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**FORMATION OF PLACE NOUNS (*NOMINA LOCI*) IN ENGLISH AND LITHUANIAN
AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN TRANSLATIONS**

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
I. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND FOR WORD FORMATION AND THE DERIVATIONAL CATEGORY OF PLACE NOUNS.....	6
1.1 The Notion of Word	6
1.2 General Aspects of Word Formation	6
1.3 The Derivational Category of Place Nouns	8
1.4 English Word Formation Patterns.....	9
1.4.1 Formation of Place Nouns in English.....	11
1.5 Lithuanian Word Formation Patterns.....	13
1.5.1 Formation of Place Nouns in Lithuanian	14
1.6 The Concept of Productivity	16
II. METHODOLOGICAL STRATEGY OF THE RESEARCH	18
III. THE ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION OF PLACE NOUNS IN LITHUANIAN AND ENGLISH NOVELS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN TRANSLATIONS.....	20
3.1 Lithuanian place nouns in “Tūla” and their equivalents in translation	20
3.1.1 Suffixal derivatives.....	20
3.1.2 Prefixal derivatives.....	31
3.1.3 Paradigmatic derivatives	34
3.1.4 Locative compounds.....	36
3.1.5 Other types of place nouns	37
3.2 English place nouns in “The Handmaid’s Tale” and their equivalents in Lithuanian translation.....	38
3.2.1 Suffixal derivatives.....	38
3.2.2 Locative compounds.....	41
3.2.3 Other types of place nouns	42
CONCLUSIONS	44
REFERENCES	47
DATA SOURCES	48

INTRODUCTION

The general aspects of word formation across the languages of Europe could appear to be quite similar. However, when dealing with particular parts of language, plenty of differences appear. Lithuanian and English word formation patterns are similar in some ways, however, when we look deeper into the word formation patterns of these two languages there appear many different peculiarities.

One of the most influential English word formation researchers, Plag (2003, p. 13), describes the study of word formation as "...the study of the ways in which new complex words are built on the basis of other words or morphemes." Another profound researcher of English word formation, Bauer (1983, p. 63), claims that word formation is a major factor in providing the vocabulary of the language and hence it is a very productive practice. Talking particularly about the formation of place nouns it is important to specify what it is. Place nouns, or *Nomina Loci* denote nouns that refer to places or locations. As Coates describes it, the term place names is rather an informal label for place nouns which are also called derived locative nominals (Coates, 2006, p. 335, as cited in Szymanek, 2005, p. 1328). Place nouns can be considered a subclass of common nouns or appellatives. In terms of morphological derivation, suffixation is the main practice for deriving place nouns. (Szymanek, 2005, p. 1328-1329).

Jespersen (1942), Marchand (1969) and Adams (1973) were the first authors to provide the initial insights on the aspects of English word formation. Later researchers investigated this topic by following the previous findings. However, the first works were rather limited. Word formation investigations have attracted more interest in the past few decades. Bauer (1983) was one of the first authors to compose comprehensive research on contemporary English word formation. The author analyzed English word formation processes and their relation with other linguistic disciplines. This research heavily enriched the general knowledge about English word formation processes. Another researcher of high importance, Plag, published a few editions on English word formation in 2003 and 2005. These works have contributed to the existing knowledge with the new implications about the fundamentals of English word formation. Further investigations on English word formation led to the composition of more textbooks on this topic. Including Schmid (2011) and Bauer, Lieber and Plag (2013). According to Plag (2005), major English word formation patterns are derivation and compounding. Derivation further splits into smaller and more concrete

patterns, which are discussed in more detail in the second section of this paper which deals with scientific literature.

When it comes to Lithuanian word formation, the first researchers to describe Lithuanian word formation in grammar books were Klein (1653) and Sappuhn and Schultz (1673). They started the primary descriptions of Lithuanian word formation patterns. Other fundamental research on Lithuanian word formation was conducted by Aleksandrow (1888) and Leskien (1891) (as cited in Stundžia, 2016, p. 3089). However, the first comprehensive synchronic research on the Modern Lithuanian word formation system was conducted by Urbutis and presented in the first volume of the Lithuanian grammar edited by Ulvydas (1965). Further investigations into Lithuanian word formation patterns were initiated by Urbutis (1978), Ambrazas (1993) and Keinys (1999) (as cited in Stundžia, 2016, p. 3090). Among these researchers, Urbutis has particularly contributed to the investigation of Lithuanian word formation patterns. He was the first to describe the noun formation system of contemporary Lithuanian. Researchers distinguish derivation and compounding as the two main ways of forming words in Lithuanian.

Despite the previous research that has been done on word formation, this topic is rather an inexhaustible one and, therefore, it still requires further investigations. As Bauer (1983, p. 293) puts it, “Word formation study is still in its infancy and it is still a “most secret” area of language study.” Thus, the active study of word formation continues in the academic world and is still relevant today.

As discussed before, word formation patterns might vary between different languages. Therefore, similarities and differences between the target and the source languages especially appear when dealing with translations. By analyzing particular categories of words and their equivalents in translations we can obtain information about the role of particular word formation processes in the language and, for instance, the productivity of particular affixes.

The research question of this paper is to what extent Lithuanian and English word formation patterns differ regarding the derivational category of place nouns.

The **subject** of this research is Lithuanian and English place nouns in the Lithuanian novel „Tūla“ and the English novel „The Handmaid’s Tale“, and their equivalents in translations. The **aim** of this research is to conduct a comparative analysis on Lithuanian and English word formation

patterns by analyzing place nouns and their equivalents in English and Lithuanian novels and their translations. In order to reach the aim, the following **objectives** have been set:

1. to review the scientific literature on English and Lithuanian word formation patterns and the derivational category of place nouns.
2. to identify place nouns (*nomina loci*) in Lithuanian and English novels and their equivalents in translations;
3. to analyse formation of place nouns in English and Lithuanian;
4. to analyse the equivalents of place nouns in translations and compare word formation patterns between Lithuanian and English.

The research paper consists of five parts: introduction, theoretical part, methodology of the research, analysis and conclusions. The first part introduces the topic and the main insights that are relevant to the study of word formation and the derivational category of place nouns. The second part overviews the scientific literature that has been published on this topic. The third section of the paper describes the methods that have been applied in order to conduct the research. The analysis part deals with the discussions concerning the findings of the research. The final part concludes the findings that have been discovered during the research process.

I. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND FOR WORD FORMATION AND THE DERIVATIONAL CATEGORY OF PLACE NOUNS

This part of the paper deals with the scientific literature review on word formation and the derivational category of place nouns in Lithuanian and English languages.

1.1 The Notion of Word

In order to be able to speak about word formation it is important to get acquainted with the notion of the word. At first sight, the concept of the word might seem quite straightforward and clear. However, it is a little more complicated than it can appear at first. The word can be considered in several ways. The first way of comprehending the word, according to Plag, is as an orthographic word. This means that a word is „an interrupted string of letters which is preceded by a blank space and followed either by blank space or a punctuation mark.“ (Plag, 2003, p. 4). Also, we can consider a word a grammatical unit or a morphosyntactic word. These words are grammatically specified forms, i.e. infinitives, imperatives or subjunctives.

Furthermore, it is important to distinguish simplex and complex words. Simplex words, according to Booij (2016, p. 2), are the ones that do not have a base word, e.g., border, father, order, etc. In contrast, complex words derive from base words, e.g. singer, baker, dancer. In this case, the nouns are deverbal, because they derive from verbs. In fact, word formation is the study of complex words, therefore, this aspect is highly important to this research. However, complex words are not the only words that are the products of the word formation processes. As Booij suggests, there are two ways of creating complex words, word formation and inflection. Inflection deals with the different forms of words. For instance, the plural morpheme *-s* turns words into inflectional, e.g., *apples, books, pages*. These are the inflectional forms of lexemes *apple, book, page*. The notion ‘lexeme’ is a more specific notion that is used to refer to an abstract notion ‘word’. (Booij, 2016, 1-5).

1.2 General Aspects of Word Formation

In the late 20th century, word formation did not yet have a very clear description or theory of it. Theories around this subject were just started to be built at that time. Therefore, researchers

were free to come up with their own theories of how words are formed. However, these theories are very significant to the study of this field nowadays because they contain the most basic elements that became the essential background for later theories of the subject. Later researchers, therefore, were able to provide profound works on word formation which were based on the previous discussions and theories of it.

Even though prominent research has been started in later years, Bauer (1983, p. 2) accredits Panini as being the pioneer researcher of word formation, who provided detailed description of Sanskrit formation of words in ancient times. These were the first attempts to investigate this field. Bauer also claims that since these times not much advance has been achieved in the descriptions of this subject. The reason for it was the lack of interest in word formation as a discipline at that time. The majority of the researchers were more interested in either units smaller than the word or in units larger than the word. Therefore, the internal structure of words was rather left behind. However, after some time word formation started to gain more and more interest and have been started to investigate more thoroughly. Bauer (1983, p. 1-6) distinguishes Zimmer (1964) as one of the most prominent researchers of word formation at that time. However, he also acknowledges that this particular period of time, when he started his work, was rather difficult for the linguists studying this field. There was little agreement on the theoretical points. However, he affirms that all of these different opinions are valuable for the comprehension of word formation system nowadays.

Due to further investigations in the field, word formation became a more definite discipline and nowadays we have a more comprehensive and clear understanding of it. As Booij explains, “Word formation deals with the creation of new complex words by various morphological mechanisms...”. Plag (2003, p. 4-12) also describes word formation as a particular branch of morphologically complex words. Complex words can be made either by applying roots and affixes to the base of the word or by combining two bases. By applying word formation we can decompose complex words into their smallest meaningful units, which are called morphemes. Morphemes can be divided into bound and free ones. Bound morphemes are the ones that occur only if attached to some other morphemes and free morphemes occur on their own.

Lithuanian author, Urbutis (2009, p. 37-41), describes word formation as “the most important way of enriching the vocabulary of the language.” He provides two descriptions of word

formation, distinguishing diachronic and synchronic approaches. The diachronic approach of word formation depicts the historical aspects and comparison between the word formation patterns in different periods of time. Even if the diachronic approach in a way is related to etymology, Urbatis argues that it would be wrong to equate etymology and the diachronic approach of word formation because there are many other ways for words to come into language, without undergoing word formation processes. However, the author claims that even if diachronic approach is necessary for the research, the synchronic approach is more effective for investigating this subject. (Urbatis, 2009, p. 38-44). With regard to the synchronic approach, researchers lay the main focus on the investigation of word formation aspects in present times.

Speaking about word formation and its universality, Bauer (1983, p. 10) claims that word formation patterns highly vary depending on the language and there is especially a huge difference between languages of different branches. Nevertheless, there also appear many similarities that allow researchers with all kinds of linguistic backgrounds to share ideas and help each other with new findings in the field.

1.3 The Derivational Category of Place Nouns

In a general sense, place nouns or *Nomina Loci* denote nouns that refer to places or locations and is considered a subclass of common nouns. Many Indo-European languages encode place nouns by affixation and the majority of place nouns are based on verbs and nouns.

Many disciplines that are related to the language can have very different theoretical implications and practical applications in different languages. Szymanek (2005, p. 1329) claims that “cross-linguistic comparisons reveal that a particular locative term that in one language has the status of a monomorphemic (underived) item, may have a derived translation equivalent in another language”. For instance, many common English nouns that refer to certain areas or locations like *field*, *desert*, *city*, etc., are not considered to be instances of place nouns because they are underived. Moreover, according to Szymanek, the concept of place nouns should be considered in a broader grammatical context, regarding more aspects than just morphology and lexicon.

When looking into the category of place nouns in a broader sense, it can be said that location is one of the most fundamental categories of human language. However, the conceptual nature of the category of location leads to the vagueness of the term itself. Sometimes there is a fine line

between what we can consider a place noun and what not. According to Haselow (2011, p. 66, as cited in Szymanek 2005), “Lexical items that belong to the conceptual category of location are those which denote a place in space related to a particular activity and/or an enclosed place surrounding individuals in particular situations.” Another important aspect that leads to the ambiguity of the category of place nouns is conceptualization. Since our cognitive conception is majorly influenced by language, it leads to different conceptualizations of location in different languages. Therefore, depending on the language, the way of encoding place nouns varies as well.

All languages of the world have specific methods for deriving and expressing place nouns. However, as Bauer puts it, the derivation of place nouns in some languages is rather an unproductive process or the primary function of particular affixes is not the derivation of place nouns. (Bauer, 2013, p. 4). Sometimes a particular place noun that is the product of derivation in one language, might be a simplex noun in other languages. Since languages in general differ in many ways, the formation of the category of place nouns between different languages might differ as well.

1.4 English Word Formation Patterns

Despite the fact that English is not an inflectional language, as any other language, it has many ways and techniques of forming words. Bauer (1983, p. 201-238) provides an outline of English word formation types by describing the patterns that can be encountered in the English language. These types include compounding, prefixation, suffixation, conversion, back-formation and some unpredictable formations, which include clipping, blending and acronymy. Bauer also provides further subdivisions of derivation and compounding. Derivation splits into class-maintaining and class-changing. The class-maintaining process of derivation produces lexemes which belong to the same form class as the base, e.g., *king* + *-ly*. The class-changing process of derivation produces lexemes which a form class other than the form class of the base, e.g., *king* + *-dom*. Furthermore, compounding splits into exocentric, endocentric, appositional and dvandva compounds. These nouns subdivide according to semantic criteria. For instance, endocentric compounds are made of a modifier and a head. The modifier modifies the grammatical head, e.g., *fishing rod* is a ‘rod for fishing’, *bath towel* is a ‘towel for the bath’, etc. Exocentric compounds

are not hyponyms of the grammatical heads, in fact, there is no head in exocentric compounds, e.g., *pickpocket*, *skinhead*, etc. (Baeur, 1983, p. 30-31).

What is very important to mention is a few distinctions that Plag (2003, p. 14-17) claims to be very significant and useful while considering word formation. The distinction between word form and lexeme is important for us to understand because, for instance, suffixes like plural *-s* or participial *-ing* coin new word forms but not new lexemes. Here words are coined by inflection. Suffixes like *-er* or *-ee* or prefixes like *re-* or *un-* form new lexemes and, therefore, are coined by derivation. Talking specifically about derivation, Plag subdivides it into affixation and non-affixation. The latter further splits into conversion, truncation (clipping) and blending, while affixation splits into prefixation, suffixation and infixation. (see Figure 1):

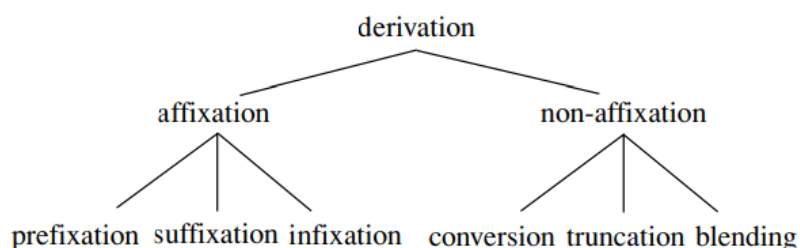


Figure 1. Classification of formal means in derivational morphology. (Ingo Plag, 2003, p. 17)

When looking deeper into the formation of words, Bauer (1983, p. 293) questions the aspect of rule application in the word formation processes. He claims that even though it is generally assumed that word formation is rule-governed, in some cases it can fully be considered not a rule-governed practice. Therefore, the aspect of irregularity in word formation is an area which requires a more comprehensive research. Plag (2003, p. 129), in turn, claims that the cases that initially might appear as irregular cases of word formation, finally happen to be determined by a number of structural restrictions.

The last few decades were particularly significant for the study of English word formation. Szymanek (2005, p. 429-432) points out the new developments that happened in the past century in the area of English word formation. Some of those developments include derivational neologisms, which were one of the biggest developments that influenced the emergence of new complex words in English. Complex words are the products of various word formation types such

as suffixation, prefixation, compounding, etc. Another one that he mentions is analogical formations, that are words formed and modelled on existing lexemes. For instance, *whitelist* and *blacklist*, to *chaindrink* and to *chainsmoke*, etc. Furthermore, he emphasizes the changes in the relative significance of types of word formation processes. He argues that some of the patterns that were initially the most productive ones are losing their significance, because of the growing productivity of other more recent patterns. For instance, there has been noticed the increasing use of neoclassical compounds and other new combining forms. Another aspect that had influence on the English word formation development is the secretion of new affixes. These newly established affixes come into use because speakers start applying them to many words that they perceive as being suitable for those affixes, e.g., *workaholic*, *chocoholic*, *webaholic*, etc. These and many other developments have majorly contributed to the establishment of English word formation that is present nowadays.

1.4.1 Formation of Place Nouns in English

Despite the wide range of English word formation patterns, formation of place nouns in English language is not the most productive one. According to Szymanek, if we would compare the English set of place nouns with the set of place nouns of other languages, especially Slavic ones, we could see that the English one is rather a poor one. Other categories of derived nouns as agent or instrument nouns are more broadly outspread in the English word formation system than the category of place nouns. (Szymanek, 2005, p. 1334).

Most English place nouns are formed by affixation, and the most productive process in the derivation of place nouns in English is suffixation. However, Bauer (2013, p. 2) acknowledges that there is no clear set of affixes whose primary purpose is formation of place nouns in English. Bauer (2013, p. 4) classifies place nouns into the following types:

- deverbial nouns, which we can gloss as ‘a place where you do X’;
- denominal nouns, which we can gloss as ‘a place where X is found’ or as ‘a place where X is found plentifully’;
- deadjectival nouns, which we can gloss as ‘a place that is X’.

Marchand provides rather a similar division of place nouns to Bauers. Marchand divides place nouns into three patterns: (1) forms that are exclusively deverbal (e.g. *boilery*), (2) forms that are exclusively denominal (e.g. *piggery*), and (3) forms that are interpretable as instances of double motivation (e.g. *bakery*, *pottery*). (Marchand, 1969, p. 284, as cited in Szymanek, 2005, p. 1334).

Furthermore, some English place nouns according to Szymanek, are derived with the help of conversion, also called zero-derivation (e.g., *to stop* – *a stop*, *to turn* – *a turn*, etc.). This particular process is quite a productive one in English, however, it is not as productive in the process of formation of place nouns. Another process that is employed for the formation of place nouns in English is composition/compounding. Locative compounds are made by putting two words into one, of which one denotes place (e.g., *coffee shop*, *smoking room*, *slaughterhouse*, etc.). (Szymanek, 2005, p. 1334-1336).

Even if English does not have a fixed set of locational affixes, Plag (2003, p. 86-89) describes the formation of place nouns in terms of a few most common English affixes that denote place or location. Suffixes that might denote place include *-age*, as in *orphanage*. The suffix *-(e)ry* is quite a productive suffix among other ones denoting places, as in *bakery*, *brewery*, *fishery*, etc. The suffix *-dom* sometimes denotes territories, as in *kingdom*. However, their primary functions do not include the derivation of place nouns, therefore, they would not essentially be regarded as locative formatives.

Here we can notice that affixes which may denote locations in English usually are not primarily intended for this function. As Bauer proposes, the derivation of place nouns is just a secondary function of most of these affixes. Primary functions might include derivation of other noun categories as agent nouns or action/state nouns. For instance, the suffix *-age* usually derives nouns that express activity or nouns denoting a collective entity or quantity, as in *marriage*, but due to its ambiguity, it sometimes includes locations; the suffix *-ery* usually derives collectives as in *greenery*, or action nouns as in *butchery*; the suffix *-er* usually derives agent nouns as in *killer*, etc. (Bauer, 2013, p. 2). These multifunctional and polysemous affixes and also other possible morphological ambiguities raise many questions for linguists about the derivational category of place nouns in English.

1.5 Lithuanian Word Formation Patterns

Lithuanian is one of the languages which has a very broad word formation system that has been consistently investigated and described by researchers. To put it into perspective, word formation is one of the main topics in the two volumes of the first Lithuanian grammar (Ulvydas, 1965; 1971) and it makes up a quarter of the book. Bearing in mind that the book is particularly comprehensive, it suggests that word formation is a significant subject in the Lithuanian language. Therefore, it can be said that scientific literature on Lithuanian word formation provides a very detailed description of it. Something that characterizes Lithuanian language is the unusual richness in suffixes. While Lithuanian language has around 615 nominal suffixes, which are listed in the first volume on Lithuanian grammar (1965), English language in comparison has only around 113 nominal suffixes. However, English language is richer with prefixes.

Besides the researchers that are mentioned in the introduction as being the first authors that started to describe Lithuanian word formation, there are many other Lithuanian researchers that contributed to the description of this subject. One of those important contributions to the Lithuanian word formation scientific background is the work “Lietuvių kalbos žodžių daryba” published in 1943 by Skardžius. It encompasses the basic elements of Lithuanian word formation and is one of the basis for the later publications on Lithuanian word formation. Ambrazas (1993) has mostly contributed with the diachronic investigation of Lithuanian word formation and, also, with the description of the Lithuanian formation of nouns. He distinguishes the main word formation aspects for different noun categories. Those categories include action nouns (*nomina actionis*), action result nouns (*nomina acti*), character nouns (*nomina agentis*), instrument/tool nouns (*nomina instrumenti*) and place nouns (*nomina loci*).

Another prominent contribution was provided by one of the most profound Lithuanian word formation researchers, Urbutis (1978), who published the synchronous theory of Lithuanian word formation. In this work, he overviewed all of the main aspects that are related to Lithuanian word formation processes, including diachronicity and synchronicity, relation with other disciplines, the aspect of productivity, etc.

Lithuanian word formation according to Urbutis divides into derivation and compounding. These processes also have further subdivisions. Urbutis classifies Lithuanian word formation into

four types: suffixation, prefixation, paradigmaticization and compounding. Suffixation, prefixation and paradigmaticization are different types of derivation while compounding is a separate process. Besides these four main types, Urbutis also distinguishes other so-called mixed types. These types are employed in formation of words when two different processes are combined. In derivation, words are formed with either a prefix, suffix or with a new inflectional paradigm. In compounding, two words are morphologically blended together. (Urbutis, 2009, p. 333-346).

Keinys claims that prefixal derivation is more common in verbal and adjectival word formation systems. However, it is rather not a common practice in nominal word formation. Nouns are usually suffix derivatives or paradigmatic derivatives. Keinys also affirms that suffixation is more common in the nominal, adjectival and adverbial word formation systems. While prefix derivation is more common in verbal derivation. Overall, suffixal derivatives are much more productive in Lithuanian word formation system than prefixal ones. (Keinys, 1999, p. 36)

Overall, major Lithuanian word formation types include the same ones as English. However, Lithuanian language employs one process which English language does not employ and it is paradigmaticization. English language in turn has conversion which in a way is similar to paradigmaticization in Lithuanian language.

1.5.1 Formation of Place Nouns in Lithuanian

The derivational category of place nouns in Lithuanian is quite well developed. The first comprehensive description of the formation of place nouns was provided by Urbutis, in the first volume of Lithuanian grammar book edited by Ulvydas (1965). He listed all of the affixes that are employed in the formation of Lithuanian place nouns. There were distinguished 16 suffixes, 6 rare suffixes, 31 dialect/regional suffixes, 2 international suffixes and 4 endings.

Urbutis (1965, p. 396-406):

Suffix derivatives:

-ynas (*pušynas, žvaigždynas, skruzdėlynas, žodynas*)

-ynė (*qžuolynė, purvynė, smiltynė*)

-inė (*cukrinė, muilinė, piniginė, peleninė*)

-ykla (*kasykla, skaitykla, mokykla, kirpykla, valgykla, saugykla*)

- uma (*dykuma, plokštuma, sausuma, toluma, žemuma, dauguma, vienuma*)
- iena (*aguoniena, kluoniena*)
- idė (*vištidė, žuvidė, kiaušidė, sėklidė, žvakidė*)
- ija (*girininkija, urėdija, vyskupija*)
- tuvė (*dirbtuvė, slėptuvė, krautuvė, spaustuvė, parduotuvė, virtuvė*)
- ymė (*baltymė, tolymė, kiaurymė*)
- mė (*ertmė, tankmė, lygmė*)
- ainė (*cukrainė, ledainė*)
- ystė (*karalystė, kunigaikštystė*)
- klė (*būklė* – “gyvenamoji vieta”, *daboklė* – “areštinė”)
- ovė (*šventovė, tvirtovė*)
- udė (*aludė*)

Formed with two affixes:

- umynas (*tankumynas*)
- umynė (*tankumynė, klampumynė*)

International words:

- (i)atas (*antikvariatas, komisariatas, rektoratas, sekretoriatas*)
- ūra (*prezidentūra, komendantūra*)

Less frequent suffixes:

- tinė (*gimtinė*)
- uva (*eiguva*)
- lis (-lys) (*sandėlis*)
- einė (*buveinė*)
- imys (-imis) (*paplūdimys*)
- vė (*kalvė*)

Very rare suffixes: (dialectal)

- (i)nyčia (*aklinyčia*)
- yklė (*čiožyklė, girdyklė*)
- inykas (*kiaulinykas*)
- inčius (*kiaulinčius*)

etc.

Paradigmatic derivatives:

- a (-ia) (mostly formed from verbs) (*išvaža, prieglauda, perėja*)
- is (*būvis* – “buveinė”, *guolis, nuobėgis, protėkis*)
- ė (mostly formed from adjectives) (*nuošalė* – “nuošali vieta”, *plynė*)
- as (*nuotakas* – “upės baseinas”, *pervalkas* – “sausuma per kurią pervelkami laivai”)

The most common suffixes according to Urbutis (1965, p. 396) include *-ynas*, as in *pušynas*; *-ynė*, as in *smiltynė*; *-inė*, as in *mulinė*; *-ykla*, as in *skaitykla* and *-uma*, as in *toluma*. Lithuanian place nouns usually derive from nouns and less commonly from verbs and adjectives. Place nouns that derive from verbs denote different places according to the action performed in them. The ones that derive from adjectives denote place nouns according to an attribute that is common to the particular place and, lastly, place nouns that derive from nouns denote places according to the objects that are commonly found in there.

Paradigmatization is not a very common process regarding the formation of place nouns in Lithuanian. Keinys (1999, p. 56-62) acknowledges that there are only 9 endings in Lithuanian language that are used in formation of nouns. The most productive endings regarding the formation of place nouns are the ending *-a*, as in *ištaka* (the beginning of the river) or *perėja* (passage), also the ending *-as*, as in *nuotakas* (drainage ditch), and the ending *-is*, as in *guolis* (place for sleeping). Also, place nouns can derive from adjectives as in *nuošalė* (offside), derived from the adjective *nuošalus* (secluded/solitary).

When it comes to prefixes, prefixed nouns usually acquire a place meaning during the formation process. Keinys (1999, p. 62-64) distinguishes a few most common prefixes denoting place nouns, e.g., *pa-*, *už-*, and *prie-*, as in *paupys, užjūris, priemiestis*.

1.6 The Concept of Productivity

The language determines which processes are more commonly employed in the language. According to Plag, “productivity of a particular affix is the property of an affix to be used to coin new complex words.” All of the affixes that are present in the language belong to a particular level of productivity. Some affixes can be attached to only a small number of words, while others are very multifunctional and might be employed in many different formation processes and might be attached to many different words. Something that determines the productivity of affixes is

language rules that restrict the usage of particular affixes. However, sometimes particular affixes cannot be attached to some words even if they comply with the rules of a language. Plag (2003, p. 47) explains this with a description of the difference between actual and possible words. The former ones are words which are existing words that are in use, while the latter ones are “words whose semantic, morphological or phonological structure is in accordance with the rules and regularities of the language.” He argues that the main difference is that only actual words may be idiosyncratic, which means that they might be not in accordance with the word formation rules and still be in use, while possible words cannot be idiosyncratic.

Urbutis (1978, p. 262-263) has also touched upon the concept of productivity in his work. Despite many researchers who claim that productivity mainly relies on diachronicity, he argues that the aspect of productivity is actually just a matter of synchronicity. He claims that productivity relies on the language usage in the present moment of its use rather than the use in the past. According to Urbutis, the productivity of particular word formation types is determined by their ability to undergo various processes and provide new words.

Another point of view on the productivity of word formation patterns relies on the constraints of word formation. According to Rainer (as cited in Stekauer & Lieber, 2005, p. 335-350), constraints on patterns of word formation are the features which help to identify the domain of the pattern. The pattern's domain is a set of possible bases for particular words. Rainer claims that one of the most important tasks for students of word formation is to identify the constraints on particular patterns. These constraints may be universal or language-specific. The former ones could be applied to any language in the world, while the latter ones are restricted to one specific language.

To conclude the theoretical part, it is clear that the linguistic field of word formation is rather complicated as it has many different sides and levels to it, which all must be considered in order to have a comprehensive view. However, it is one of the most significant aspects of language and the basis for our vocabulary. The interim implications after what has been overviewed in this section would be that the derivational category of place nouns is more developed in Lithuanian language than in English.

II. METHODOLOGICAL STRATEGY OF THE RESEARCH

This BA paper focuses on the word formation patterns of English and Lithuanian. In particular on the derivational category of place nouns. The aim is to compare both languages in this respect and to find out what differences and similarities appear when dealing with translations of place nouns. In order to reach the aim, the course of research was divided into 4 stages:

1. Generalization of scientific literature
2. Design of a research tool
3. Data collection
4. Data analysis

The first stage focused on the literature review, where the key aspects of Lithuanian and English word formation patterns were overviewed, especially with great attention given to the derivational category of place nouns. The literature review provided insights and implications about the most common Lithuanian and English word formation patterns and peculiarities of the derivational category of place nouns in both languages. This part helped to build the background for the research.

The second stage dealt with the design of a research tool. One of the tools employed in this paper is a classification of place nouns according to formation patterns of place nouns, provided by Urbutis in the first Lithuanian grammar edited by Ulvydas (1965, p. 396-406), where he distinguishes suffixes that are employed in the formation of place nouns in Lithuanian. Also, a few most common Lithuanian prefixes, according to Keinys (1999, p. 63) that coin place nouns were employed in the classification of Lithuanian place nouns. Furthermore, in order to classify the English place nouns, a distinction of a few most common types of formation of place nouns provided by Bauer (2013, p. 4) and Plag (2003, p. 86-89) was employed in this paper.

The third stage was meant for data collection. The data for this research paper was collected from two 20th-century Lithuanian and English novels and their translations. The first source is the Lithuanian novel “Tūla” by Jurgis Kunčinas which was published in 1993 and a translation into English by Elizabeth Novickas. The second one is the English novel “The Handmaid’s Tale” by Margaret Atwood, published in 1985, and a translation into Lithuanian by Nijolė Regina

Chijenienė. This part of the research included identification and classification of place nouns in the mentioned novels and their equivalents in translations. Place nouns were initially collected from the original novels and their translated equivalents were afterwards identified in the translations.

The last section was dedicated to data analysis. Data was analyzed by applying the qualitative method in order to describe place nouns in the original novels according to the formation types of place nouns provided in the literature review. Also, to interpret the equivalents in translations according to the word formation patterns. Furthermore, a comparative approach was applied in order to compare the original place nouns with the equivalents in translations and afterwards compare the Lithuanian and English formation of place nouns in general. A quantitative approach was taken into account in order to compare the productivity of the derivational category of place nouns in English and Lithuanian. The chosen research methods and approaches helped to perceive the similarities and differences between the derivational category of place nouns in Lithuanian and English.

III. THE ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION OF PLACE NOUNS IN LITHUANIAN AND ENGLISH NOVELS AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN TRANSLATIONS

This part of the paper deals with the findings of the research.

3.1 Lithuanian place nouns in “Tūla” and their equivalents in translation

3.1.1 Suffixal derivatives

Since suffixation is the most productive word formation process in Lithuanian, suffixal derivatives are also the most common type of place nouns regarding the derivational category of place nouns. Derivatives with 11 out of 16 suffixes provided by Urbutis (1965) were identified in the novel “Tūla”. The ones that have not been discovered include *-iena*, *-idė*, *-ija*, *-klė*, *-ovė*, and *-udė*.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-ynas*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
vienuolynas	monastery/ cloister
knygynas	book store
šavartynas	garbage dump
pušynas	pine forest/ pine woods/ pines
šabakštynas	underbrush
purvynas	mud/ sludge pit/ mire billows
tarakonynas	cockroach haven
kvailynas	nut house
brūzgynas	thicket
gervuogynas	brambles
butelynas	all of these bottles
smėlynas	sands
eglynas	spruce
kadagynas	juniper grove
alksnynas	alder grove

The suffix *-ynas*, according to Urbutis (1965, p. 396) is one of the most productive ones regarding the formation of place nouns in Lithuanian. Most of the place nouns formed with suffix *-ynas* derive from nouns that usually denote open areas. For instance, *pušynas*, *eglynas*, *alksnynas*, etc., derive from the nouns *pušis*, *eglė*, and *alksnis* which refer to the names of particular trees. Therefore, these

place nouns denote open areas or, in particular, forests where particular kinds of trees grow. Other place nouns of this type might denote places where particular people dwell, e.g., *vienuolynas* and *kvailynas*. These place nouns derive from nouns *vienuolis* and *kvailys* and denote places where the kind of people live that the noun refers to. The majority of the English equivalents of Lithuanian place nouns formed with *-ynas* are compound nouns. In particular, locative compounds such as *bookstore*, *nut house*, *cockroach haven*, etc. The second word has a locative marker therefore, they are called locative compounds. So, in these cases no correspondence between Lithuanian and English formation patterns is visible. Lithuanian place nouns are made by suffixation and the equivalents in translation are made by compounding. Considering the equivalents that are compound nouns in this list, they follow a pattern where the first word functions as a modifier which modifies the second word which is called the head. This way they become compounds that denote place. There are also a few suffix derivatives among the English equivalents: *monastery* and *thicket*. *Monastery* is formed with the suffix *-ery* and it denotes place. *Thicket* is coined with the suffix *-et* which is usually considered a diminutive suffix in English. Some of the equivalents in English translation would not initially be considered as belonging to the category of place nouns. For instance, *spruce* and *sands* are simplex nouns.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-inė*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
kapinė	graveyard/ cemetery
vaistinė	pharmacy
krantinė	bank/ embankment
ligoninė	hospital
rūbinė	locker room
malkinė	woodpile/ woodshed
pavėsinė	gazebo
kavinė	coffee house
duoninė	bakery
gaisrinė	fire station
būstinė	quarters/ office
laiptinė	stairway
peleninė	ashtray
užkandinė	cafeteria
raštinė	office
varpinė	bell tower

vyninė	wine bar
vairinė	pilot house
stoginė	roof

According to Urbutis (1965, p. 398) place nouns that are formed with a suffix *-inė* most often derive from nouns. This suffix is also one of the most productive ones regarding the formation of place nouns in Lithuanian. Ambrazas (2000, p. 64) notes that this type of place nouns usually denote some kind of a container or some kind of a room. For instance, Lithuanian place nouns like *malkinė*, *duoninė*, *rūbinė*, etc., are suffix derivatives formed with the suffix *-inė* and they denote either a container, as in *duoninė* ‘a container for bread’, or a room/place where the indicated object is being held, as in *rūbinė* ‘a room for clothes’. The base words from which these place nouns derive are simplex nouns like *malka*, *duona*, *rūbai*. The only equivalent of these place nouns that follows the same pattern of formation is *bakery* which is the equivalent of *duoninė*. It is a suffix derivative formed with the suffix *-ery*. However, *bakery* derives from a verb, unlike the Lithuanian place nouns which derive from nouns. The rest of the English equivalents of previously mentioned Lithuanian place nouns rely on different patterns of formation. For example, the English equivalent of the Lithuanian place noun *rūbinė* is *locker room*. It could be considered a place noun as the second component of this compound denotes place and, therefore, it is a locative compound. However, the pattern of formation is different. The Lithuanian place noun is made by suffixation, while the equivalent in translation is made by compounding. Other equivalents in English translation that are of the same kind are *woodpile* and *woodshed*. They both refer to the same Lithuanian place noun and function as the equivalents of *malkinė*. These are also compound nouns that consist of two components of which one functions as a modifier and the other as the head. Also, the second word denotes place, therefore, they are locative compounds. Many other English equivalents in this type of place nouns are also locative compounds, like *fire station*, *home town*, *wine bar*, etc. Furthermore, some of the English equivalents here are simplex nouns. For instance, *roof*, *office*, *hospital*, etc. These words have not undergone any word formation process and fall into the category of simplex nouns.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-ykla*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
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ėdykla	scullery
kraupykla	roguery
prausykla	bathroom
tardykla	interrogation room
tupykla	squat-hole
skerdykla	slaughterhouse
valgykla	cafeteria
gydykla	treatment center, the home
blaivykla	drunk tank
(maisto produktų) saugykla	food lockers
vimdykla	pukery
(paukščių) lesykla	bird feeder
kasykla	mine
mokykla	school

According to Urbutis (1965, p. 399), the suffix *-ykla* also falls into the list of the most common suffixes regarding the derivation of place nouns in Lithuanian. The majority of place nouns formed with this suffix derive from verbs and denote places where the particular action is being performed. For instance, *prausykla* derives from the verb *prausti* and it refers to ‘a place where the action of bathing or showering is being performed.’ Many equivalents in English translation of this type of Lithuanian place nouns seem to have the tendency to be locative compounds. For instance, *bathroom*, *interrogation room*, *slaughterhouse*, *treatment center*, etc. Most usually the first component modifies the second one. This type of compounds are called endocentric compounds, where one of the components is the head and the other is the modifier that serves to modify the meaning of the head. For instance, in the *slaughterhouse*, there are two nouns that are blended together and the first one specifies what kind of house it is. In *bathroom*, it is the same situation where two nouns are merged together and the first one modifies the second one by specifying what kind of room it is. So, without the first component, heads in these compound nouns would fall into the category of simplex nouns. Whereas in Lithuanian we employ a suffix *-ykla* in order to derive nouns that denote places. Another instance that exemplifies this difference between Lithuanian and English word formation is the formation of Lithuanian place noun *tardykla*. This word has derived from the verb *tardyti* and with the addition of the suffix *-ykla* it becomes a noun which denotes place. The equivalent in English translation is *interrogation room*. The first component is a noun which denotes ‘the act of interrogating someone’ and the second component of this compound is

also a noun which denotes place. So, this compound could be considered a place noun because it is a complex noun whose second component denotes a particular place.

Some of the equivalents in English translation are formed by employing suffix the *-ery*. For example, *scullery*, *roguery*, *pukery*. These nouns are suffix derivatives that are formed by adding the suffix *-ery* to the base word which was primarily a verb. English place nouns that are formed with the suffix *-ery* seem to have the most correspondence with their Lithuanian equivalents. Both are suffix derivatives that derive from verbs. For instance, the English equivalent for the Lithuanian place noun *vimdykla* is *pukery*. Both of these words are formed by suffixation and both derive from verbs. The equivalent in English translation refers to ‘a place where someone pukes’ and derives from the verb *to puke*. The Lithuanian place noun *vimdykla* refers to a place of the same kind, only with the implication that the action of puking is being forced by someone else and it derives from the verb *vimdyti*. Also, some of the equivalents in translation are simplex nouns, as *school* and *mine*.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-uma*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
glūduma	depth
sraunuma	current
žvarbuma	biting cold
tuštuma	emptiness
lyguma	plain
(miesto) tirštuma	the heart of the city

Suffix derivatives formed with *-uma*, according to Urbutis (1965, p. 399), most commonly derive from adjectives and denote place. Usually, they denote place that is related to space, surface or part of an object and that is characterized by the feature that is expressed by a base word which is an adjective. For instance, *lyguma* derives from the adjective *lygus* and refers to ‘a surface that is flat’. In the category of Lithuanian place nouns that are formed with the suffix *-uma* some of the equivalents in English translation are simplex nouns, as *depth*, *current* and *plain*. The rest of the equivalents in translation are all of different kind. For instance, the equivalent in translation of *tuštuma* is *emptiness* and it is a suffix derivative that has derived from an adjective. It is formed with the suffix *-ness* and derives from the adjective *empty*. The Lithuanian word *tuštuma* is a place

noun which is formed with a suffix *-uma* and derives from *tuščias*, which is also an adjective. So, some kind of a similar word formation pattern between these two words of different languages is visible. They both have derived from adjectives and are formed by suffixation. If looked at it in a broader sense, *emptiness* could be perceived as a place noun as it could refer to a place that is empty. However, this example is not the clearest example of a place noun.

Also, one of the cases here particularly illustrates how translations may be influenced by the context and the choice of a translator. Lithuanian expression *miesto tirštuma* is translated into *the heart of the city*. *Tirštuma* is a suffix derivative formed with a suffix *-uma* and the literal translation of this word could be ‘thickness’ or ‘density’. However, in translation, it is expressed in a different way. The equivalent in English translation is a combination of words that has different connotations to it. This example could be affected by the preceding word in the original novel or by the context that supports this particular expression.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-tuvė*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
krautuvė/ parduotuvė	store
melstuvė	sanctuary
dirbtuvė	workshop
supirktuvė	recycling center
slėptuvė	hiding place
spaustuvė	printing press

This type of place nouns, according to Urbutis (1965, p. 401) derive from verbs and denote places that are specifically intended for the particular action that the verb refers to. For instance, *dirbtuvė* is a place noun that derives from the verb *dirbti* and denotes ‘a place where one works’. The equivalent in translation, however, is *workshop* and it is a compound noun. Another example is *melstuvė* which is formed with a suffix *-tuvė* and that derives from the verb *melstis* (*to pray*). The English equivalent *sanctuary* is a little different than the rest of the English equivalents as it is a borrowing from Latin. Also, one equivalent in translation is a simplex noun: *store*. Other English equivalents of the Lithuanian place nouns formed with a suffix *-tuvė* are locative compounds, e.g., *recycling center*, *hiding place*. The first component in these cases is a verb that functions as a

modifier for the base word, which in these cases is a noun that denotes a particular place. Therefore, these compounds can be considered locative compounds.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-mė*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
tankmė	depths
pragarmė	abyss

Place nouns formed with a suffix *-mė*, as Urbutis (1965, p. 402) claims, derive from adjectives and denote places according to particular features. For instance, *tankė* and *pragarmė* denote places that are distinguished by their peculiar characteristics. A few examples of this type of place nouns have been identified in the novel “Tūla“. Lithuanian place noun *tankmė* is translated into *depths*. Both words carry rather different connotations to it. *Tankmė* kind of emphasizes the density or thickness of something, while *depths* highlights the deepness of something. Regarding the formation processes, they also differ. *Tankmė* is a suffix derivative which is formed with the suffix *-mė* and derives from the adjective *tankus*. The equivalent in translation is a simplex noun because it is underived. Another example in this category is *pragarmė* which is a suffix derivative formed with a suffix *-mė*. The equivalent in translation is *abyss* and it is an underived simplex noun.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-ystė*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
karalystė	kingdom
kaimynystė	neighbourhood

Some of the Lithuanian place nouns might be formed with a suffix *-ystė*, as in *karalystė* and *kaimynystė*. According to Urbutis (1965, p. 402), this type of place nouns derives from nouns which refer to particular people. Like for example, *karalystė* derives from the noun *karalius* and denotes ‘a place where the king lives’. Another example is *kaimynystė* which derives from the noun *kaimynas* and denotes ‘a place where neighbour(s) live(s)’. However, the Lithuanian suffix *-ystė* is not the clearest suffix regarding the derivational category of place nouns because it can be used not only in the formation of place nouns but also in the formation of other kinds of nouns. For instance, it could be applied in the formation of common nouns as in *kvailystė* (*foolishness, stupidity*). The

equivalents in English translation have a similar problem because they are formed with the suffixes *-dom* and *-hood*, which are the suffixes whose primary function is not the derivation of place nouns, but rather of different kinds of nouns. Though, these particular examples could be considered place nouns in a sense that they denote particular places.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-ynė*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
dykynė	wasteland

The suffix *-ynė* is related to the previously overviewed suffix *-ynas*. Derivatives of both of these suffixes tend to be similar. However, the suffix *-ynė* seems to be significantly less productive than the suffix *-ynas*, at least according to the findings of this research. The only example of this type of place nouns that was identified in the Lithuanian novel is *dykynė* and it refers to ‘an empty or abandoned place or area’. This word is made by suffixation, while the English equivalent is made by compounding. *Wasteland* is a compound noun whose second component denotes place, therefore, could be considered a locative compound.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-ainė*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
svetainė	salon

It was observed that if there are a few suffixes that are similar, one of the counterparts tends to be less productive than the other. For example, similar suffixes *-ykla* and *-yklė*, *-ynas* and *-ynė*, and also *-inė* and *-ainė*. One of the counterparts in these pairs seems to be significantly less productive than the other. In the pair of suffixes *-inė* and *-ainė* the latter one seems to also be much less productive than the former one. The only example of this type of place nouns that was identified in the Lithuanian novel is *svetainė*. This word has derived from the noun *svečiai* (*guests*) and refers to ‘a place where people greet guests that come to their house’. The equivalent in English translation is *salon* and it is a simplex noun because it is underived.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-ija*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
tėvonija	parental home

There was only one case found in the Lithuanian novel where a place noun is formed with a suffix *-ija*. The base word of the Lithuanian place noun *tėvonija* is *tėvas*, which is also a noun. The English equivalent of this place noun is a compound noun which consists of the adjective *parental* and the noun *home*. The first component which is an adjective modifies the noun by specifying what kind of home it is. The second component denotes place, therefore, it could be considered a locative compound. However, this particular example of this type of place nouns is probably not the best one to illustrate it. The word *tėvonija* could also be considered a common noun that refers to an intangible object. Though, the derivational category of place nouns sometimes can have fuzzy boundaries, if we would look at it in a broader sense, the word *tėvonija* could be considered a place noun. As Szymanek (2005, p. 1329) puts it, the derivational category of place nouns is rather a vague one, therefore, it should be considered in a broader context as it is also a very conceptual term.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-ymė*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
kiaurymė	abyss

Only one case has been identified of this type of place nouns in the novel “Tūla”. Lithuanian place noun *kiaurymė* is translated into an English noun *abyss*. Both the original place noun and the equivalent in translation denote the same meaning which is ‘a deep, immeasurable space’. However, the formation processes are different. English equivalent has not undergone any word formation process and, therefore, is a simplex noun. While the Lithuanian one is a suffix derivative that derives from the adjective *kiauras* and denotes place.

When it comes to international words. Urbutis (1965) distinguishes 2 suffixes that are employed in the formation of this type of place nouns. Those include *-(i)atas* and *-ūra*. None of the categories were present in the novel “Tūla”.

Suffix derivatives formed with less frequent affixes: Out of 6 suffixes that Urbutis (1965) distinguishes as being less commonly employed in Lithuanian language, 4 of them were present in the Lithuanian novel “Tūla”, including *-imys*, *-uva*, *-tinė* and *-lis*. The ones that have not been found include *-einė* and *-vė*.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-imys*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
paplūdimys	beach

The Lithuanian suffix *-imys*, which can sometimes be employed for the derivation of place nouns, belongs to the less frequent type of suffixes. The only example found in the novel is *paplūdimys* and it is a place noun that derives from the verb *paplūsti*. It denotes ‘a place which is being flooded by the water’. The equivalent in English translation is *beach* which refers to a particular place, however, is not considered to be a place noun because it is underived and falls into the category of simplex nouns.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-uva*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
eiguva	Forest post

The only example that has been found in the Lithuanian novel is *eiguva* which is a place noun that refers to ‘ranger’s territory’ and derives from the noun *eigulys* (*ranger*). Therefore, the place noun relates to a particular person who has a particular purpose in this place. The equivalent in English translation is *forest post* which is another compound noun that consists of two nouns, out of which the first one is the modifier and the second one is the head. *Forest post* could be considered a locative compound as the second component denotes place. So, it means that both Lithuanian and English words have locative markers. However, the formation patterns are different, as the Lithuanian one is formed by suffixation and the English one by compounding.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-tinė*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
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gimtinė	home town
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This type of place nouns derives from verbs. The only instance that was identified in the novel “Tūla” exemplifies this. The place noun *gimtinė* derives from the verb *gimė* and denotes ‘a place where one was born’. The equivalent in English translation is *home town* and it is a compound noun. In a way, it could also be considered a place noun in English, as it refers to a certain place, more particularly a certain town. However, the formation patterns are different.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-lis*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
sandėlis	warehouse

One example has been identified in the Lithuanian novel of suffix derivatives formed with the suffix *-lis*. The Lithuanian word *sandėlis* denotes a noun which refers to ‘a place where something is stored’. This is quite a clear example of a place noun since it refers to an enclosed area that is intended for specific purposes. The equivalent in English translation is *warehouse*. It also refers to ‘a place where something is stored’. This word is formed by one of the most common English formation patterns – compounding, and, since it has a locative marker it is a locative compound. The formation patterns differ here as well.

Urbutis (1965) also distinguishes dialectal suffixes that could be employed in formation of place nouns. He distinguishes 18 suffixes of which only 1 suffix *-yklė* is present in the novel “Tūla”.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-yklė*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
maudyklė	bathing bay

The suffix *-yklė* belongs to the type of suffixes that are considered to be dialectal. The only example identified in the Lithuanian novel is *maudyklė* and it is a place noun that derives from the verb *maudytis* and denotes ‘a place where the act of bathing is being performed’. This suffix resembles the suffix *-ykla* and it is evident that the previously mentioned suffix *-ykla* is more productive than the suffix *-yklė*. The equivalent in English translation is *bathing bay* which is a compound noun. It

follows the pattern where the first component is a modifier and modifies the second one. However, the Lithuanian place noun and the equivalent in translation follow different patterns of formation. The Lithuanian one is formed by suffixation, while the English equivalent is made by compounding.

3.1.2 Prefixal derivatives

Prefixal derivatives were classified according to the most common Lithuanian prefixes that were distinguished by Keinys (1999, p. 63). Place nouns with all of the 3 prefixes were present in the novel “Tūla”, including *pa-*, *už-* and *prie-*.

- Prefixal derivatives formed with *pa-*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
pamiškėse	<u>next to</u> the woods
pastotė	substation
palangė	windowsill
(kalno) pašlaitė	foot of the hill
(kalno) papėdė	foot of the hill
paupys/ paupy	river/creek/the bank (<u>next to</u> the river)
pagelžkelėj/pagelžkeliais	<u>along</u> the railroad tracks
(lubų) paskliautė	the vault <u>in</u> the ceiling
palubė	the ceiling
pakraigė	roof ridge
paturgės (kioskas)	a stall <u>by</u> the market
pašonė/ pašonėjė	beside/on the edge
pavartė	gateway
pakaunė	<u>near</u> Kaunas
pagudė	bibeharus
pakelė	roadside
pakrantė	bank
padangė	sky
pakraštys	the edge
paplentė	the side of the road/ roadside
patiltė	bridge
panosė	<u>under</u> my nose
patvartėse	<u>by</u> the sheds
pasiėny	<u>next to</u> the wall
paupėliais	<u>down by</u> the creek/ <u>along</u> the stream

pakelė/ pakelėm	the side of the road, roadside/ <u>along</u> the roadside
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This particular type of place nouns is one the most common ones in the novel “Tūla“. Considering word formation of the equivalents in English translation, no persistent pattern is visible. Many equivalents in English translation are compound nouns, like *window sill*, *roof ridge*, *gateway*, *roadside*, etc. A few equivalents in English translation are prefixal derivatives: *substation* and *bibelarus*. They are formed by prefixation and derive from nouns. Also, many equivalents in translation are combinations of words that refer to a particular place or area. For instance, *under my nose*, *next to the wall*, *the side of the road*, *foot of the hill*, etc.

What is interesting with this category is that with the help of the prefix *pa-* we can not only indicate the place or location but it is also possible to imply the movement which is being performed or is happening in a particular place or area. For example, in *pakelėm* we identify the area which is ‘the side of the road’ and also, we imply the movement which is ‘along the road’. A similar translation is found in the English equivalents: *pakelėm* is translated into *along the roadside*. In English, the movement must be specified by the preposition ‘along’. So, instead of using one word as we do in Lithuanian, in English, more components must be employed in order to express the same thing.

In fact, many English equivalents of Lithuanian place nouns formed with the prefix *pa-* are accompanied by prepositions. Especially in those cases where Lithuanian place nouns express the location where particular action is happening or where something dwells, for example, *pamiškėse* – *next to the woods*; or *paupėliais* – *down by the creek/along the stream*. This means that in Lithuanian language there is a possibility to be able to express the location and the movement of a particular action only with the help of a prefix, while in English the use of prepositions is indispensable.

- Prefixal derivatives formed with *už-*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
užstalė	the other table
užkulisiai	Behind the scenes
užmiestis	suburb/outskirt/outside of town

Place nouns belonging to the category of prefixal derivatives formed with the prefix *už-* are less common in the Lithuanian novel than place nouns formed with *pa-*. One of the examples found in the novel is *užstalė* which refers to ‘the area behind the table’. It is a prefixal derivative formed with a prefix *už-* and it derives from the noun *stalas*. However, in English translation, the equivalent of *užstalė* is *the other table*. This translation might have been influenced by the proceeding and preceding words and also by the context that surrounds it. *The other table* is not considered a place noun as it refers to an object, rather than a place. Another Lithuanian place noun *užmiestis* has three different equivalents in English translation. *Suburb*, *outskirt* and, *outside of town* are all of the expressions that were employed to express the Lithuanian word *užmiestis*. One of the equivalents is *outside of town* and it is a combination of words which includes a prefixal derivative *outside*, a preposition *of* and a noun *town*. Other equivalents *outskirt* and *suburb* are also prefixal derivatives that have derived from nouns.

- Prefixal derivatives formed with *prie-*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
priešaky	in the fore
priemiestis	suburb

The examples of this type of place nouns that were identified in the Lithuanian novel refer to ‘a place that is close or near by something’ or ‘an area that is in front of’. For instance, *priešaky* denotes ‘an area that is in front of your eyes’. The equivalent in the English translation is *in the fore* and it denotes a similar meaning ‘an area that is in front’. However, it is a prepositional phrase in English which is not considered a place noun. Another example is *priemiestis* and the equivalent in translation is *suburb* which has also been employed to translate another Lithuanian place noun – *užmiestis*. *Suburb* is a word that originated from French, therefore, it has a base word *urban*, which is an adjective in contemporary English. Therefore, it can be considered a prefixal derivative formed with the prefix *sub-*. Both Lithuanian words *užmiestis* and *priemiestis* derive from the noun *miestas*. Only the prefixes differentiate these words in some kind of way.

3.1.3 Paradigmatic derivatives

Paradigmatization is not as common as for instance suffixation in Lithuanian. The empirical findings of the research confirm it, as the paradigmatic derivatives make up just a small part of the data. Here will be overviewed 3 out of 4 types of paradigmatic derivatives in Lithuanian, including the ones ending in *-a*, *-is* and *-ė*. The fourth type of paradigmatic derivatives ending in *-as* has not been discovered in the Lithuanian novel “Tūla”.

- Paradigmatic derivatives ending in *-a*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
atodanga	escarpment
prieblanda	dusk
prieplauka	dock
patalpa	building
pakyla	platform

According to Urbutis (1965, p. 405), the majority of place nouns ending in *-a* derive from verbs and denote an enclosed or open area where a particular action is being performed. For instance, *prieplauka* derives from the verb *priplaukti* and denotes ‘a place for ships to dock at a shore’. English equivalents of Lithuanian place nouns formed with the ending *-a* seem to not have any persistent pattern. Some of the equivalents in English translation are words that would not essentially be considered as instances of place nouns in English and some follow other kinds of formation patterns. For instance, the English equivalent of *prieblanda* is *dusk* and it is a simplex noun in English as it has not undergone any word formation process. Another example is *prieplauka* and it is considered to be a place noun which is a paradigmatic derivative that ends in *-a*. The equivalent in English translation is *dock* and it is a monomorphemic item, however, it is also an example of conversion because *to dock* has converted from the noun *dock*. Another example is *patalpa*, which is formed by paradigmaticization and it refers to ‘a place that is an enclosed area’. Therefore, it is considered a place noun in Lithuanian. The equivalent in English translation is *building* and it is a bit different example as this word has derived from the verb *to build* and ends in *-ing*. This kind of nouns are usually called gerunds. It is a complex noun and therefore, in a broader sense, it could be considered a place noun. Furthermore, the Lithuanian place noun

atodanga is a paradigmatic derivative that ends in *-a* and in translation has an English equivalent *escarpment*. This word is a suffix derivative formed with the suffix *-ment*. The base word is ‘escarp’, which is a quite rarely used word in English and most usually occurs with a suffix. Words ending in the suffix *-ment* usually denote action in English. However, in this case, it denotes an object which in a broader sense could be considered a place noun because it refers to ‘a place or location that is at the edge of a mountain’. The Lithuanian word *atodanga* is also a noun that refers to the same kind of location and it is most definitely considered a place noun in Lithuanian as it is a paradigmatic derivative that denotes place.

- Paradigmatic derivatives ending in *-is*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
Guolis/ (mirties) guolis	cot/ deathbed

Urbutis (1965, p. 405) claims that the majority of paradigmatic derivatives ending in *-is* derive from nonprepositional verbs. Usually, they denote places that are intended for particular use or purpose. This is evident when considering an example of a place noun *guolis* which derives from the verb *gulėti* and with the addition of the ending *-is* it becomes a place noun that denotes ‘a place or location where we tend to lay’. The equivalents in English translation follow different patterns of formation. One of the equivalents that has been employed in the English translation is *cot* and it is a monomorphemic word that falls into the category of simplex nouns. The main translation of *guolis* in dictionaries is *bed*. However, the translator chose to use the less commonly used word *cot*. It may have been influenced by the preceding and proceeding words in a novel. Another equivalent is *deathbed* and it is a compound noun. The compound *deathbed* is quite a straightforward translation of a Lithuanian combination of words *mirties guolis*. However, the only difference is that in English it is a compound noun and in Lithuanian, it is rather a combination of two words of which the second one denotes place.

- Paradigmatic derivatives ending in *-ė*:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
plynė	plain

Most of the paradigmatic derivatives ending in *-ė*, according to Urbutis (1965, p. 406), derive from adjectives. For instance, the only example that has been found in the Lithuanian novel of paradigmatic derivatives ending in *-ė* is *plynė*. It is a place noun that refers to ‘a place or an area which is wide and without any trees or buildings’. It derives from the adjective *plynas* which serves to modify an object, most usually ‘a field that is flat and empty’. The equivalent in translation is *plain* and it is similar in a way that it can also function both as a noun and as an adjective. Therefore, it is an example of conversion where the adjective became a noun which denotes place. So, the formation process differs here as well. The English equivalent is a conversive, while the Lithuanian one is a place noun that is the product of paradigmaticization.

3.1.4 Locative compounds

- Compound nouns that denote place:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
tarpuvartė	gateway
beprotnamis	madhouse
šunturgis	mutt market
vasarnamis	villa
Senamiestis	The Old Town
vandenvietė	waterside
kapavietė	grave
kirtavietė	clearing
gyvenvietė	settlement
pusiasalis	peninsula

Lithuanian language also employs compounding in the formation of words. However, considering formation of place nouns, this process is not as productive as derivation. Many locative compounds from the Lithuanian novel include the word *vieta*. These compounds denote a place that is particularly meant for something. For instance, *vandenvietė* is ‘a place for water’ or ‘a place from which the water is taken’. *Kapavietė* is ‘a place for graves’. Some of the other examples follow a similar pattern. For instance, *beprotnamis* is a compound noun that is composed of two nouns: *beprotis* (*madman*) and *namas* (*house*). It refers to ‘a building where mad people live’. The equivalent in English translation is *madhouse* which is also a compound noun that is composed of two words of which the first word is an adjective and the second is a noun that denotes place.

Another example is *tarpuvartė*. This word could be considered a compound noun that is composed of two nouns *tarpas* and *vartai*. However, it could also be considered a prefixal derivative that is formed with the prefix *tarp-* and derive from the noun *vartai*. Therefore, this is an ambiguous example that could be interpreted in several ways. Other equivalents in translation that are also formed by compounding are *mutt market*, *The Old Town*, *gateway* and *waterside*. The rest of the equivalents in translation follow different patterns of formation. For example, the equivalent of the Lithuanian place noun *gyvenvietė* is *settlement*. It is a suffix derivative that derives from the verb *to settle* and the suffix *-ment* is added in order to form a noun which denotes place. Another equivalent is *clearing* and it is the translation of the Lithuanian word *kirtavietė*. The ending *-ing* is added to the base word which is a verb *to clear* and *clearing* is considered to be a gerund in English. Overall, many English equivalents of Lithuanian compound nouns that denote place are also formed by compounding. However, some of the equivalents follow different patterns of formation.

3.1.5 Other types of place nouns

- Other place nouns found in the novel “Tūla”:

Lithuanian place noun	Equivalent in English translation
platybė	expanse
būstas	abode/ dwelling
belangė	pokey/ windowless cell
išvietė	outhouse/ bathroom
požemis	underground

These place nouns would be considered marginal because they do not fall into any of the previously mentioned types of place nouns. However, they might be considered as place nouns because they denote some type of place and they are complex words that have undergone some type of formation process. For instance, *platybė* is a noun that derives from the adjective *platus* (*wide*). With the addition of the suffix *-ybė* it becomes a noun that denotes ‘a place that is very wide’. Some of the examples in this list might be initially considered as common nouns. However, if they would be perceived as having a conceptional locative marker, they could be also considered as place nouns. For instance, *būstas* is a noun that derives from the verb *būti* (*to live/ to dwell*) and the suffix *-stas* is added to the base of the word. In a way, it is a place noun because it refers to an enclosed area.

The translator employed a few synonyms in the English translation to express *būstas*. One of them is *abode* which is an underived word that falls into the category of simplex nouns. The other equivalent is *dwelling* and it is made by suffixation and it has undergone a similar formation process as the Lithuanian noun. It is a verbal noun coined by adding the *-ing* form to the verb *to dwell*. This type of nouns are also called gerunds, but in this case, it can also be considered a noun that denotes place. Another example is *požemis* and here with the addition of the ending *-is* to the base words *po žeme* it becomes a place noun. In this case, the noun does not denote a place that is intended for some particular purpose. Rather, it suggests the actual location of it. The English equivalent is *underground* and it is the literal translation of *po žeme*. The English equivalent is a compound noun that satisfies the translation of both usages of Lithuanian equivalents *po žeme* and *požemis*. This might suggest that in this case, the English equivalent is more functional than the Lithuanian noun because instead of employing one form, we employ both depending on the context and other factors. All in all, this category is least likely to be considered as conforming to the rules of word formation of place nouns in Lithuanian. The Lithuanian place nouns in this list are similar to the English nouns that would not initially be considered place nouns but, in a way, could be perceived as ones.

3.2 English place nouns in “The Handmaid’s Tale” and their equivalents in Lithuanian translation

As was observed in the theoretical part, English language does not have a clear set of affixes that are employed in the formation of place nouns. Therefore, the examples in this section may be less transparent than in the previous part which dealt with the Lithuanian place nouns. However, the data was classified and analyzed according to a few most common types of formation of place nouns provided by Bauer (2013, p. 4) and Plag (2003, p. 86-89).

3.2.1 Suffixal derivatives

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-ery*:

English place noun	Equivalent in Lithuanian translation
nunnery	vienuolynas
cemetery	kapinės
scenery	vaizdas

The suffix *-ery* is one of the clearest ones regarding the formation of place nouns, as it is most commonly employed in the formation of place nouns in English, rather than other types of nouns. However, not many cases were found in “The Handmaid’s Tale” of this type of place nouns. For instance, *nunnery* denotes ‘a place where nuns live’ and has derived from the noun *nun*. *Cemetery* denotes ‘a place where the dead is buried’ or ‘a place where graves are found plentifully’. However, the latter example has originated from Greek and it does not have a base word that could stand on its own. The equivalents of these words in Lithuanian translation are also coined by derivation. For example, *vienuolynas* is a suffix derivative formed with *-ynas* and has derived from the noun *vienuolis*. *Kapinės* belongs to another type of suffix derivatives that are formed with *-inė* and also the *-s* is added because it is a plural noun in Lithuanian. It denotes ‘a burial place’ and has derived from the noun *kapas*. *Scenery* is an example of a noun that does not denote a particular place or area. However, if looked at it from a broader perspective, it could be considered a noun that denotes a place which is not an enclosed area but a conceptual place. However, the equivalent in Lithuanian translation does not fall into the derivational category of place nouns because *vaizdas* is a simplex noun in Lithuanian. Also, this particular translation is probably not the best one as dictionaries provide another Lithuanian equivalent for *scenery*. *Peizažas* is the main equivalent of *scenery* that dictionaries provide. This case might have been influenced by the context or the translator might have chosen not the best equivalent in this case. Overall, some of the English place nouns in this category with their equivalents in Lithuanian translation follow a similar pattern of formation. However, the number of such instances is quite little.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-age*:

English place noun	Equivalent in Lithuanian translation
storage	sandėliukas
leakage	nutekėjimas

Another suffix that is occasionally employed in the formation of place nouns in English is *-age*. However, this suffix is rather complex because different types of words may be formed with this suffix as well. In fact, most commonly this suffix is used in the formation of nouns that express activity or nouns denoting a collective entity or quantity. As Bauer (2013, p. 2) affirms, the

derivation of place nouns sometimes can be just a secondary function of most of the affixes in English.

Several cases were identified in the English novel with this type of nouns, however, there were only a few cases identified where the suffix *-age* is used as a formation marker for nouns that denote place. For instance, *storage* derives from the verb *to store* and, therefore, it is a deverbal noun. With the addition of a suffix *-age* it turns into a noun that denotes ‘a place where something is being stored’. The equivalent in Lithuanian translation is *sandėliukas*. This is an interesting example because it is the diminutive form of a Lithuanian place noun *sandėlis*. The initial form of a word is indeed a place noun in Lithuanian. *Sandėlis* is a suffix derivative formed with a suffix *-lis*. The formation process of both English place noun and the initial form of the Lithuanian equivalent is suffixation. However, the translator chose to employ the diminutive form of the noun, probably because it is a widely used form of a word in Lithuanian and the difference between the initial noun and the diminutive form is quite little. Another example is *leakage*. This noun is also coined by suffixation and it is formed with a suffix *-age*. Also, it is a deverbal noun because it derives from the verb *to leak*. This noun denotes ‘a place where something is leaking’. The equivalent in Lithuanian translation is *nutekėjimas* and it is a suffix derivative formed with a suffix *-imas* and has derived from the verb *nutekėti*. However, the English noun could be considered a place noun, while the Lithuanian equivalent would not essentially be considered a place noun because the suffix *-imas* is not included in the list of suffixes that Lithuanian place nouns are formed with. This is influenced by the fact that Lithuanian language follows a clear set of affixes in formation of place nouns, unlike the English language which does not follow such strict rules.

- Suffix derivatives formed with *-dom*:

English place noun	Equivalent in Lithuanian translation
kingdom	karalystė

There are many English words that are formed with the suffix *-dom*. However, only a very small part of them are place nouns. There was only one case found in the English novel where a noun is formed with *-dom* and which denotes place. *Kingdom* is a suffix derivative that refers to ‘a place where the king lives’ and it has derived from the noun *king*. The equivalent in Lithuanian translation also falls into the category of place nouns and more specifically into the type of place nouns that

are formed with the suffix *-ystė*. It refers to the same type of a place as the English one and both of them are the products of suffixation.

3.2.2 Locative compounds

- Compound nouns that denote place:

English place noun	Equivalent in Lithuanian translation
dining room	valgomasis
sitting room/living room	svetainė
bedroom	miegamasis
ashtray	peleninė
sidewalk	šaligatvis
pillbox	ugniavietė
boathouse	valčių stoginė
churchyard	šventorius
driveway	įvažiavimas
waiting room	laukiamasis
bathroom	vonios kambarys
cafeteria	kavinė/ valgykla
sitting room	svečių kambarys
drawing room	menė
homeland	tėvynė
cloakroom	rūbinė
highland	plynaukštė
side road	pakelė
hideout	slėptuvė
furnace room	katilinė
underground	pogrindis/požemis
stud farm	žirgynas
under eyes	paakiai
midair	palubė

English language is very prone to compounding and it is particularly evident according to the findings of the research. All of the examples here are composed of two words. As is common in the English language the majority of the cases conform to the pattern where the first word modifies and describes the second one. For instance, *dining room* is ‘a room that is meant for dining’ or *churchyard* is ‘a yard particularly connected or related to church’ or ‘an area that surrounds a church’. The majority of the compounds are merged together and appear as one word. For instance,

bathroom, cafeteria, highland, etc. Some of the compounds appear separately, as in *waiting room, side road, stud farm*, etc. Hyphenated compound nouns denoting place were not present in the novel “The Handmaid’s Tale”. Talking about the formation of the equivalents in Lithuanian translation, just a small part of them are made by compounding. Some of them include *ugniavietė* and *šaligatvis*. These compound nouns have a locative marker, therefore are locative compounds. The majority of the equivalents in translation are formed by affixation, more commonly suffixation. For instance, *žirgynas, valgykla, slėptuvė*. All of them are coined with different types of suffixes. Also, some of the equivalents are formed by prefixation. For example, *palubė, pakelė, paakiai* are prefixal derivatives coined with the prefix *pa-* and all of them are considered place nouns because they conform to the Lithuanian word formation rules that apply to the formation of place nouns. Moreover, some of the equivalents in Lithuanian translation are not place nouns as they have not been coined by word formation, but rather follow other processes as substantivation, e.g., *valgomasis, laukiamasis* and *miegamasis*.

3.2.3 Other types of place nouns

- Other English nouns found in the “The Handmaid’s Tale”:

English place noun	Equivalent in Lithuanian translation
inland	šalies giluma
thicket	tankmė
inside	gelmė
solitary	vienutė

These examples do not fall into any of the previously mentioned types of place nouns. However, they could also be considered as place nouns because they refer to some kind of a place and they are products of some type of formation process. For instance, *inland* refers to ‘a place that is inside the country’ and it is formed with a prefix *in-*. The equivalent in Lithuanian translation is *šalies giluma* and it is a combination of two words of which the second one denotes place. The word *giluma* is a suffix derivative that is formed with a suffix *-uma* and it has derived from the adjective *gilus*. Another example of an English noun from the novel that is formed with a prefix *in-* is *inside* and it can be said that it refers to a place which is ‘the inner side of something’. The equivalent in Lithuanian translation is *gelmė* and it is a suffix derivative formed with a suffix *-mė* and it is most

definitely considered a place noun in Lithuanian. Another example is *thicket* and it is a suffix derivative coined with the suffix *-et* and has derived from the adjective *thick*. *Thicket* could be considered as denoting a conceptual place which is very dense. The equivalent in translation is *tankmė* and it is also a suffix derivative. It is coined with the suffix *-mė* and also derives from the adjective *tankus*. On the whole, this category is a marginal one many of the cases could be a debatable subject.

Taking everything into account that has been discovered during the course of this analysis it can be said that some similarities do appear between Lithuanian and English word formation patterns. However, considering the derivational category of place nouns, it is evident that there are more differences between Lithuanian and English languages. There is a particular set of affixes and very clear rules in Lithuanian which apply to the formation of place nouns. Therefore, it is easier to separate place nouns from different kind of nouns in Lithuanian. The situation in English is a bit different. Since there is no clear set of rules or affixes that apply to the formation of place nouns, this category has less clear boundaries in English than it has in Lithuanian.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The main processes of word formation in Lithuanian include suffixation, prefixation, paradigmization and compounding. When it comes to the derivational category of place nouns, Lithuanian researchers distinguish a clear set of affixes and rules that apply to this category. The main formation process of place nouns is affixation. As for the English word formation, the main processes are compounding, prefixation, suffixation, conversion, back-formation and some other less productive formations. Place nouns in English are most commonly coined by affixation and compounding. However, there are no clear rules that apply to the formation of place nouns in English. Therefore, the derivational category in English is less transparent than in Lithuanian.
2. According to the findings of the research, the most productive word formation process in Lithuanian in terms of formation of place nouns is suffixation. This process is highly outspread in the Lithuanian language and it is the main process that is being employed in the formation of place nouns. When it comes to particular suffixes, the most productive suffixes that are employed in the formation of place nouns in Lithuanian include *-inė*, *-ykla* and *-ynas*. These three types of place nouns make up the majority of place nouns that were collected from the Lithuanian novel „Tūla“. The second most productive word formation process in Lithuanian is prefixation. There were identified place nouns with all of the three types of prefixes that are employed in the formation of place nouns. The most common prefix is *pa-*. It was noticed that this prefix is quite a multifunctional one. It can not only denote a place or location, but it also implies the direction or movement that is happening in a certain area. The other two types of prefixal place nouns are formed with prefixes *už-* and *prie-*. These were not so common in the Lithuanian novel “Tūla” as the prefix *pa-*. As it was overviewed in the theoretical part, the least productive word formation process in Lithuanian in terms of the formation of place nouns is paradigmization. The findings of the research confirm it, as the paradigmatic derivatives make up the smallest part of all the places nouns that were collected from the novel.

3. Regarding the data that concerns English place nouns, the most productive process is compounding. The majority of English place nouns that were collected from the novel “The Handmaid’s Tale” are the products of compounding. Another process which is generally very productive in English, however, not so productive in the process of the formation of place nouns is suffixation. Only a few suffixes are distinguished by the researchers that apply to the formation of place nouns in English. The suffixes that are occasionally employed in the formation of place nouns, more often are employed in the formation of other types of nouns. The research findings support this implication, as the suffix derivatives make up only a small part of the data.
4. Regarding the equivalents in translations, there has been noticed some kind of correspondence between Lithuanian and English place nouns. For instance, Lithuanian place nouns formed with the suffix *-ykla* and English place nouns formed with the suffix *-ery* tend to be suffix derivatives that derive from verbs and which denote place. Also, some correspondencies were noticeable when dealing with Lithuanian locative compounds and their equivalents in English translation. The majority of the equivalents were locative compounds as well. However, such similarities were not very common. When comparing the original place nouns and their equivalents in translations differences did appear more commonly than similarities. Considering the differences, it was noticed that the majority of Lithuanian place nouns that are formed with the prefix *pa-* have many equivalents in the English translation that are expressed by employing prepositions. This means that with prefixal derivation it is not only possible to denote places but also express spatial relations. While in English the majority of the spatial relations are expressed with the help of prepositions.

Overall, word formation of place nouns is a complex process that differs in every language. Many nouns that denote place refer to a conceptional place that is neither an enclosed area nor a particular location. Commonly they refer to some kind of a place that is conceptually understood as a place which has a distinctive feature. Therefore, this category is very broad and sometimes can be difficult to define. Taking everything into account, the findings of the research have confirmed the existing beliefs and theoretical implications that the

derivational category of place nouns is more productive in Lithuanian than it is in English. Lithuanian novel contains approximately almost twice as many place nouns as the English one. It may imply that Lithuanian language in general is more prone to the usage of place nouns. However, some implications could be rather limited observations because they are restricted to quite a small data source. Therefore, further investigation could reveal more accurate results.

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