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**BRIDGES IN THE BALTICS**  
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## **Abstracts of Parallel Sessions**

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**Karolina Bagdonė**

Vilnius University & LLTI, PhD student

**The Universalism vs Sovietism: Identity and Its Representations in Lithuanian Poetry at the Second Part of the 20th Century**

In Soviet-occupied states, including Lithuania, attempts were made to create a new civilizational system and a new consciousness. This consciousness had to resist any Western model of the world, which valued personalities, democracy, individuality, and freedom. It was being created through repressions and by attempts to remove self-reflection from peoples' thinking. Individuality was reduced to the life of a villager or equated to the crowd, while doubts, searches, and critical thinking were completely repressed to instil complacency. The Soviet identity existed as a generalized entirety of all Soviet socialist republics. This identity had some aspects of each nation, but their similarity and homogeneousness were strongly emphasized. Attempts were made by Lithuanians to define themselves in these conditions. This is why they turned to the supposedly great history of Lithuania, and attempted to create a Lithuanian identity, which would need protection and defence from everyone and everything. This position is contradictory to the European identity, which constantly re-creates itself, values diversity, fragmentation, and constant change. Is it possible to reconcile these identities? Did a universal identity, i.e. similar to the European identity, exist in Soviet times? How it could emerge in Lithuanian poetry at the second part of the 20th century? In my presentation, I will briefly talk about the identity model, which emerged in the creative works of Sigitas Geda. It might be considered an expression of the universal European identity. Nevertheless, stereotypical images of men and women, the poet-messiah figure, and the relation to the other culture as a simplified culture of one's own, leave us questioning this assumption. In addition, Geda's poetry becomes a new mythological and political system, which prevents the European identity from emerging.

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**Krista Balode**

The Art Academy of Latvia, BA student

**Latvian painter Aleksandrs Romans and his painting „Confirmation day” (1904)**

In this research is given closer look to painter Aleksandrs Romans way to higher education in the end of 19th and beginning of 20th century. He was born in small village next to Iecava city but later inspired by his drawing teacher went to study in The Russian Academy of Arts in Saint Petersburg. There Romans finds himself in conflict with russian academic movement *peredvizhniki* and struggles with his last painting for getting artist degree and finding his way further into art world. As a result he paints painful topic for him and his colleagues artists who are not locals – becoming confirmed. Research also explores relationships between german lutheran pastors and latvian peasants at that time, for better understanding of hidden meaning of artwork.

Keywords: Aleksandrs Romans, *peredvizhniki*, confirmation, latvian art

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**Krista Anna Belševica**

Riga Stradins University, MA student

**Literary text as a performance of national identity: the works of Ernests Aistars.**

The process of imagining the national identity can be seen as a significant tendency in the popular culture and literature in Latvia. Texts, which have a function to imagine and perform the Latvian national identity for the reader, or the writer of that text, have been produced since the beginning of the Latvian literary tradition in the 18th century and are still widely produced today. One of the most interesting contexts of imagination of national identity is the Latvian literature produced in exile. Ernests Aistars is one of the Latvian exile authors whose literary works contain the mentality, everyday philosophy, social structures, value systems, gender roles and many more things that characterize Latvians and their “latvianess” as a natural category. By analysing one of his most famous novels – “In one’s own land” (Savā zemē), I will deconstruct the main categories through which the text builds a space, that is translatable in national categories, and construct the process in which Latvian nationality through this text can be performed.

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**Frederik Bissinger**

Stockholm University, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, PhD student

**Language socialization strategies of Lithuanian immigrant mothers in Sweden: A case study at a Sunday school**

Research on language maintenance within the Lithuanian migration context has been mainly focusing on the USA (e.g. Jakaitė-Bulbukienė, 2015; Tamošiūnaitė, 2008; Norvilas, 1990) and the UK (e.g. Liubinienė, 2010) and showed inter alia that the shift towards the dominant language among the 1.5th and 2nd generation in homes and Sunday schools is a crucial issue. However, little attention has been paid to the growing group of Lithuanian migrants in Sweden. The current ethnographic case study investigates therefore language practices and mothers’ approaches to socialize children in a Lithuanian Sunday school. Applying participant observations, self-recordings and semi-structured interviews, the study finds that Swedish is part of the language practices at the Sunday school and mothers have different socialization approaches reaching from strictly monolingual strategies to liberal multilingual strategies. Hence, the Lithuanian Sunday school represents a space where the role of languages is negotiated.

Keywords: Language maintenance, language socialization, Lithuanian migration, Sweden

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**Danielle Blackbird**

Stockholm University, BA student

### **Two Lithuanian immigrant lexicographers at the time of National Revival**

The bilingual Lithuanian-English dictionaries published in the United States by Peter Saurusaitis (1899) and Antanas Lalis (1905), as well as Saurusaitis' Brief Lithuanian Grammar (1910), exemplify the spirit of the Lithuanian National Revival in an immigrant context. Both men were social activists and promoters of the Lithuanian language, and their linguistic works reflect these concerns in both methodology and content. I will briefly describe and analyze examples from these two bilingual dictionaries and Saurusaitis' grammar to uncover what the texts reveal about the writers' social agendas and the strategies employed to realize them. I will also place these works in the context of linguistic efforts happening concurrently in Lithuania. I propose that the intention behind Saurusaitis' and Lalis' language aids was not primarily, as one might expect today, to help Lithuanian-speaking immigrants in the United States to learn English, but rather, in the case of Saurusaitis, to encourage English speakers to learn Lithuanian and, in the case of Lalis, to educate readers in the Lithuanian cultural heritage. I therefore see these immigrant lexicographers as properly situated in the same native philological tradition as Būga and Jablonskis.

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**Justina Bružaitė-Liseckienė**

Vilnius University, PhD student

### **Measuring Implicit Knowledge of Subject and Object Marking in Lithuanian as L2**

The main purpose of L2 learning is developing learners' implicit knowledge that allows them to use language proficiently (Doughty; Long 2003, Ellis 2015). One of the most reliable but in particular cases less informative and less practical measures of implicit knowledge are based on spontaneous language production (Erlam 2006). For this reason more convenient and more practical methods of implicit knowledge testing were developed. Elicited Oral Imitation test (EIT) is considered among researchers as one of the most effective and most convenient ways to measure implicit knowledge of second language (Ellis 2015).

This paper aims to investigate an EIT as a measure of Lithuanian as L2 implicit knowledge of grammatical subject and object marking. Two Polish speakers attending Lithuanian as Second Language course at Vilnius University participated in the study. An EIT which was designed for the study consisted of 44 statements with different cases of subject and object marking in Lithuanian. The results of the EIT are compared to the subject and object marking in participants' free language production. The analysis of the data allows us to draw conclusions about the consistency of grammatical subject and object marking in EIT and in spontaneous language production.

**Key words:** Lithuanian as second language, Lithuanian language morphosyntax, subject marking, object marking, language testing, elicited imitation.

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**Jindřich Čeladín**

Charles University in Prague, PhD student

**City Museums in Riga and Vilnius in the 18th and 19th centuries. Early beginnings of national culture or a tool in the hands of the ruling aristocracy? Rygos ir Vilniaus miestų muziejai XVIII ir XIX amžiais: pirmosios nacionalinio atgimimo apraiškos ar valdančiosios aristokratijos instrumentas?**

Under the influence of the Enlightenment, when the intellectuals at that time demanded growth of education in all disciplines, at the end of the 18th century museums began emerging in Europe. One of the oldest museums was founded in Riga, Latvia, thanks to Nikolaus von Himsel (1729–1764), the local nobleman and collector. In 1773, the Council of Riga decided to create a museum based on Himsel's collections of art and nature creations. In the first half of the 19th century, under the influence of Romanticism, the "cult of history" affected all the spheres of social life, and "antiquity" became one of the most appreciated values. As temples of national culture, national and possibly other city museums were founded at the time, referring to the enormous popularity of historical monuments of both material and written. In Lithuania, the first museum was founded just in 1855 thanks to the initiative by Eustach Tyszkiewicz (1814–1873), a rich landowner and amateur archeologist. In my contribution, I want to focus on whether the establishment of Riga and Vilnius museums presented a stimulus for the future awakening agents of the Latvian and Lithuanian national cultures, who studied the language, folklore and, above all, the history of the Baltic nations. Perhaps, the museum complied with the spirit of old cultural aristocratic traditions seeking to capture all the cultural life in its hands. In the case of Latvia, it was the dominance of German culture and, in the case of Lithuania, of Polish culture.

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**Milda Dailidėnaitė**

University of Tartu, MA

**Death: the burial, the grief and the ritual**

As living conditions improved death is not so common place in the modern world as it used to be even a hundred or fifty years ago. A death of an infant is rather a tragedy than an everyday occurrence. As a result of this seemingly positive turn in our everyday reality death becomes more and more mysterious, hidden and grieving related mental disorders are not unheard of (prolonged grief disorder, complicated grief disorder, pathological grief disorder, bereavement exclusion, etc.).

Ironically the grief related disorders seem to be more common in the "more advanced" societies, where atheism is generally seen as being superior to religious and spiritual convictions. In the same societies you can find articles like "the complete guide to grief and loss" and other self-help sources, that are supposed to help people deal with loss of a loved one.

Is there anything we can learn from our ancestors, who dealt with death of loved ones almost on daily basis? How did the burial and grieving traditions help them go through the loss? What is the role of ritual in the grieving process? And are "grief-self-help" inventors reinventing something that was once known and now forgotten?

The questions mentioned above on the basis of Baltic (Indo-European) and some Finnic mythology and traditions are the centre of the presentation as well as death in pre-modern and postmodern culture.

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**Agota Danusaitė**

Vytautas Magnus University, MA student

### **Words Writing Together and Separately in Lithuanian Language: Standards and Usage Preferences**

More and more smart technologies penetrate to communication and as a result of that (il)literacy becomes a wide discussed subject. In this research attention is applied to writing words together and separately usage preferences. Words writing together and separately is a contractual matter that is based on it's grammatical, lexical or prozodical attribute and also a relation with other text words.

The aim of the research is to analyse and to describe some of particles writing together and separately standards and usage preferences. The research consists of 2,5 thousands incorrect writing examples and almost 1 million correct writing examples that were taken from Textbook of Modern Lithuanian Language (<http://tekstynas.vdu.lt/tekstynas/>). Furthermore, it consists of a week old comments from web side Delfi.lt from LITIS textbook (<http://clarin-lt.lt/?lang=en>) and 50 tests.

The research results shows that the best way for consumers to learn correct writing is principle that constantly prevailing. That means that lexemes should be written separately, important orientation to grammatical or prozodical self-sufficiency. Specifically this sequence is missed in these writing norms.

In the future, there is need to investigate other words writing together and separately usage preferences. The results would be useful for language specialists community.

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**Vytenis Juozas Deimantas**

Bocconi University, PhD student

### **Low Fertility and Intention to Migrate: the Case of Lithuania**

The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between the intention to migrate and low fertility in Lithuania. Having acceded to the EU, Lithuania has been exhibiting considerable patterns of out-migration and low fertility. High outmigration rates and relatively low fertility make Lithuania a pronounced case of a country at risk of depopulation. The research is aimed at exploring three main aspects of the Lithuanian phenomenon. First, we establish the socio-economic characteristics of stayers and leavers. Second, we study the relationship between migration intention, low fertility and aging. Third, we envelope Lithuania in the context of other new EU member states of similar migratory and fertility patterns to provide a comparative analysis.

The research is performed using the Generations and Gender Survey waves 1 and 2 collected between 2004 and 2011. We compare and contrast the fertility and migration intention patterns using a probabilistic model. We consider the socioeconomic and location driving factors as well.

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**Jason Mario Dydynski**

University of Tartu, PhD student

**Do You Think It's Cute? A Cross-cultural Comparison of the Perception of Cuteness in Animals and Objects for the Baltic Region, The United States, and South Korea.**

As it stands, research into the scientific study of cuteness has been largely limited to biological and laboratory testing. While the features that define cuteness have been well-defined, existing studies have often neglected the role of culture and failed to look at populations besides westernized nations. It is then necessary to take an initial step towards a more holistic understanding of cuteness by looking at potential cross-cultural differences and preferences in cuteness. This talk will go over the preliminary results of a research project conducted in collaboration with Sookyung Cho, which sought to identify and examine cross-cultural differences in the perception of cuteness in a variety of stimuli (rectangles, babies, cats, and dogs) in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, The United States, and South Korea. Responses were cross-compared by country, using cultural profiles generated from responses to the Singelis (1994) Self-construal Scale. The results of this study provide greater insight as to what biological and cultural factors constitute cuteness and expand the current literature beyond Western Europe. The results of this study can be utilized in the fields of UX design, product design, as well as branding and marketing in general.

Key words: Cuteness, Kindschenschema, factor-analysis

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**Manvydas Džiaugys**

Vytautas Magnus University, MA student

**Northern strategy debates in Lithuania**

State's ability to define its geopolitical strategy is of crucial importance when one considers such dynamic region as Baltic states. Despite the fact, that Lithuania is the only member of Nordic-Baltic cooperation group that do not have sea port as capital city, country is striving towards northern direction. Study aims to evaluate the public and political discourse of Lithuanian political and cultural elite in the period of 1990 to 2004. Research mainly consist of two parts: political and strategic documents analysis and interviews with Lithuanian politicians and diplomats. In addition, texts of Scandinavian diplomats and political leaders are included as well. Research demonstrates that period of Euro-Atlantic integration in Lithuania was marked by turbulent times. However, strong aspirations to seek better relations and integration towards north was consecutive. In the end, it is important to stress that geopolitical gravitation after 2004 was challenged by deepening European integration.

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**Saimons Feduns**

Liepaja University, BA student

**Latvijas literature and her roles in social life of latvians**

Arbitrary country has it's own unique history. Any country's history starts from a small tribe, which inhabits one or another territory. In length of time small tribes grow up to cities, and those, in turn, unite with each other and become a country. Between countries start forming relationships, which are usually friendly. But sometimes happen also conflicts. And each event leaves it's impress in history, undergoes analysis, mark, criticism, so anyone country cannot exist without literature. The goal of my presentation is to show an interaction of Latvian literature and people.

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**Lesław Góral**

University of Warsaw, MA student

### **THE AVANT-GARDE AT LATVIAN AND LITHUANIAN LITERATURE IN THE YEARS 1918-1940. SIMILAR OR DIFFERENT?**

I want say about avant-garde in Latvian and Lithuanian literatures in first years after declaration of independence on 1918, how this literature trend changed literature of this countries. I want to show activity of writers of the avant-garde trend, all what they have written. I want to show how the avant-garde changed Latvian and Lithuanian culture, not only literature. This trend was just „fresh air” for artists from the Baltic states. In the presentation I want to show one of the most important moments for Latvian and Lithuanian literature and for all culture after get independence .

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**Eidmantė Kalašinskaitė**

Vytautas Magnus University, MA student

### **Pauses in non-spontaneous Lithuanian speech**

Speech pauses are crucial: the understanding and memorization of grammatical and lexical-semantic units depends on them, they help to focus the attention of listeners, make speech non-monotonous. The aim of this work is to research pauses in non-spontaneous Lithuanian speech. The attention was directed to the rate's influence on pauses, the differences of pauses' duration between different levels of text, the durations of pauses after different length sentences were compared. The research material concludes of 144 sound recordings (total length 8 h 12 min), which were made by eight announcers.

The results show that pauses between paragraphs get shorter by a third, when text is read at a fast rate, and get longer 1,2 times at a slow rate. Pauses between sentences get shorter 1,3 times at a fast rate and longer 1,1 times at a slow rate. Pauses between paragraphs are not necessarily longer than pauses between sentences, their duration is determined by text relations, readers' intentions. When the sentences get longer, pauses, even though not considerably, also get longer.

In the future, a research on pause duration between words should be done. Also, analysis of pauses in spontaneous speech is very relevant.

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**Danguolė Kotryna Kapkanaite**

Vilnius University, PhD student

### **The Lithuanian perfect in context**

Periphrastic possessive perfect is one of the key features in defining Europe as a linguistic area. Its path of grammaticalization has been well described in the typological literature on Standard Average European (SAE), along with historical and sociolinguistic factors that might have influenced the spread of this gram all over Europe. The Lithuanian perfect is formed with the BE auxiliary, following a pattern widespread on the Eastern side of the continent. Similar structures in Slavic languages turned into past time markers long time ago, while the Lithuanian perfect does not show any signs of such grammaticalization, contrary to what could be expected. Lithuanian uses another perfect-like gram, a possessive resultative formed with the HAVE auxiliary and an active past participle, making it an extremely rare structure throughout the languages of the world. Semantically, though, this possessive resultative corresponds to the so-called 'New Slavic perfects' – new possessive resultatives in



such languages as Czech, Polish or Ukrainian. I will discuss these two constructions of the Lithuanian perfect sphere and try to answer the question whether, and to what extent, can the SAE schemes be applied to them, and to what other peripheral European perfects they can be compared.

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**Nina Kapušová**

Masaryk University, PhD student

### **A Comparative Etymologic Survey of the Inherited East Baltic (Lithuanian Latvian) Lexicon**

Despite the small number of speakers, Baltic languages have always been the rich source of linguistic data for the etymologists.

This research paper introduces the main historical-linguistic characteristics of a period of the supposed East Baltic language unity. The main objective of the paper is to present the complex view of the inherited Lithuanian Latvian lexicon based on the already existing etymological interpretations from various periods and by various etymologists. In addition, one can learn which words are classified to the given layer of the Lithuanian and Latvian lexicon, which of them are etymologically interpreted and which of them remain etymologically vague. Above all, one can learn about such cases in which individual etymological interpretations diametrically differ from each other.

The research paper is divided into two main parts. The first part describes theoretical and pragmatic difficulties of the analysis (e. g. distinguishing lexical layers within the East Baltic lexicon) and offers possible solutions. In the second part, different etymological interpretations of a selected group of words are confronted and summarised, which leads to the clearer understanding of the structure and volume of the common East Baltic lexicon.

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**Beata Kaselytė and Lingailė Skeirytė**

Vilnius University, BA students

### **The Linguistic Landscape of Four Districts of Vilnius**

The focus of the research is the linguistic landscape (LL) of four districts of Vilnius. The main objectives of the study are to examine what languages constitute the LL of Vilnius, to investigate what types of signs (monolingual, bilingual or multilingual) are prevalent, to find out whether the LL reflects the ethnic population and to analyse language trends in official and non-official signs. A corpus of 1,160 digital pictures was compiled. The results reveal that a total of 23 languages appeared on signs in all four districts, Lithuanian and English being the most popular. The study of signs according to their type shows that monolingual Lithuanian, bilingual Lithuanian-English and monolingual English signs dominate the LL. The fact that mother tongues of ethnic minorities are not prominent indicates that the LL of Vilnius only partially reflects the ethnic population. Other findings reveal that monolingual Lithuanian signs prevail on official signs. The most frequently found languages on non-official signs are Lithuanian and English, whereas other languages on non-official signs differ according to industry. The LL study of Vilnius demonstrates that in spite of English and other foreign languages making up a considerable proportion of the LL, Lithuanian retains its position of prominence.

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**Samanta Kietytė**

Vilnius University, BA student

### **Temperature terms metaphoric usage in Lithuanian and Latvian**

This work investigates temperature terms such as hot, warm, cold metaphoric usage in Lithuanian and Latvian languages. Examples for the research were found in Lithuanian and Latvian corpora. This research is based on cognitive linguistic theory. It says that conceptual metaphors show how human's mind is working. Humans often relate abstract phenomena such as emotions, politics, relationships, feelings to primal experience (view, space, physical senses). Metaphors show how this connection works. So the aim of this research is to reveal what are the connections between the direct and metaphoric meanings of temperature terms, by analyzing examples from corpora. Using semasiological method, concrete usage examples were systematized to semantic groups such as „heat is intensity“ or „cold is rationality“. Also, the results were compared between Lithuanian and Latvian to find out, are there any differences in these metaphors' substance and linguistic expressions in Baltic languages.

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**Annika Klein**

Vytautas Magnus University (Lithuania), Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz (Germany), Stockholm University (Sweden), MA student

### **Of cleaning mums and brave policemen: gender representation and gender-inclusive language in EFL exercise books in Lithuania**

Research on gender representation in textbooks used for teaching English as a foreign or second language (EFL/ESL) in various countries has demonstrated that females are often underrepresented and depicted in stereotypical ways (e.g. Lee 2016; Jones et al. 1997; Hellinger 1980). These findings point to risks of reinforcing gender clichés in students (Britton and Lumpkin 1977). To date, only few studies (Brusokaitė and Verikaitė-Gaigalienė 2015) have focused on gender representation in EFL teaching materials used in Lithuania; moreover, teaching materials other than textbooks remain underexplored. The aim of this presentation is, therefore, to explore gender representation and gender-inclusive language in two EFL exercise books and two EFL test books published in Lithuania between 2005 and 2017. Combining corpus analysis techniques with content analysis, this study takes a both quantitative and qualitative approach to these teaching materials. The preliminary results show that males are more visible in terms of numbers and are usually named first in paired constructions; meanwhile, females are more likely to be represented in stereotypical ways (e.g. as housewives, as physically weak, or with a reference to their looks). In this presentation, I will attempt to interpret these findings against the background of feminism in Lithuania.

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**Marcel Knorn**

University of Greifswald, BA student

**The flight has departed: Russian-language channel ETV+ as a turning point of Estonian language-policy**

On September 28th in 2015 Baltic TV-history was written, when ETV+, the EU's first Russian-language public-service TV-channel, aired for the first time. Intense political and public discussions had preceded this much-debated decision. This research examines the emerging role of ETV+ in the context of the contemporary Estonian language-policy. Prior studies have noted the importance of media for the process of integrating the Russian minorities to the Baltic societies but did not yet include ETV+. The study was based on the program analytical approach, developed by Lõhmus and Ehand in 2001. Therefore, it mostly draws upon primary sources including TV programs, viewer data and descriptions to determine the composition, functions and language use of ETV+'s program. The paper concluded, that the funding of ETV+ by the Estonian government indicates a change in language-policy from a language-first based model to a model focusing on civic integration beforehand. Although the long-term effect of the channel must await further studies, the given research could underline, how ETV+ so far fits both the legal framework and the new Estonian language-political approach.

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**Mateusz Kucab**

Jagiellonian University, BA student

**The sea, the spirit and the dance of Shiva. About the tempest and the storm by William Shakespeare, Władysław Stanisław Reymont and August Strindberg.**

The paper is a resumption of our project presented at last Bridges in the Baltics conference in Stockholm. We would like to propose a comparative study between three works of art: The tempest by William Shakespeare, The storm by Władysław Reymont (polish Nobel Prize Winner) and The storm by August Strindberg.

Our research is the new and original conception of comparison those three authors from different countries but all of them were deeply connected with the space of sea. Using the semantics of lexeme storm we would like to demonstrate the parallels between plays by Shakespeare and Strindberg as well as Reymont's prose (influenced by the first one). The paper will be divided into four parts: short introduction and methodology, the aquatic space in poetics of all the works, the problem of reality and imagination (influences) and a conclusion. Not only the literary space but also the space of the Baltic sea (Reymont wrote many stories about that) as the space of dreaming and unreality, interfering human's emotions (Bachelard's theory).will be discussed. Those two Baltic writers have never been researched together.

The anniversary of the Baltic states is a noble occasion to search similarities between classical authors (Shakespeare) and writers from the same epoch (modernism), but from different countries (Reymont – Strindberg).

Our paper includes presentation of photos and Strindberg's drawings.  
Short bibliography: W. H. Auden, The sea and the mirror; R. Girard, Shakespeare;  
J. Balbierz, Strindberg: nowy kosmos, B. Utkowska, Małe narracje Reymonta.

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### **Bernards Kudiņš**

University of Latvia, BA student

### **German language as an intermediary in Latvian-Estonian and Estonian-Latvian literature**

The literary relations of Latvia and Estonia have a saturated yet quite recent history. It is mostly based on the lack of contact between the unrelated languages of both countries, as well as on the literature by once dominant 'culture-carrying' countries and creative intelligence that developed late. However, it is known that texts by Estonian writers have reached their readers in Latvia's territory and vice versa even before the time of neighbour language popularity during the ages of Nacional Awakening. In this paper the significance of German as the intermediary language is explored in the spectre of Latvian-Estonian and Estonian-Latvian literature and its recognizability synchronically with the development of Latvian-Estonian literary history. Research was conducted with the aim to study the first literary interaction mechanisms between both Baltic countries in their hundred-year anniversary year as well as to reveal the positive outlook on German language influence in this time period.

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### **Hanna Kurylovich**

Saint Petersburg State University, BA student

### **Translating Merca's poetry: an example of difficulties in translation**

Many Estonian poets and writers were actively translated into Russian during the times of Soviet Union. However, a lot of authors still remain unknown to a Russian-speaking reader. One of them is a unique poet, a part of Estonian 1980's punk poetry movement Merle Jäger, alias Merca. There may occur certain difficulties while translating her poetry into other languages, such as cultural differences, stylistic features or adjusting author's spelling to language of translation.

In our work we have translated some of Merca's poems into Russian and analyzed each translation. The analysis has shown that folklore references (e.g. werewolves), atypical for Estonian language spelling of certain words (e.g. 'jooxin' instead of 'jooksin'), cultural differences and subtext (e.g. Tartu city toponym - Ropka-Tamme cemetery) etc. may cause difficulties to both translator and reader. During the research we have found solutions to some of the above-stated problems and are willing to share them.

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### **Agnija Lesničenoka**

Art Academy of Latvia, PhD student

### **Art Academy of Latvia student fraternity "Dzintarzeme": Latvian national art conservation policy in exile (1958-1987)**

After the proclamation of the Republic of Latvia in 1918, Latvia experienced rapid flow of youth in capital city Riga in order to obtain education in universities. Students along with their studies began to build their academic youth lives and student societies. In 1923, the students of the Art Academy of Latvia founded the fraternity "Dzintarzeme". The aim of the

“Dzintarzeme” was to unite nationally minded students of the Art Academy of Latvia, to promote national art and self-education development. Most of the “Dzintarzeme” members were faithful to old masters and Latvian art. This phenomenon is significant, because “Dzintarzeme” members grew up along with Latvian painting traditions, which is a remarkable heritage of interwar Latvia.

In 1940, when Latvia was occupied by Soviet Union, "Dzintarzeme" was banned. Part of the “Dzintarzeme” members were deported, killed in war or missing, the remaining chose exile. Despite exile, in the United States of America, Canada and Australia scattered members were able to rebuild and sustain the fraternity's life - gathering it's members, organizing traveling and anniversary art exhibitions.

The aim of research is to reflect “Dzintarzeme” activity in exile (1958-1987), focusing on the main factors of Latvian national art conservation policy – first, the ability of the ideology of “Dzintarzeme” to preserve the values of Latvian national art in international environment, and second, the problem of generation change – enrolment of young Latvian artists, who could continue to carry “Dzintarzeme” values in exile.

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### **Svens Lurie**

University of Tartu, MA student

### **Love and respect: Conceptual metaphors in the rap of Ģirts Rozentāls**

Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) has been increasing in prominence since 1980s both its initial research topic – regular speech – as well as various other discourses. The framework of CMT initially focused on the mappings between abstract concepts and specific phenomena. However, through the interdisciplinary evolution of cognitive linguistics, the field has expanded to include detailed analysis of the role of social and cultural context, people's in-depth knowledge of various topics in each language user's metaphorical creativity. A dense synthesis of these elements can be found in a discipline of art which has become popular just as recently as CMT – rap. Considering that research of Latvian rap has been very sparse, this research focuses on the cognitive metaphors found in the song lyrics of one of the most popular rap performers in the late 90s and early 2000s Latvia – Ģirts Rozentāls (stage name – Ozols). The lyrics of his songs combine the relocalisation which often occurs with the genre of rap, while still being ironically Latvian in both their content as well as delivery.

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### **Aive Mandel**

University of Tartu, MA student

### **Latvian and Finnish translation equivalents of the Estonian comitative case**

The Estonian comitative case developed from a postposition only by the end of the 17th century. Despite its relatively young age, the case has a wide range of functions. In this presentation, I aim to compare how the functions of the Estonian comitative functions are expressed in translations to Latvian and Finnish, both important contact languages for Estonian.

The comitative case is the main means for expressing comitative, as well as instrumental, meanings in Estonian. The target languages demonstrate that typological closeness does not necessarily depend on genetic relations. Latvian, an Indo-European language, expresses comitative and instrumental meanings similarly to Estonian with one central construction (the preposition ar) while Finnish, a closely related Baltic Finnic language, expresses prototypical comitative relations with the postposition kanssa and instrumental relations with the adessive case.

This presentation explores differences and similarities between Estonian and its two neighbouring languages, focusing on the frequency of different translation equivalents in translating the Estonian comitative case into Finnish and Latvian.

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**Ieva Kaija Ozola**

Liepaja University, Kurzeme Institute of Humanities, MA

**Paganism, Satanism and heavy metal – myths, delusions and reality**

Aim of report is to enlighten and examine myths and delusions and about paganism as equal to Satanism. Theme is quite actual – when researching heavy metal music, especially genres of pagan metal and black metal and their crossovers, heavy metal`s culture and inspiration sources, there are moments when Satanism and paganism are viewed as the same. In particular it`s characteristic to researchers from countries where Christian church tradition is very strong, for example, in United states of America.

This report is attempt to show that even these world views have some points in common – in its practitioners beliefs as well in metal music culture – they are not identical. It will be considered how different belief systems inspire different metal genres, searching for a way to look at them objective and reasonable.

In report there will be viewed differences of metal music perception in different countries as well as correlation of activities of heavy metal musicians and fans and activities of traditional religions, as it relates to Baltic countries too – with ongoing music and traditions festivals such as “Kilkim Žaibu” in Lithuania and “Zobens un Lemess” in Latvia.

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**Katarzyna Pasternak**

Jagiellonian University, PhD student

**100 years of independence of Lithuania – women`s rights in the past and nowadays**

In Lithuania women`s political rights were not recognized until the beginning of the 20th century. The presentation discusses the problems of development of women`s political rights in Lithuania in the legal historical aspect. The aim of the research is to show the women`s struggle for political equality and suffrage at the end of the 19th centuries and at present time. The situation changed only at the turn of the 20th century what correlates with the movement for re-establishment of the independent State of Lithuania.

In the first half of the 20th century women were struggling for political equality. They were elected to the first parliament, a woman even became a chairperson of the opening of the elected parliament of 1920, they submitted draft proposals for the Constitution of the State of Lithuania of 1922, and were intending to expand women`s property rights. In 1926 two women were nominated as candidates for the president of the state elections in the Seimas.

At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century women`s rights have been further developed, moreover the first woman was elected as President of the Republic in the national elections in May 2009. The mechanisms protecting these rights have been created, which must help to implement the equality of men and women in real life.

What is more the presentation will explore young women`s orientation on work and motherhood in the post-communist context of radical socio-economic transformation in Europe. The work will introduce an empirically grounded classification in post-Soviet Lithuania of gender-work arrangements. The aim of the presentation is to show not only the case of fighting for women`s rights, but also to show the patterns based on the three configurations: work and motherhood, work and partnership, work and provision.

The presentation will be divided into the following topics:

1. Historical Development of Women's Rights.
2. Development of Women's Rights and the Struggle for Political Equality in XIX/XX centuries.
3. Declaration of Political Rights of Women.
4. Suffrages and Women's Participation in the Politics after Restoration of Independence of the Lithuanian.
5. Contemporary Trends of Development of Women's Movement and Participation in Politics.
6. Gender-Work Arrangements among Young Women and contemporary patterns of work and living in the context of post-Soviet society.
7. Short summary and conclusions.

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**Kristīne Pēča**

University of Latvia, BA student

**Food as a unit of folklore: the semantics of traditional food in the cultural and historical regions**

Food is a significant and vital daily component of every person's existence. Oftentimes, people do not think about the reason they eat certain foods. Food as a fundamental value of human life takes the first place in the list of physiological needs of humans; however, it is divided into two categories: daily and holiday meals. Daily meals are relatively simple, cooked fast, while holiday meals are more special, made with uncommon ingredients, more complicated, take a longer time and more carefully prepared. It reflects important events - family holidays, calendar celebrations. Food and its ingredients as well as preparation techniques can be considered as a medium for specific information, which includes both geographical guidelines and general characterization of living space along with the most significant customs and the main types of housekeeping. This paper considers the most typical meals of every cultural and historical region (Courland, Vidzeme, Latgallia and Semigallia). Separately studying both the ingredients of these foods and them as a whole, it is possible to observe the features of the environment and living space of cultural and historical regions' inhabitants, the most prominent traditions, their daily use.

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**Marta Pērkone**

Liepāja University, MA student

**Seven Years of SF: pattern recognition in the published Latvian science fiction novels from 2010 to 2017**

The paper explores the emerging science fiction genre in the Latvian literature as published by publishing house Zvaigzne ABC during the second decade of 21st century. The author attempts to find common themes that are present in the prose, the usage of genre-specific tropes to establish a premise for Latvian science fiction.

The object of the research is the science fiction novels by Laura Dreīže, Ilze Eņģele, Ellana R. Landara, BNR.1 [Baņuta Rubess], Ieva Melgalve, Didzis Sedlenieks and Artūrs Bērziņš. Content analysis of the eight novels will be used to create a semiotic system to evaluate the qualitative and quantitative nature of common SF tropes and themes.

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**Viesturs Rasnacis**

University of Latvia, MA

### **The establishment of the Border Guard of the Latvian Republic in the context of the Baltic States (1991 – 1994)**

The question of the border security of the Latvian state is essential to its security, in September 1991, when the government released its call for citizens to serve in the Border Guard service, it stated that: “The most important component of each sovereign state is its border”.

With the creation of the Ministry of Defence on November 13<sup>th</sup> in 1991 work on the primary question of the defence of the border began, with the creation of the Troops Department of the Border Guard and the formation of Daugavpils, Liepājas, Jelgavas, Ludzas, Valmieras, Viļakas and Ventspils (later Sēlijas as well) Border Guard Battalions.

Until December 24<sup>th</sup> in 1994, when the National Armed Forces of Latvia were created, the Border Guard units alongside National Guards (who served to mostly safeguard internal security) were the ones who protected the countries border and the first ones to reply in an event of a foreign attack. During this period the Army of the Russian Federation was still at the territory of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia which greatly hampered the euro Atlantic integration of the Baltic States.

Judging from a contemporary perspective the foresight of the representatives from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania is admirable, since they appealed directly to the international community and organizations for help in solving this problem, therefore robbing the Russian representatives of the opportunity to diplomatically isolate the Baltic States and force them to cooperate on their conditions.

Although by working as natural allies the Baltic States managed to gain support from their allied states, especially the USA, in the process of the withdrawal of the Russian, Armed Forces, their cooperation was troubled. These problems were highlighted during the creation of the Border Guard units and the takeover of the border crossing points. Although their goals were similar, their ways of reaching them differed which, in turn, troubled the formation of a united approach in negotiations with the Western allies and Russia.

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**Dzintra Romanovska**

Art Academy of Latvia, BA student

### **WOODEN DECORATIVE ELEMENTS IN NATIONAL HERITAGE OF LATVIA: THE REGION OF LATGALE DURING THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY**

During the 17<sup>th</sup> century relatively large immigration of the Old Believers took place into the Latvian territory because of religious repressions. The immigrants brought with them their own traditions and cultural heritage. This is visually represented into the works of their carpenters; that of window arcs and other decorative elements of building facades. In time the locals grew accustomed to the works of the Old Believers and incorporated their heritage. This is particularly noticeable during two periods of considerable progress: the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the twenties and the thirties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century which is related to economic growth following WWI.

The growing popularity of the carpenters serves as evidence to the increasing demand of wooden decorative elements, as it is shown in the 1897 citizen registry. Professional carpenters in the territory of Latgale were 49% Russian. The amount of amateur carpenters was doubled as well during the period.



I myself am from the city of Rēzekne where the cultural heritage of the Old Believers is still present. However it is slowly being destroyed as there are no protection policies implemented to conserve it. Public and academic awareness of the problem is practically non-existent. Majority of the research related to the subject was done during the Soviet occupation. So my research is an attempt to fix the problem by rising awareness, as the architectural heritage of the Old Believers is a piece of the Latvian culture worth preserving.

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**Huang Shan**

University of Latvia, MA student

**Introduction of Baltic children's literature in China**

The large-scale introduction of foreign children's literature (also Baltic literature) is an important phenomenon in the overall development of children's literature market in China in the 21st century. In the beginning of 1980s, one of the most famous children's literature writer in the world, Astrid Lindgren from Sweden, was introduced to Chinese readers, together with her masterpieces, Pippi Longstocking series. In the 21st century, the number of publishers and publications of foreign children's literature witnessed a sharp increase. Hans Christian Andersen Award has become a great indicator of introduction works to China. The works of other well-known children's literature writers and illustrators have been systematically translated and introduced into Chinese market, including 12 volumes of Norwegian-British writer, Roald Dahl and 8 volumes of Finnish author and illustrator, Tove Jansson. Estonian writer Kristi Kangilaski's book, *The Sun Goes on Holiday* [2018], and the Lithuanian writer Kęstutis Kasparavičius's series [2016] are the most recent introduction of Baltic children's literature. Books in smaller languages can be expensive to translate, however, Chinese publishers and readers lately are turning their eyes on Baltic literature as a new and attractive option for children's books.

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**Rokas Sinkevičius**

The Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore, PhD student

**A Tree Struck by the Thunder-God in the Heavenly Marriage Myth**

The motive of a tree (usually an oak) that has been struck by the Thunder-God is found in Latvian mythological songs about the heavenly wedding (LD 33802, 34043, 34047). One Lithuanian version was published in the collection of Ludwig Rhesa "Songs, or Littauische Volkslieder" (1825). In order to understand this motive and its meaning in the plot, it should first be compared to the typologically related mythical motifs from other traditions. To this end, two distinct components should be separated from the Baltic fragmented plot: 1) the scheme of the romantic relationship between the sun, the moon and the stars, or the wedding that ends with the conflict and the breakdown of this relationship; 2) Involvement of the Thunder-God in this conflict situation.

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**Anastasija Smirnova**

University of Latvia, MA student

**Title: Committee of Protecting Children and Mothers of the Baltic states (CPCMBS, 1933-1940)**

In the interwar period in all Baltic states WWI and the way for the independencies, was like catalyst to all social problems in a new modern society with modern woman, modern family

model. Because of that the social problems of children, some of who were displaced from their families, and even motherland, were one of the main priorities in internal policies. Children social care was realized in 3 ways: state level, municipality and by the public organizations, that were the phenomena of the interwar Baltics relevant to the developing of so called right to freedom of association since 19 th century.

Committee of Protecting Children and Mothers of the Baltic states (CPCMBS) included organizations related with solving social problems of children in all Baltic states and included Latvijas Bērnu palīdzības savienību (1921); Latvijas Bērnu draugu biedrība (1923); Eesti Lasterkaiste (1932); Lietuvos Motinoms ir Vaikams Globoti Organizacijų Sąjunga (1928); Lietuvos Caritas Sąjungos Centro Valdyba (1926). All those organizations included also other smaller organizations in national level. From 1937 CPCMBS issued the magazine Pro Juventute Baltica in Tartu.

Key words: social history, Baltic states, social organizations, children protection

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### **Giedre Smolskaitė**

Vilnius University, PhD student

### **To Experience Music Through Text: Kostas Ostrauskas's Drama**

The focus of this presentation will be the imitation of musical forms and structures (such as the quartet, the suite, the theme and the variation, the counterpoint, etc.) in the dramas of Lithuanian playwright Kostas Ostrauskas (1926–2012).

According to researcher of intermediality Werner Wolf, it is through imitation that a literary work can really emphasize its musicality and become a work of musicalized fiction. In his words, imitation is the regime where “[t]he verbal text appears to be or becomes [...] similar to music [...] and we get the impression of experiencing music ‘through’ the text” (Musicalization of Fiction. A Study in the Theory and History of Intermediality, 1999, p. 51). The musico-literary relationship and its functions are one of the least studied aspects of Ostrauskas's oeuvre. Nonetheless, they require specific attention as they seem to form the structural axis of many of his unorthodox plays.

Keywords: intermediality, Kostas Ostrauskas, drama, music, imitation.

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### **Ksenia Tereshchenko**

Saint Petersburg State University, BA student

### **“Influence of learning Finno-ugric languages on Russian students's speech”**

Aim of this work is to analyze how process of studying foreign (finno-ugric) languages affects the speech of students, whose native language is Russian. While studying foreign language, one learns lots of new words and patterns, especially if target language belongs to another language family. Not all of them have substitutes in one's native language, thus it is likely that process of studying influences native speech. It was my aim to collect examples of such influence and analyze them to see how often they appear and what functions they have. Result of a survey made among students who have been learning Estonian, Finnish and Hungarian languages for at least one academic year and up to four years is lots of such examples, both lexical and grammatical. Some of them are being used occasionally and some are being used on purpose (e.g. for comic effect or for briefness).

It can be stated, that learning one of finno-ugric languages influences one's speech in native language and in some cases might even cause difficulties in communicating.

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**Marili Tomingas**

University of Tartu, PhD student

### **Latvian language influences in Livonian narratives**

The idea of the presentation has grown out from the project of marking Livonian texts for dialectal corpus at the University of Tartu. During marking the words morphologically, I noticed several Latvian influences which are useful to know for Latvians who would like to study Livonian or Estonians who study Latvian.

The aim of the presentation is to describe the Latvian influences in Livonian based on the books of Livonian language examples, such as Lauri Kettunen's *Untersuchung über die livische Sprache, I: Phonetische Einführung. Sprachproben* (1925), Julius Mägiste's *Liiviläisiä tekstejä* (1964) and Seppo Suhonen's *Liivin kielen näytteitä* (1975). From each book 30 texts will be analyzed and the most common Latvian influences will be divided into groups, for example lexical similarities, verb prefixes, loanwords, word order etc.

In the first part of my presentation I will describe each group more precisely and introduce the language examples. Then I will describe the analyse material of each book separately in order to find out how Latvian language influences have evolved through the time.

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**Guntis Vāveris**

University of Latvia, PhD student

### **Temperance Movement among Latvians and Estonians in Province of Livland (1889-1914): Common and Different Features.**

Since the end of 19th century Temperance movement was one of the first global movements. Alcohol consumption in society (individually and community as a whole) became a focus of a different modern social movements. Due to the emergence of modern nations, intelligentsia, in discourse of public health, morality and better future, had to define attitudes towards alcohol presence and role in society.

Temperance movement ideas, mostly in Nordic and English-speaking countries (but also in western, mostly protestant populated provinces of Russia), were seen as an perspective and efficient instrument of social discipline. In province of Livland Latvians and Estonians were ethnical majorities. Among Latvian and Estonian intelligentsia Temperance movement ideas, as a part of the nation formation process, became considerable at the end of the 19th century. Almost simultaneous within both nations voluntary Temperance associations were found, but, due to the diverse social and cultural environment aspects, further development of the movement for Latvians and Estonians was different.

The author of the paper compares the Temperance movement, its practice and analyse it's influence in both of these nations from foundation of the first Temperance associations till the beginning of World war I.

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**Lina Vizgirdė**

Lithuanian University of Education Sciences, PhD student

### **FOLK LEXICOGRAPHY. MAIN FEATURES OF LITHUANIAN INTERNET SLANG DICTIONARIES (AS A RESULT OF THE METALINGUAL ACTIVITY)**

Folk-lexicography is a phenomenon of modern linguistic culture, the result of the metalingual activity and one of the most significant manifestations of naive linguistics. Together with

traditional lexicography, which provides accurate information about the word, "lexicon" of the "linguistic verse" develops in the form of online slang dictionaries. Online slang dictionaries for amateur creation are becoming an indispensable research area and a generous source of information for traditional lexicographers. Their "online" form makes data collection extremely user-friendly, and in terms of audience coverage, they can not compete with any other phenomenon. Internet slang dictionaries, this is not only a convenient way to capture data on non-encoded languages, but also one of the most important tools for researching this phenomenon. In a typological sense, online slang vocabulary is more likely to be attributed to encyclopaedias than linguistic dictionaries, and they are more often described in terms of reality, concepts, lexical, and not grammatical meanings. By focusing on the meanings of the unit, naive jargonography is found at the junction of lexicography and semasiology. Open dictionaries provide the opportunity to discover the latest slang units, to monitor their use in the most modern contexts, to analyze the lively process of linguistic creation. If a paper dictionary can be understood as a scientific resource, then an open electronic dictionary — a multivariate creation of a modern virtual community can be perceived as a continuous creative process.

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**Dominik Wilczewski**

University of Białystok, PhD student

### **The case of Adolfas Ramanauskas-Vanagas as an example of opposing narratives on Lithuanian anti-Soviet resistance**

1. Lithuanian anti-Soviet resistance is a term referring to different military groups who led the guerrilla warfare against the installation of Soviet regime in Lithuania after the II world war, beginning in 1944 and carried on until early 50s. Memory of the anti-Soviet resistance is one of the cornerstones in creating the historical policy of independent Lithuania after 1990.
2. Nonetheless, the phenomenon of the Lithuanian anti-Soviet resistance can be a subject of two opposing narratives:
  - a. The one predominantly existing in Lithuania sees the partisans as steadfast freedom fighters, who led the armed struggle against the oppressive and barbaric system, and while not successful in military terms, they were morally superior over their enemies.
  - b. The other, which gain some popularity outside Lithuania, sees the partisans more as fascist sympathisers or even Nazi collaborators (involved in some cases in Holocaust), whose later struggle against the Soviet regime cannot justify their earlier crimes.
3. An illustrious example of this opposing narratives is the case of Adolfas Ramanauskas-Vanagas, one of the last partisan commanders to be captured by the Soviet, and on the other hand accused of perpetrating crimes against the Jewish population during Holocaust.

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**Irēna Zeiza**

University of Latvia, MA student

### **Understanding of public relations (PR) and their role in business among the Latvian businessmen**

The aim of the research Understanding of public relations (PR) and their role in business among the Latvian businessmen is to characterize and analyze the level of understanding of PR among the Latvian businessman based on a scientific literature and empirical study and give suggestions for further research and improvement of level of understanding for businessmen.

Paper consists of theoretical and empirical part. Theoretical part consists of overview of PR concept and role in the enterprise. Empirical part consists of three in depth interviews with experts (Jurģis Liepnieks, Dagnija Lejiņa and Ieva Stūre), comparison of survey results for Latvian businessman and group of experts – both international (like Dennis L. Wilcox, Zah Kahar, Greg Simons) and Latvian experts (Rita Voronkova, Ieva Kustova, Inga Latkovska, Ruta Siliņa and Ojārs Stūre). The trend was discovered, that PR management level in organization is directly related with understanding of PR. Answers of respondents showed that in general understanding of PR among the Latvian businessmen can be evaluated positively. Among many questions entrepreneur's answers were close both to theoretical statements and expert group answers. However, among some questions the regularities have been discovered, what should be researched more deeply.

Additional information about the research:

<http://www.7guruvesture.lv/petnica/sabiedriskas-attiecibas-tiek-vertetas-pozitivi>

<http://www.slideshare.net/irenazeiza>

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**Miglė Žuvelytė**

Vilnius University, MA student

**The Man in the Space Where the Reality Slips Away: A Semiotic Analysis of the Short Story “Nostalgia” by Antanas Škėma**

The paper analyzes a short story “Nostalgia” by one of the greatest Lithuanian authors in exile Antanas Škėma (1910–1961) using semiotic theory by Algirdas Julius Greimas. This short story is based on the experience of a Lithuanian man who was forced to leave Lithuania during post-war period. While living his everyday life in the United States the man experiences continuous feelings and visions. The need to escape the reality and go back to his memories of Lithuania occurs as ever-changing space and time. The main meaning of story is depicted by many different figures. The main goal of this analysis is to show how through the distinction of the figures of the space and time the meaning of reality slips and one's state of mind is constructed. In this paper the principal ideas occurring through figurative oppositions are revealed by applying three levels (discursive, narrative, logical–semantic) semiotic analysis as well as considering theory of intertextuality. It is the first ever semiotic analysis of this short story by Antanas Škėma in Lithuania.