola un ārā nebija dabūjams* (P a e g l e 2003, 164); *Vai tad viņa nestāstīja, ka papīriņam v i r s ū bijusi uztīta zila dzija?* (JA 56f.), etc. As it can be seen, a subject is localised on the basis of the vertical and horizontal, that is on the side of the reference mark: *high / low*, *front / back*, *right / left*, etc. We could say that such adverbs of place have a seme of 'single-sided'. *Apkārt*, *aplīk*, *visapkārt* compared to the second group of adverbs of place localise persons, animals, objects, events completely inaccurately – just anywhere outside, and are characterised by a feature of 'non-single-sided (versatility)'. Based on the foregoing, the study defines semantic opposition *single-sided / non-single-sided (versatility)*.

Non-deictic 'non-inside' adverbs of place, having a seme of 'single-sided', 'vertical', localise the position of the subject from the perspective of the vertical, that is on the side, front or back from the reference mark. If the adverbs of place localise the subject on the side from the perspective of reference mark, they have a seme 'side'. In this case, the adverbs of place, which do not localise the subject on the side (localise in the front or back), do not have that seme, that is they have a character of 'not side' (*side / non-side*).

'Side' adverbs of place describe the location of the subject on the side of the reference mark, such as: *Vīrieši sēdēja p a   l a b i, sievietes – p a   k r e i s i. Tur jau bija arī Ieva* (JA 179); *Jānis parāvās vairāk s ā n i s, bet tad apķērās, ka izdarījis muļķību, un pavilka krēslu atkal atpakaļ vecā vietā* (JA 152); *Sākumā Aija sēdēja man b l a k u s, kājas izkārusi pa ores sānu, kur trūka divu kociņu no vietas, un cieši turējās man pie elkoņa* (JA 54); *Visu vasaru viņa vairs te nerādījās, paņēmusi manu naudu, bet tagad, padzirdējusi, ka te kāzas, nu viņa ir k l ā t, lai dabūtu izēsties un izdzerties* (JA 116), etc. Analysing the

examples it become clear that some Latvian adverbs of place indicate exact side where the subject is, that is either left or right. Meanwhile, other 'side' adverbs of place convey a little more general and inaccurate position or place of direction, cf. *sēdēja pa labi, sēdēja pa kreisi* ir *sēdēja man blakus*. It is obvious that the second example does not indicate the position (on which side it is) – the adverb of place *blakus* might have possible adjustment. On the basis of a differential character *precise / non-precise* all 'side' adverbs of place can be described. The exact side adverbs of place contrast with each other on the feature 'right' and 'not right (left)' (*right / non-right (left)*).

Non-deictic adverbs of place, with a seme 'non-inside', 'single-sided', 'vertical', 'non-side' localize the subject in front or on the opposite side – the back from the perspective of a reference mark, that is describe the subject's position in space from the perspective of *front / back*, e.g. *Te viņa priekšā uz galda ieradās kūpoša bļoda, pilna smaržojošu kāpostu, un vācelīte ar aukstiem ceptiem kartupeļiem, kādus Jānis labprāt ēda pie kāpostiem maizes vietā* (JA 370); *Es gaiņājos ar suņiem un paliku citiem drusku nopakaļis, bet Aija nekur neparādījās* (JA 14).

'Vertical' adverbs of place in standard Latvian language contrast with the adverbs of place with a seme 'non-vertical'. They determine the subject from the perspective of the horizontal position. One group of 'non-vertical' adverbs of place defines the place of the subject exactly (top, bottom) from the perspective of reference marks and others do not concretise, just tell where the operator is: high or low. Thus, it can be argued that adverbs of place which precisely indicate the location of the subject have a seme 'precise' and those which do not concretise are characterised by a seme of 'non-precise'.
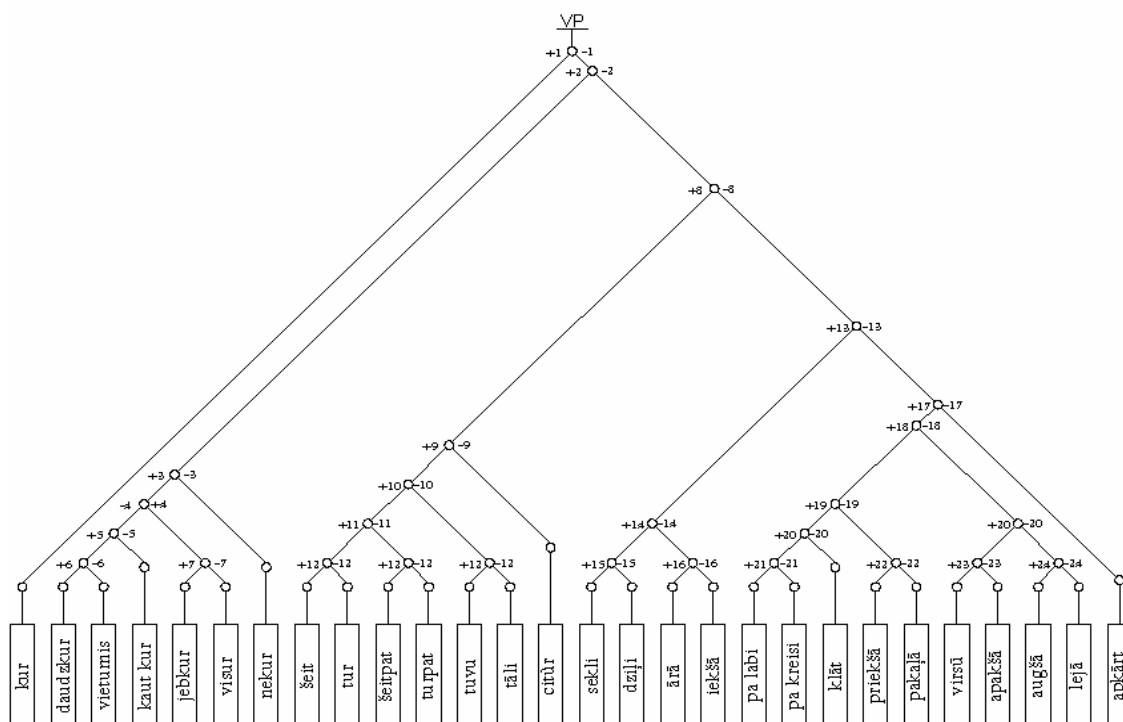
Adverbs of place with the seme 'precise', contrast between each other by the features 'top' / 'not top (bottom)', for example: *Kaķis paskrēja apakšā zem sola un ārā nebija dabūjams* (Paegle 2003, 164); *Vai tad viņa nestāstīja, ka papīriņam virsū bijusi uztīta zila dzija?* (JA 56f.). Adverbs of place with the seme 'non-precise', contrast by the characteristics of 'height' / 'non-height', for example, *Es biju savu apavu noskalojis un varēju iet augšā* (JA 74); *Jānis raudzījās lejā un domāja, cik skaisti tagad parbūt jau pēc dienām trim varētu lejup līgot viņa stīpu plosis* (JA 401).

Having examined the relations of standard Latvian adverbs of place it can be said that the semantic structure is best described by these differential pairs (see The

Identification Dendrogram of Adverbs of Place of Standard Latvian): 1) *interrogative / non-interrogative*; 2) *cognitive / non-cognitive*; 3) *affirmative / non-affirmative* (*negative*); 4) *general / non-general* (*existent*); 5) *definite / indefinite*; 6) *abundant / non-abundant*; 7) *elective / non-elective*; 8) *deictic / non-deictic*; 9) *identical / non-identical*; 10) *demonstrative / undemonstrative*; 11) *direct / indirect*; 12) *proximate / non-proximate* (*far*); 13) *inside / non-inside*; 14) *depth / non-depth*; 15) *surface / non-surface*; 16) *outside / non-outside*; 17) *single-sided / non-single-sided* (*versatility*); 18) *vertical / non-vertical* (*horizontal*); 19) *side / non-side*; 20) *precise / non-precise*; 21) *right / not right* (*left*); 22) *front / non-front* (*back*); 23) *top / non-top* (*the bottom*); 24) *height / non-height*.

After the discussion of syntagmatic relations of standard Latvian language adverbs of place, it appears that from the perspective of direction, they can be divided into two broad groups: the first – adverbs of place, which may determine the location and movement direction (*ārā, iekšā, laukā, virsū*), the latter – adverbs of place, which can only indicate the direction of movement (*kurp, šurp, turp*, etc.).

The Identification Dendrogram of Adverbs of Place of Standard Latvian

As it is seen only one example for each semantic group is given. Numbers above separations mark these differential features: 1 – *interrogative / non-interrogative*; 2 – *cognitive / non-cognitive*; 3 – *affirmative / non-affirmative* (*negative*); 4 – *general / non-general* (*existent*); 5 – *definite / indefinite*; 6 – *abundant / non-abundant*; 7 – *elective / non-elective*; 8 – *deictic / non-deictic*; 9 – *identical / non-identical*; 10 – *demonstrative / undemonstrative*; 11 – *direct / indirect*; 12 – *proximate / non-proximate* (*far*); 13 – *inside / non-inside*; 14 – *depth / non-depth*; 15 – *surface / non-surface*; 16 – *outside / non-outside*; 17 – *single-sided / non-single-sided* (*versatility*); 18 – *vertical / non-vertical* (*horizontal*); 19 – *side / non-side*; 20 – *precise / non-precise*; 21 – *right / not right* (*left*); 22 – *front / non-front* (*back*); 23 – *top / non-top* (*the bottom*); 24 – *height / non-height*.

The second part of the thesis semantically classifies adverbs of place of two selected Latvian subdialects. Standard Latvian language is formed on the Middle dialect (La. *vidus dialekts*), so in order to describe the semantic structure of Latvian subdialects Livonian (La. *lībiskais dialekts*) and High Latvian subdialects (La. *augšzemnieku dialekts*) were chosen, that is Svētciems and Kalniena subdialects.

Firstly, inventories of the chosen subdialects are made, then phonetic and morphological features are discussed, therefore, it is proven that most words that differ from standard Latvian are only dialect versions, e.g. adverbs of place *apaȓt* of Svētciems subdialect is the same word *apkārt* of standard Latvian which appeared after disappearance of consonant *k.* Instead of *a*, *u* is found in Kalniena subdialect, therefore, instead of *apakšā, apukšâ* is used.

After describing phonetic and morphological features, inventories of the referred subdialects are compared to the inventory of standard Latvian: differences are established and defined. Words that are not used in standard Latvian are found in both Svētciems and Kalniena subdialects, e.g. *vekùr* (Kalniena subdialect), *šudi tudi* (Svētciems subdialect). Their meanings are described separately. Besides, after considering available contexts, it was determined that some adverbs of place were simply not used. For example, in neither of the texts *daudzkur* was found. The position of this thesis is that mentioned words were not found in the texts because of lack of the material that is why they are being reconstructed: **dàuʒ kur* (Kalniena subdialect) and **doũʒkur* (Svētciems subdialect).

Semantic structures of both of the subdialects are briefly illustrated in the second part of the study on the basis of identified differences. The result is that the semantic structure of adverbs of place of Kalniena subdialect and Svētciems subdialect does not differ from standard Latvian, they both can be portrayed in 24 earlier mentioned pairs of differential features.

The third part deals with the semantic structure of adverbs of place used in XVI–XVII c. old Latvian texts. The main aim of this part of the research is to figure out if the system of that time was different to that of the current system.

Firstly, the inventory of adverbs of place used in selected old Latvian texts is made. The lists are based on the register of adverbs of place of modern Latvian. It is performed deliberately, in order to find out which of the adverbs of place were simply out of the texts and which did not exist during the mentioned period.

Based on the inventories of adverbs of place of *Euangelia vnd Epiſteln* (1587), *Evangelien und Episteln* (1640) and *Langgewünschte Lettische Postill* (1654), it is explained why some of the words are included in the lists and others are not. This comment is necessary because the usage of forms of illative and inessive had not yet been settled: 1) illatives are not used methodically either in the position of adverb or preposition in the mentioned texts, e.g. *Beth Jeſus paßlepees ßöw / vnde Jſgaye a r a n t o t h o B a ſ n i c e* (Ev 68_{23-24}) and *Stum to kalpune t u r a r a n / ar ßouwe Dhele* (Ev 63_{5-16}); 2) in some of the examples it is difficult to define the level of adverbialisation of inessive. Besides, as it was mentioned earlier some adverbs of place did not exist in Latvian of that period. For example, *citviet* was probably formed much later from such two-word compounds as *ka es wueſſes kalnes warreethe / vs c z i t t e w e t e ſtattyth* (Ev 51_{11-12}); *Z i t t à W e e t à Wings to Śähklu dehwe to Wahrdu tahß Wallſtibas* (McP I 250_{28-29}).

After accomplishing inventories of adverbs of place in XVI–XVII c. old Latvian texts and comparing them among modern Latvian adverbs of place diachronic conclusions are set: 1. Most collocations and compound adverbs of place used in modern Latvian had not yet been formed in XVI–XVII c. (definite existent adverbs of place *daudzviet*, *dažuviet*; deictic non-identical adverb of place *citviet*; deictic identical adverbs of place, having seme 'demonstrative', 'direct', that is: *šaipus*, *šaipusē*, *taipus*, *taipusē*, *toviet*, *viņpus*; instead of standard Latvian adverbs of place with *-up* examples

with -*op* are found in the mentioned period; most likely most prefix derivation adverbs of place were also not formed, e.g. *ieblakām, ieblaku, ieblakus, iepakaļ, iepakaļis, iepakaļš, iepakaļus, iepretī, iepretīm, iesānis, iesāņus, ietālēm, ietālu, iztālēm, iztalis, nomalis, nomaļu, nomaļus, nopakaļ, nopakaļis, nopakaļš, nopakaļus, nosānis, nosāniski, nosāņu, nosāņus, nostatu, nostatus, notāl, notālēm, notālis, notālu, notāļus, notāļus*; such compound adverbs of place as: *tāltālu, vietvietām, vietvietumis* had not yet probably formed in XVI–XVII c. either); 2. During XVI–XVII c. quite a few illatives had a function of adverbs of place: *apeſkan, appeſkan, aran, exkan, prexkan, preſchan, prexan, ſcheitan, ſtarpan, wueddon, wuerſon* (1587 *Euangelia vnd Epiſteln*); *aran, aukſʒan, ekſʒan, prekſʒan, ſʒeitan* (1640 *Evangelien und Episteln*); *aran, aukſchan, teitan, theitan, wirſſon, ſcheitan, ścheitan, ścheitaņ* (1654 *Langgewünschte Lettische Postill*). XVI c. old Latvian illatives were used more in the position of adverb. XVII c. the same forms of illatives were used as preposition. On the basis on that, the mentioned examples of Latvian language are later used only as adverbs of place (E n d z e l ī n s 1951, 460); it can be assumed that the prepositional usage is due to German influence. 3. Contexts show that in XVI–XVII century some inessive forms of more general meaning had already been adverbialised, some of them were in the process of adverbialisation, in the position of adverbs of place the following words are found: *apakšā, ārā, augšā, iekšā, lejā, pakaļā, pretī, priekšā, starpā, vidū, virsū*; in combination with direction verbs these forms of inessive were adverbialised (*laukā, zemē*).

On the basis of diachronic results semantic structure of adverbs of place used in XVI–XVII c. old Latvian texts is portrayed, it is obvious that it is identical to modern semantic structure of the Latvian language.

As Latvian derives from Proto-East Baltic language, the fourth chapter attempts to reconstruct semantic structure of adverbs of place of Proto-East Baltic language. While employing a comparative method, that is Latvian adverbs of place are compared to Lithuanian adverbs of place, words used in Proto-East Baltic language are reconstructed.

After portraying the inventories of Latvian and Lithuanian adverbs of place, adverbs of pronominal origin are discussed. On the basis of common examples *citur* (Lith. *kitur*), *kur* (Lith. *kur*), *nekur* (Lith. *niekur*), *še* (Lith. *še*), *te* (Lith. *te*), *visur* (Lith. *visur*), the conclusion is that adverbs of place **kitur, *kur, *ně̆ kur, *śe, *te, *visur* must

have existed in Proto-East Baltic language. In addition, there is an assumption that next to deictic *śe, *te could be used *śĕn and *tĕn, at least during the period of appearance of inessives.
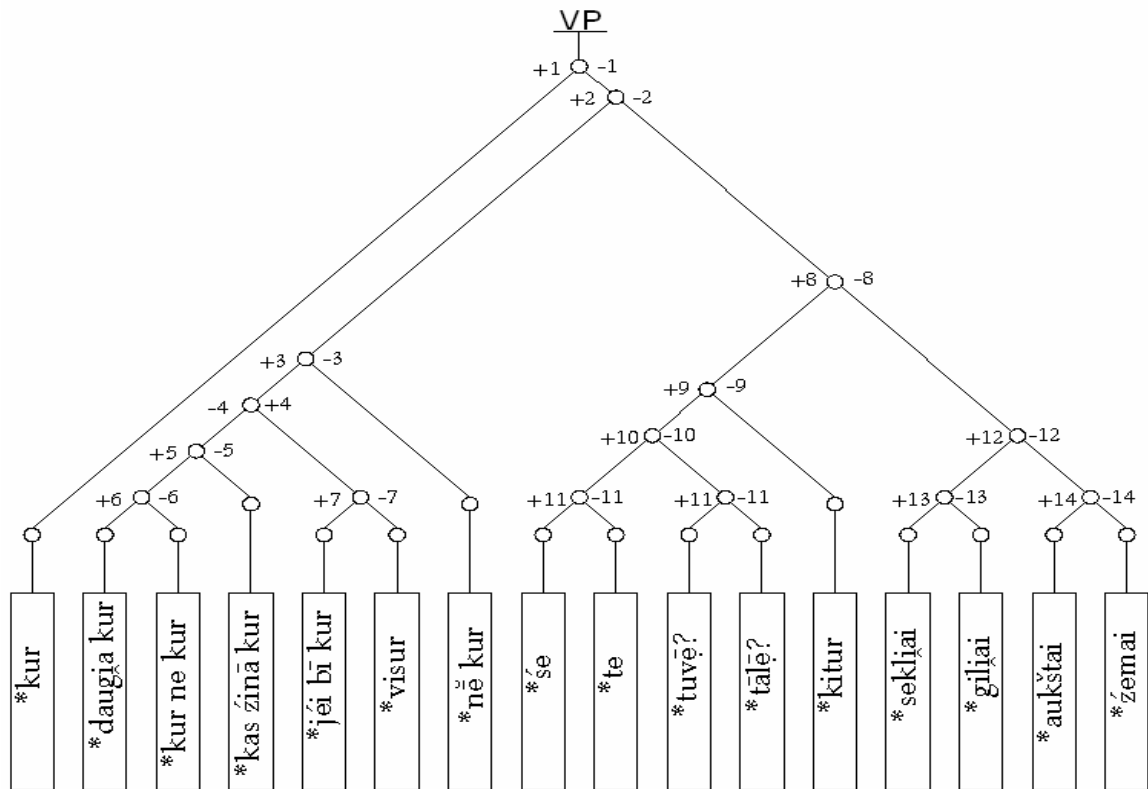
Later adverbs of place of adjectival origin are discussed. According to researchers' claim that adverbs of place in Proto-East Baltic language had inflection *-ai (in Latvian -ai is reduced to -i: -ai > -i), and words having the same base between the two languages (La. augsti, Lith. aukštai; La. dziļi, Lith. giliai; La. sekli, Lith. sekliai, La. zemi, Lith. žemai), the following adverbs of place of Proto-East Baltic language are reconstructed: *aukštai, *gili̯ai, *sekli̯ai, *źemai. Such words of adjectival origin are also described La. tāli, Lith. tolì, La. tuvi, Lith. artì. Bearing in mind that two far demonstrative adverbs of place may have existed in the Proto-East Baltic language *tāli ir *tālẹ̄, it is assumed cautiously that there were two far demonstrative adverbs of place (*tuvi or *tuvẹ̄ and *arti or *artẹ̄). Latvians summed up the first option, whereas Lithuanians – the second.

In addition to adverbs of place of pronominal and adjectival origin collocations of Proto-East Baltic language are reconstructed. After comparing the Latvian and Lithuanian language data, it was found that most collocation and compound adverbs of place in Lithuanian and Latvian languages are collocations used from the Eastern Baltic era, indefinite existence adverbs of place existed in Proto-East Baltic language *kas źinā kur; collocation definite adverbs of place *kur ne kur; *śe te having the feature 'non-abundant' existed in Proto-East Baltic language; probably the Eastern Balts were familiar with collocation definite adverbs of place *daugi kur or *daugi̯a kur with the character 'abundant'; general collocation *jéi bī kur could be used in Proto-East Baltic language.

Having reconstructed adverbs of place of Proto-East Baltic language their semantic structure is briefly demonstrated. It is revealed that it differes from present structure of adverbs of place. It is possible to describe 14 pairs of differential pairs (see The Identification Dendrogram of Adverbs of Place of Proto-East Baltic Language): (1) *interrogative / non-interrogative*; (2) *cognitive / non-cognitive*; (3) *affirmative / non-affirmative* (negative); (4) *general / non-general* (existent); (5) *definite / indefinite*; (6) *abundant / non-abundant*; (7) *elective / non-elective*; (8) *deictic / non-deictic*; (9) *identical*

/ non-identical; (10) demonstrative / undemonstrative; (11) proximate / non-proximate (far); (12) inside / no-inside; (13) surface / non-surface; (14) height / non-height.

The Identification Dendrogram of Adverbs of Place of Proto-East Baltic Language

Numbers above separations mark these differential features: 1 – interrogative / non-interrogative; 2 – cognitive / non-cognitive; 3 – affirmative / non-affirmative (negative); 4 – general / non-general (existent); 5 – definite / indefinite; 6 – abundant / non-abundant; 7 – elective / non-elective; 8 – deictic / non-deictic; 9 – identical / non-identical; 10 – demonstrative / undemonstrative; 11 – proximate / non-proximate (far); 12 – inside / no-inside; 13 – surface / non-surface; 14 – height / non-height.

Since the semantic structure of adverbs of place used in XVI–XVII c. Latvian language texts does not differ from the modern structure of adverbs of place, the biggest changes to the system must have taken place before the first appearance of the texts. The last, fifth, chapter of the thesis attempts to clarify how semantic structure of

adverbs of place of Proto-East Baltic language was being filled in the pre-written period.

First, adverbialisation of some cases is depicted. Because of a very general meaning and adverbial modifier position during the pre-written period these inessives should have adverbialised in the Latvian language: *apakšā* (: *apakša*), *ārā* (: *ārs*), *augšā* (: *augša*), *iekšā* (: *iekša*), *lejā* (: *leja*), *pakaļā* (*pakaļa*), *priekšā* (: *priekša*), *starpā* (*starps?*); *vidū* (: *vidus*), *virsū* (: *virsus*). Illatives: *aran*, *aukʃʒan*, *ekʃʒan*, *prekʃʒan* adverbialised probably a little earlier than inessives. In addition to inessives and illatives ilstrumental of some words, e.g. *blakām*, *garām*, etc. had to adverbialize before the first appearance of the texts. In the process of disappearance of neutral gender in Latvian language some forms of adjectives of neutral gender may have adverbialised (*atstatu*, *augstu*, *tālu*, *tuvu*, *zemu*).

Some adverbs of place in the pre-written period were formed in collocational word derivation. From collocation **dḗv(a)s źinā* + indefinite adverb of place such indefinite compound and collocation adverbs of place of subdialects had formed: *dìzˈkùr*, *ˊdis kur*, *ˊdìzy kùr*. Latvian adverbs of place *nas kùr*, *nazỳn kur* are also collocations which were formed in the pre-written period.

Part of the adverbs of place in the Latvian language in pre-written period appeared in analogical derivation process. Based on the the example of the word *kur* in the Latvian language such adverbs of place as *šur, tur* have occurred from certain cases or root of a pronoun, which is now difficult to reconstruct. The emergence of *šeit, teit* is interpreted by J. Endzelīns when addition of *–t* particles appeared and by providing examples of the Prussian language *tēn-ti*, *tīt*. Based on the example of the word *kurp* in the Latvian language such adverbs of place as *šurp* and *turp* have emerged. Adverbs of place *kurp*, *šurp* and *turp* are made in analogical method. The oldest of them is *kurp*. This is likely to be the result of translation from German *wohin* in the time that the Latvian language still had allatives with **-pi*. Later on from *kurp*, *šurp*, *turp* in the process of analogical derivation, basing on such adverbs of place as *augst-u*, *tāl-u*, *tuv-u*; *kurpu*, *šurpu* and *turpu* appeared.

LATVIŲ KALBOS VIETOS PRIEVEIKSMIAI: SINCHRONIJA IR DIACHRONIJA

Santrauka

Darbo objektas ir temos aktualumas. Darbo objektas yra latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių semantinė struktūra (sinchronija, rekonstrukcija ir raida). Semantiniu požiūriu latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmiai labai mažai nagrinėti. Beveik visi iki šiol atlikti darbai yra atomistinio pobūdžio – išskiriamos semantinės vietos prieveiksmių grupės ir pateikiami jas iliustruojantys pavyzdžiai. Iš tokių tyrimų nėra aišku, kaip tos grupės siejasi tarpusavyje, todėl neįmanoma susidaryti visumos vaizdo. Kalbamoji disertacija iš kitų vietos prieveiksmiams skirtų darbų išsiskiria tuo, kad joje pirmą kartą bandoma struktūriškai aprašyti dabartinės latvių kalbos (bendrinės ir pasirinktų tarmių), senųjų latvių kalbos raštų (XVI–XVII a.) ir rytų baltų prokalbės (rekonstruotus) vietos prieveiksmius.

Darbo tikslas – sinchroniniu ir diachroniniu aspektu išnagrinėti ir aprašyti semantinę latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių struktūrą.

Darbo uždaviniai:

1. Inventorizuoti bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmius.

2. Remiantis opozicijų teorija nustatyti integralinius ir diferencinius bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių požymius.

3. Nustatyti bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių slankumo reikšmes.

4. Remiantis integraliniais ir diferenciniais požymiais semantiškai suklasifikuoti bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmius.

5. Inventorizuoti latvių kalbos šnektų (Kalnienos ir Svetciemo) vietos prieveiksmius.

6. Nustatyti, kuo kiekvienos šnektos inventorius skiriasi nuo bendrinės kalbos inventoriaus.

7. Remiantis nustatytais skirtumais semantiškai suklasifikuoti abiejų šnektų vietos prieveiksmius.

8. Inventorizuoti XVI–XVII a. latvių kalbos tekstuose vartojamus vietos prieveiksmius.

9. Nustatyti XVI–XVII a. vietos prieveiksmių inventoriaus skirtumus nuo dabartinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių inventoriaus.

10. Remiantis nustatytais skirtumais semantiškai suklasifikuoti XVI–XVII a. latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmius.

11. Rekonstruoti rytų baltų prokalbės vietos prieveiksmių semantinę struktūrą.

12. Parodyti, kaip rekonstruota rytų baltų prokalbės vietos prieveiksmių semantinė sistema latvių kalboje pakito ikirašytiniu laikotarpiu.

Darbo medžiaga. Bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių semantinės sistemos aprašui vietos prieveiksmiai ir juos iliustruojantys pavyzdžiai rinkti iš aštuonių tomų žodyno *Latviešu literārās valodas vārdnīca* (LLVV). Be to, siekiant susirinkti kuo įvairesnės medžiagos pasinaudota grožinės literatūros tekstais: *Aija* (J a u n s u d r a b i ņ š 1957) ir *Zaļā zeme* (U p ī t i s 1960).

Latvių kalbos tarmių semantinės struktūros analizei pasirinktos Kalnienos (latvių aukštaičių tarmė) ir Svetciemo (lyviškoji tarmė) šnektos. Kalnienos šnektos vietos prieveiksmiai inventorizuoti iš transkribuotų Kalnienos šnektos tekstų (B a l o d e 2008), o Svetciemo – iš Svetciemo šnektos aprašo (P u t n i ņ š 1985). Darbą sunkino tai, kad antrojoje knygoje yra pateikta labai mažai transkribuotų tekstų – apžvelgus visą aprašą ir surinkus rastus vietos prieveiksmius paaiškėjo, kad stinga juos iliustruojančių pavyzdžių. Be to, dėl transkribuotos medžiagos trūkumo rasti ne visi latvių kalboje vartojami vietos prieveiksmiai, todėl remiantis tarminėmis ypatybėmis kartais juos tenka rekonstruoti.

Semantinei XVI–XVII a. latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių struktūrai aprašyti pasirinkti trys tekstai: 1587 m. nežinomo autoriaus *Euangelia vnd Epiſteln*, Georgo Elgerio 1640 m. išverstos *Evangelien und Episteln*, 1654 m. Georgo Mancelio *Langgewünschte Lettische Postill* (I, II, III). Inventorizuojant 1587 m. *Euangelia vnd Epiſteln* ir *Langgewünschte Lettische Postill* (I, II, III) vartojamus vietos prieveiksmius pasinaudota internetine senųjų latvių kalbos tekstų baze (www.ailab.lv/senie).

Rekonstruojant rytų baltų prokalbės vietos prieveiksmių struktūrą, latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmiai lyginti su lietuvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmiais. Lietuvių kalbos tekstai rinkti iš elektroninio *Lietuvių kalbos žodyno* varianto (www.lkz.lt). Kai reikia, prielaidos ir teiginiai grindžiami 1599 m. Mikalojaus Daukšos *Postilės*

(http://www.lki.lt/seniejirastai/) ir 1612 m. Lozoriaus Zengštoko *Evangelijų bei Epistolų* (http://www.lki.lt/seniejirastai/) pavyzdžiais.

Darbo metodai: deskriptyvinis, opozicijų, komponentinės analizės, vidinės rekonstrukcijos ir istorinis lyginamasis.

Darbo naujumas ir reikšmė:

1. Bendrinės latvių kalbos ir tarmių (Kalnienos ir Svetciemo) vietos prieveiksmiai pirmą kartą aprašyti sistemiškai.

2. Bendrinės latvių kalbos ir dviejų šnektų (Kalnienos ir Svetciemo) vietos prieveiksmių semantinės struktūros pirmą kartą aprašytos remiantis integraliniais ir diferenciniais požymiais.

3. Pirmą kartą aprašyta XVI–XVII a. latvių kalboje vartotų vietos prieveiksmių semantinė struktūra ir sistema.

4. Pirmą kartą rekonstruoti rytų baltų prokalbės vietos prieveiksmiai ir semantinė jų struktūra.

5. Bandyta nustatyti rytų baltų prokalbės vietos prieveiksmių semantinės struktūros pakitimų ikirašytiniu laikotarpiu vidinius motyvus ir santykinę chronologiją.

Ginamieji teiginiai:

1. Bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių semantinę struktūrą galima aprašyti 24 diferencinių požymių poromis.

2. Bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių slankumą, papildantį reikšmę, galima aprašyti *slinkties / rimties* požiūriu.

3. Latvių aukštaičių tarmei priklausančios Kalnienos šnektos ir lyviškajai tarmei priklausančios Svetciemo šnektos vietos prieveiksmių semantinės struktūros nesiskiria nuo bendrinės latvių kalbos.

4. XVI–XVII a. senuosiuose latvių kalbos tekstuose vartoti vietos prieveiksmiai sudarė niekuo nuo dabartinės latvių kalbos ir tarmių nesiskiriančią semantinę struktūrą.

5. Rytų baltų prokalbės vietos prieveiksmių semantinę struktūrą galima aprašyti 14 diferencinių požymių porų.

6. Rytų baltų prokalbės ir dabartinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių semantinių struktūrų skirtumai rodo, kad vietos prieveiksmių klasė nuolat pasipildė.

Darbo aprobavimas. Disertacijoje atlikto tyrimo rezultatai buvo pristatyti moksliniuose straipsniuose (žr. publikacijų sąrašą). Disertacija buvo svarstyta Vilniaus

universiteto Baltistikos katedros posėdyje 2009 m. rugsėjo 29 d. ir rekomenduota gynimui.

Darbo struktūra. Disertaciją sudaro įvadas ir penkios tiriamosios dalys. Pirmojoje dalyje aprašoma semantinė bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių struktūra. Antrojoje – bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių inventorius lyginamas su dviejų latvių kalbos šnektų (Kalnienos ir Svetciemo) vietos prieveiksmių inventoriais. Remiantis gautais rezultatais įrodoma, kad pasirinktų šnektų vietos prieveiksmių semantinė struktūra nesiskiria nuo bendrinės latvių kalbos. Trečiojoje darbo dalyje aprašoma XVI–XVII a. latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių semantinė struktūra, patvirtinanti dabartinės kalbos sistemą. Ketvirtoje dalyje remiantis vidinės rekonstrukcijos ir istoriniu lyginamuoju metodu bandoma atkurti rytų baltų prokalbėje vartotus vietos prieveiksmius ir rekonstruoti jų semantinę struktūrą. Remiantis rekonstruota rytų baltų prokalbės vietos prieveiksmių sistema ir XVI–XVII a. semantiniu vietos prieveiksmiu aprašu, paskutinėje, penktojoje, darbo dalyje bandoma nustatyti, kokie sistemos pokyčiai įvyko ikirašytiniu laikotarpiu. Darbo pabaigoje pateikiamos išvados ir naudotos literatūros sąrašas.

Išvados:

1. Vietos prieveiksmių klasės leksinį-semantinį artumą lemia jų, kaip vietos santykių veikėjų, vaidmuo kontekste.

2. Sintagminė ir paradigminė analizė, orientacinių reikšmių bei slankumo tyrimai leido nustatyti vietos prieveiksmių integralinius bei diferencinius požymius, semantines opozicijas.

3. Bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių semantinę struktūrą galima aprašyti 24 diferencinių požymių poromis: (1) *klausiamasis / neklausiamasis*; (2) *kognicinis / nekognicinis*; (3) *teigiamasis / neteigiamasis (neigiamasis)*; (4) *bendrumas / nebendrumas (egzistavimas)*; (5) *žymimasis / nežymimasis*; (6) *daugis / nedaugis*; (7) *pasirenkamasis / nepasirenkamasis*; (8) *deiktinis / nedeiktinis*; (9) *identifikuojamasis / neidentifikuojamasis*; (10) *rodomasis / nerodomasis*; (11) *tiesioginis / netiesioginis*; (12) *artumas / neartumas (tolumas)*; (13) *vidus / nevidus*; (14) *gylis / negylis*; (15) *paviršius / nepaviršius*; (16) *išorė / neišorė*; (17) *vienapusiškumas / nevienapusiškumas (visapusiškumas)*; (18) *vertikalumas / nevertikalumas (horizontalumas)*; (19) *šonas / nešonas*; (20) *tikslumas / netikslumas*; (21) *dešinumas / nedešinumas (kairumas)*; (22)

priekis / nepriekis (užpakalis); (23) *viršus / neviršus (apačia)*; (24) *aukštumas / neaukštumas (žemumas)*.

4. Kiekvieną vietos prieveiksmį galima charakterizuoti kaip vienokių ar kitokių požymių kombinaciją ir nustatyti jo vietą bendroje vietos prieveiksmių sistemoje. Pavyzdžiui, vietos prieveiksmis *šeit* = [neklausiamasis – nekognicinis – deiktinis – identifikuojamasis – rodomasis – tiesioginis – artimasis].

5. Latvių aukštaičių tarmei priklausančios Kalnienos šnektos ir lyviškajai tarmei priklausančios Svetciemo šnektos vietos prieveiksmių semantinės struktūros nesiskiria nuo bendrinės latvių kalbos semantinės struktūros – jas galima aprašyti 3-iajame išvadų punkte paminėtomis 24 diferencinių požymių poromis.

6. Ištyrus XVI–XVII a. senųjų latvių tekstų vietos prieveiksmių semantinę struktūrą, paaiškėjo, kad kalbamoji sistema nesiskiria nuo dabartinės latvių kalbos – ją geriausiai aprašo 3-iajame išvadų punkte paminėtos 24 diferencinių požymių poros.

7. Bendrinės latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmius išanalizavus *slinkties / rimties* požiūriu paaiškėjo, kad vietos prieveiksmiai su postpozicija *-p* jungiasi tik su slinkties veiksmažodžiais ir įgyja judėjimo krypties reikšmę. Kiti kalbamieji aplinkybiniai žodžiai (su tam tikromis išimtimis) yra linkę jungtis ir su slinkties, ir su rimties veiksmažodžiais. Tokiuose junginiuose jie įgyja vietos buvimo arba judėjimo krypties reikšmę. Šią tendenciją patvirtina tarmių ir senųjų raštų (XVI–XVII a.) duomenys. Rytų baltų prokalbės vietos prieveiksmiai tikriausiai galėjo įeiti į junginius ir su slinkties, ir su rimties veiksmažodžiais (vietos prieveiksmių su postpozicija *-p* rytų baltų prokalbėje nerekonstruota).

8. Remiantis vidinės rekonstrukcijos ir lyginamuoju metodu galima atkurti rytų baltų prokalbėje egzistavusius vietos prieveiksmius.

9. Rytų baltų prokalbės vietos prieveiksmių semantinę struktūrą skiriasi nuo dabartinės kalbos semantinės sistemos – ją galima aprašyti 14 diferencinių požymių porų: (1) *klausiamasis / neklausiamasis*; (2) *kognicinis / nekognicinis*; (3) *teigiamasis / neteigiamasis, neigiamasis*; (4) *bendrumas / nebendrumas (egzistavimas)*; (5) *žymimasis / nežymimasis*; (6) *daugis / nedaugis*; (7) *pasirenkamasis / nepasirenkamasis*; (8) *deiktinis / nedeiktinis*; (9) *identifikuojamasis / neidentifikuojamasis*; (10) *rodomasis / nerodomasis*; (11) *artumas / neartumas (tolumas)*; (12) *vidus / nevidus*; (13) *paviršius / nepaviršius*; (14) *aukštumas / neaukštumas (žemumas)*.

10. Rytų baltų prokalbės ir XVI–XVII a. latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmių semantinės struktūros rodo, kad vietos prieveiksmių klasė nuolat pasipildė.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE SUBJECT OF THE THESIS

1. Davulienė Gintarė 2006, Latvių bendrinės kalbos vietos prieveiksmių semantinė struktūra, *Baltistica* 41(3), 417–434.

2. Judžentytė Gintarė 2008, Iš lokatyvų kilę latvių kalbos vietos prieveiksmiai, *Baltistica* 43(3), 475–484.

Gintarė Judžentytė (born in 1980) studied Lithuanian Philology and a foreign (Latvian) language in 1999–2003 and acquired the degree of Bachelor of Art in philology in 2003 at Vilnius University. In 2005 she obtained the degree of Master of Art in Lithuanian Linguistics at the Faculty of Lithuanian Philology, Vilnius University. In 2005–2009 she was a PhD student in the field philology of the Baltic languages. In 2002 she had partial studies at Latvian University in Riga. In 2009, she completed doctoral studies at the Department of Baltic Philology, Vilnius University. Since September 2009 she has been working as an assistant lecturer at Vilnius University (taught subjects are: the Prussian language, accentology of the Lithuanian language, introduction to Baltic philology, language for specialists).

Gintarė Judžentytė (g. 1980) 1999–2003 m. studijavo lietuvių filologiją su užsienio (latvių) kalba Vilniaus universitete ir įgijo filologijos bakalauro kvalifikacinį laipsnį. 2005 m. Vilniaus universitete baigė lietuvių kalbotyros magistro studijų programą ir įgijo filologijos magistro kvalifikaciją. 2005–2009 m. studijavo Vilniaus universiteto filologijos mokslo krypties baltų kalbų šakos doktorantūroje. 2002 m. disertantė buvo išvykusi dalinių studijų į Latvijos universitetą Rygoje. Nuo 2009 m. rugsėjo mėn. dirba asistente Vilniaus universitete (dėstomi dalykai: prūsų kalba, lietuvių kalbos akcentologija, baltų filologijos įvadas, specialybės kalba).