



**Second Baltic Student Conference
Bridges in the Baltics**

University of Latvia, 3–4 October 2014

ABSTRACTS

PARALLEL SESSION ABSTRACTS

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Friday, 3 October, 12.30–13.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: Latvian

Translation Theory and Practice in the Soviet Latvia: Translation Related Environment

The amount and importance of translation in Latvia grows with every year and it exerts an ever increasing influence on the Latvian language. To ensure high quality of translation studies there is an urgent need for an appropriate scholarship and specialised resources. Translation studies are a relatively new area in the Latvian educational system and therefore there are gaps in the content of some courses that cannot be eliminated by monographs, textbooks and research published in other countries. One such gap is the history of translation theory and practice in Latvia that is not only an essential component of scientific base of the field but also an integral part of Latvian cultural heritage. History of translation theory and practice in Latvia is an area that has not been addressed thoroughly yet.

The period after the Second World War brings changes not only in political system but in all spheres of life, including language, education, social life etc. It is also a turning point in translation theory and practice in Latvia. The whole translation industry becomes integrated into a state-regulated sector of Communist cultural policy. In order to open a significant page of Latvian cultural heritage the paper explores what were the main events taking place in the given period, what people (translators, poets, linguists) and what organizations formed the overall translation related environment.

Keywords: translation theory, translation practice, translation related environment

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Saturday, 4 October, 10.30–11.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Inspiration or Copy – Fairy Tales by Vytautė Žilinskaitė and Hans Christian Andersen

The main aim of this presentation is to analyze selected fairy tales written by Vytautė Žilinskaitė in terms of definition of the literary fairy tale and then – in context of fairy tales written by Hans Christian Andersen. Both folk tale and literary fairy tale definitions will be presented as well – their main elements, similarities and differences. After briefly introducing the authors and main features of their works we will move on to the comparative part – a comparative analysis of several literary tales: The Brave Tin Soldier (H. Ch. A.) – The Robot and the Moth (V. Ž.), The Emperor's New Clothes (H. Ch. A.) - The Dumb Kings (V. Ž.), The Little Match Girl (H. Ch. A.) and The Snowflake, which did not melt (V. Ž.). The mentioned fairy tales were selected because they are believed to be the most widely known so the readers should easily find analogies and constant themes.

Keywords: Vytautė Žilinskaitė, Hans Christian Andersen, literature for children, folk tale, literary fairy tale, Lithuanian literature

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Saturday, 4 October, 10.00–10.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: English

Alternative Music in the Baltic States

The object of this presentation is to take a look at information on alternative music in the Baltics available in English as well as local languages. The research is based on the information found in the internet: websites designed for alternative music and its fans as well as articles that occasionally appear in newspapers and so on. The purposes are: 1. to find out how much of information you can actually find in English; 2. local languages; 3. how much information is there in local languages about the music of neighbour countries; 4. compare the situation in the Baltic states based on the information found.

That kind of researches help to get a better view of social differences as well as information spread in the Baltic states. This research also points out the lack of information in other than local languages, as there are very little non native speakers who know local languages. This does not only impede the communication between nations but also spread of cultural achievements abroad.

Keywords: music, Baltic states, Baltic music, alternative music

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Saturday, 4 October, 15.15–15.45
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**
Language of presentation: Latvian

Principles of Medical Term Formation in Latvian

Prompt and dynamic development of Latvian medical terminology has been observed for the last two decades. Russian was replaced by English as the predominant contact language in medicine; this resulted in application of global terminological trends in Latvian, such as excessive use of abbreviations and acronyms, formation of hybrid terms, fragmentarism, decreased role of classical languages and other modern languages, etc.

The formation of new medical terms and development of the terminological system is influenced by various phonetic, morphological, word formation, syntactic, lexical and semantic factors and rules. Lexical and semantic levels are of particular importance in the terminology formation.

Interlinguistic principles affecting the language contact issues are also important for the terminology formation. Terminological loans are similar to loans in general language, however, scientific terminology is a specific system with specific requirements, therefore the issue related to loans in terminology causes a number of issues. Although terminological system can be planned, it is nevertheless hard to influence the term borrowing process, as the peculiarities of further stages of science development cannot be forecast, and each spontaneous borrowing is an intervention into more or less developed system of notions and terms which may cause significant inconveniences.

Keywords: Latvian medical terminology, term formation

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Saturday, 4 October, 13.30–14.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**
Language of presentation: Latvian

The Portrayal of Adolescents' Attitudes towards Libraries

The main aim of my proposal is to examine adolescents as the existing and potential users of libraries, provide an insight into their library usage motivation and their awareness of library services, including reveal their opinions about the most suitable communication channels for disseminating the content related to library news. The empirical research is grounded on the results obtained from five focus group discussions with students from 8th and 9th grades (n=61) from the big cities of Latvia (Rīga, Jelgava, Liepāja and Rēzekne). The research is carried out in accordance with the original study conducted by the author of the proposal.

The results indicate that students are passive users of libraries, who mainly associate libraries only with books, but book reading is considered to be an activity for elderly people. Learning needs are the most common motive for students to use a library. However, the advantages of the Internet specified by adolescents and their experience of using it encourage them to believe that they are not likely to need library services either now or in the future and they predict the disappearance of libraries. The research also shows that in most cases adolescents are uninformed about library services and their functions in the contemporary society. The main causes for this ignorance are insufficient interest and the failure to use libraries. The results obtained affirm that it is vital to take measures in order to attract adolescents to libraries and expand their perception of library functions. An autonomous library website could be considered as one of the most effective communication channels between libraries and adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescents, Latvia, library image, library usage, usage motivation

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Saturday, 4 October, 16.15–16.45
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: Estonian

Estonian Provincial Art: Kursi School

In a nowadays society art is an universal language – when we observe art, we observe nation, which made movies, paintings and books. That is why we need to talk about art. Goal of the presentation is to tell about Kursi Koolkond – artist union from Tartu; about its history, style of each artist and about fundamentals of provincial art. Union members are Peeter Allik, Albert Gulk, Imat Suumann, Priit Pangsepp, Ilmar Kruusmäe, Marko Mäetamm, Rein Tüür, Priit Pajos and Külli Suitso. Their work and art combine hyperrealism, surrealism and conceptualism.

Keywords: Tartu, art, provincial art, style

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Saturday, 4 October, 14.00–14.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 324**
Language of presentation: Latvian

Animals in Latvian and Estonian Proverbs

The research deals with animal examples from Estonian and Latvian proverbs. The theme is considered to be significant, as proverbs are frequently used while people communicate. The author pays special attention to animals and their characteristics. In many cases animals in proverbs are used to show characteristics of people, for example, cat is usually symbol of cleanliness, but bear is symbol of strength:

Hundil on ühe mehe jõud, aga üheksa mehe aru, karul on üheksa mehe jõud, aga ühe mehe aru 'Vilkam ir viena vīra spēks, bet deviņvīru prāts, lācim ir deviņvīru spēks, bet viena vīra prāts'.

Proverb analysis shown that there are a lot of similar proverbs and the most often used animal in both languages is dog, for example,

Kes koera saba kergitab, kui ta ise
'Kas sunim asti cels, ja ne pats'.

There are not a lot of researches done before, which focuses on animals in proverbs.

Keywords: animals, Estonian proverbs, Latvian proverbs

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Friday, 3 October, 16.00–16.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: English

Baltic Bridge to Power

History of Eastern Europe is extremely complicated. Borders were changing all the time, but finally during conference in Potsdam, in 1945, peace and security were established. EU and whole Europe have to do everything, to preserve peace by sympathetic understanding and cooperation. All Baltic states like Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland are members of EU, NATO, UN therefore on the international level the safety is ensured. However, the question is "Is it enough?" or Baltic states shall conduct additional measures to protect their interests.

In my essay I would like to bring back history of relationships between Baltic states (or territories where today Baltic states are) and possible or even necessary alliance between them. What is more, I would like to deal with problem of cultural both differences and similarities between Baltic states and issue of both economic and military cooperation...

Keywords: Baltic states, cultural differences and similarities, economic and military cooperation

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Saturday, 4 October, 15.15–15.45
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: English

The Impact of Neo-Islamic Style in the Baltic Countries: The Second Half of the 19th and the First Third of the 20th Century

The paper discusses the influences of neo-Islamic style architecture in the Baltic area during the mentioned time period. The 19th century was marked by historicism which manifested itself in the interest in different styles of earlier epochs – neo-gothic, neo-renaissance, neo-baroque etc. It was in this context that also interest in neo-Islamic architecture emerged. This trend was in more general sense also due to the rise of interest in orientalism characteristic to the 19th century society and culture. The long tradition of Islamic architecture was scrutinized by researchers and travelers who acquired first-hand knowledge of it and documented Islamic architecture in different ways, for example, in books and albums, and thus made it available for study and imitation also in Europe. The great international exhibitions from the mid-19th century onwards often featured examples of Islamic architecture as well. The paper briefly discusses the mentioned trends and then pays a special attention to the examples of the impact of neo-Islamic style architecture in the Baltic countries with special emphasis on Latvian architectural heritage. These examples are classified according to formal differences, i.e., whether the presence of Islamic elements marks the general execution of particular buildings or do these elements have an impact upon

exterior or interior decoration of the buildings. The paper argues that in the Baltic countries there has been an impact of neo-Islamic architecture that is comparable to trends of other parts of Europe.

Keywords: art history, architecture, orientalism, historicism, neo-Islamic art, Baltic countries

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Friday, 3 October, 12.00–12.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: English

Estonian National Costumes

This presentation will try to introduce Estonian folk costumes. In the first part of our presentation we are going to talk about parts of men's and women's folk costumes in Estonia.

Second part is about differences in costumes between regions of Estonia and in the last, third, part we are going to talk about some interesting facts in the process of making Estonian national costumes.

Keywords: Estonia national folk costume differ

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Friday, 3 October, 13.00–13.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: Estonian

On Estonian-Lithuanian Literary Relations after the Regaining of Independence in 1990/1991

In my presentation, I am taking a closer look at the translations of Lithuanian fiction published in Estonian and the translations of Estonian fiction published in Lithuania during the period of the restoration of independence (1990-2014). I am giving an overview of the translators and books which have been translated in general. I am also giving an overview of the reception that the books have received, if at all, and whether reviewers or readers have even noticed them or have they just been published without any reception and then just disappeared. I will also talk about the literature prizes of the Baltic Assembly: its initial aims and whether the prize in this form is justified.

Keywords: Estonian literature, Lithuanian literature, translation, literary contacts

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Saturday, 4 October, 15.15–15.45
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 324**
Language of presentation: Estonian

On the Upcoming Estonian-Lithuanian Dictionary

In this presentation we are giving an overview of the process of compiling the Estonian-Lithuanian dictionary, including some problems that occurred.

Firstly, we have to face a sad fact that so far there have been very few dictionaries that combine these two languages – Lithuanian and Estonian. The first, and for a long time the only one, was a pocket-size Lithuanian-Estonian dictionary by Vello Lõugas, published in 1969. Years later, in 2004, a dictionary combining as many as five different languages, the “Estonian-English-Latvian-Lithuanian-Russian dictionary” was compiled by Anu Vaba and Lembit Vaba and published by the publishing house “Ilo”. The dictionary is relatively bulky – 10 000 key words – however, it contains only alphabetical lists of words. No Estonian-Lithuanian dictionaries have been compiled so far.

Financially, the “Estonian-Lithuanian dictionary” came to be due to the international project “Lithuania here and there: language, research, culture and society” (VP1-2.2-ŠMM-08-V-02-005). This project is financed by the European Social Fund and the Lithuanian Republic and it is carried out by the Vilnius University. The project started in 2012 and finishes in the current year.

Compiling this dictionary would definitely not have been possible without the help and partnership of the Institute of the Estonian Language (EKI). The base of the Estonian-Lithuanian dictionary is the dictionary for the basic vocabulary in Estonian by the EKI (published on the 14th of March, 2014). The dictionary contains 5000 of the most important words in Estonian. The selection has been made considering their frequency in Estonian corpora and their necessity in daily conversation. The information selected for this dictionary helps to speak and write correctly in Estonian. It is special for the simple reason that words which often occur together are presented (collocations) and it is also shown which grammatical form one word demands from the other words occurring with it (government/rection).

Keywords: Estonian, Lithuanian, dictionary

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Friday, 3 October, 12.30–13.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Christopher Fürecker and Pericopes of the Book *Vermehretes Lettisches Handbuch* (1685)

Christopher Fürecker is one of famous and mysterious authors on older written Latvian texts, commonly known as the first and best writer of rhymed Latvian religious hymns in the 17th century, parts of the Bible translator, as well as the author of dictionaries and a grammar. Fürecker, a Latvian German, is a true secret for researchers – the exact dates of birth (in 1613/15?) and death (1685?) are not known, and it is also unclear whether he completed theological studies at the University of Tartu, although it is known from the matriculation books that he studied there. Unfortunately none of his books were published before his death. His works were spread simply as manuscripts, which were later printed by others, such as his pericopes, which were published by Henricus Adolphius in his book *Vermehretes Lettisches Handbuch* in 1685. Those pericopes will be presented and analysed further.

Keywords: Christopher Fürecker, rhymed Latvian religious hymns, pericopes, Henricus Adolphius

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Friday, 3 October, 17.00–17.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: Latvian

Magic of Lithuanian Art

Short introduction: What is the true value of art according to you? Bigger question – according to your country? What if you can see more than others and sometimes you can not see anything while others are experiencing the greatest catharsis looking at this strange work of art?

Art is not supposed to transmit the same message to everyone, it is supposed to transmit at least the message. Let me talk about those Lithuanian painters, whose works are exceedingly interesting to encrypt, works, that will tell you something about the consciousness of Lithuanians.

Keywords: M. K. Čiurlionis, Š. Sauka, Painting, Surrealism

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Saturday, 4 October, 16.15–16.45
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 324**
Language of presentation: English

On the Upcoming Estonian-Latvian Dictionary

Although Latvians and Estonians are the closest neighbouring nations, there are very few speakers of Estonian in Latvia and vice versa. Large structural differences between languages, lack of appropriate teaching aids and dictionaries have been main obstacles to learn the language of neighbors.

In the presentation the editor of Estonian-Latvian dictionary will try to answer questions relevant to compiling the dictionary. How easy or hard is it to create a dictionary of so different languages? Where headwords and language examples can be found? What information should be included in the dictionary? How to explain the principles of Estonian grammar for Latvians? How ensure the usability of dictionary for several years?

Keywords: Estonian, Latvian, dictionary, compiling principles

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Friday, 3 October, 16.30–17.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: Estonian

Analysis of Silvi Rannamaa's Novel *Kadri*

My name is and Lauma Krūvēvere and I am a student from University of Latvia, Finno-Ugric department, III year (Bachelor's degree). I would like to participate in upcoming 2nd Baltic Student Conference "Bridges in the Baltics" with a research paper titled „Analysis of Estonian writer's Silvia Rannamaa book „Kadri””.

In my research paper I give information about author's biography, shortly retell the plot of the book and introduce the audience with main characters. I am going to talk about the book's translations, especially translation in Latvian by Džuljeta Plakidis, and the popularity the book gained after its publication.

I am going to talk about my own opinion of this literary work as well as book's topicality nowadays.

Keywords: literature, Silvia Rannamaa, translation, topicality nowadays

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Saturday, 4 October, 15.45–16.15
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: Latvian

A View on Separate Aspects of Development of Latvian Medal Art

A medal is considered to be a small sculptural modelling usually devoted to some person, event, place or to more intimate experiences. As for the Latvian territory, medals can be traced starting from the period of Kurzeme dukedom – in the 16th century. In Europe, in the 17th – 18th centuries, the most prominent craftsmen of the medal art fulfilled the work on the orders from leading persons of different states. International medal craftsmen allotted a peculiar place to the Latvian territory, most commonly it was a background for an activity of some prominent figure.

In the beginning of the 20th century, among foreign names few names of Latvian craftsmen can be found. Only little by little came forward the problem of development of Latvian medal art, which had already been recognized in the 20-ies – 30-ies of the 20th century, having become an independent branch of miniature sculpture. The interest actualized once more, and many sculptors started to develop it, but critics – to contemplate the sphere of artistry, beginning from 70-ies of the 20th century, when Riga, beginning a tradition of medal art exhibitions, became one of the centres of the medal art in the territory of the USSR. An inclination to perfect, in extended and many-tentacled way, creative mastery and a circle of subjects, and also fields of exhibition organization and of international contacts has continued to this day. This is an independent branch of art with a comparatively extended structuring of organizational forms and actions. In the medal art can be found, preserved and perfected those principles which are essential for Latvian sculpture on the whole.

¹ *Upeniece G.* Latvijas kultūras muzeja *Dauderi* medaļu kolekcija // Doma – 5. / Comp.by Z. Konstants. – Riga: Doma, 2000. – p. 212.

Keywords: medal art, sculpture, sculpture of the small forms, medal art exhibitions, medal artists

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Friday, 3 October, 12.00–12.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**
Language of presentation: Latvian

Some Historical Issues in Baltic Nominal Composition

Baltic nominal compounds (including prefixal derivatives, as is usual for Baltic linguistics) present a range of morphological problems, many of which seem to be archaic and can well be traced to the Proto-Indo-European state of affairs. However, and maybe even more frequently, secondary explanations (either levelling by internal analogy or language contact) are not to be excluded. Especially interesting are those compounds, which are obviously of recent formation, but retain morphological properties which we are hardly able to explain in synchrony. We will try to present a brief survey of these facts, to establish their distribution and to discuss their relevance to Baltic historical linguistics.

The following problems could be addressed:

- Composition suffix (Lith. *butas* → *bendrabutis*)
- Gender variation (Latv. *logs* → *palodze*, OPr. **daubo* → *padaubis*)
- Anomalous first member stems (Lith. *saulažolė* / *saulėgrąža*, *kojūgalis*)
- Prefix lengthening (Lith. *paupys* vs *požemis*)
- Compounds accentology (e.g. metatony, Lith. *duona* → *beduonė*)
- Semantic types of compounds and their productivity
- etc.

Keywords: Baltic languages; Historical morphology; Word formation; Nominal compounds

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Saturday, 4 October, 14.30–15.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 324**
Language of presentation: Estonian

Use of Estonian Slang in Internet News Media

Slang is a type of language used by certain groups of people. It is a source of new vocabulary and often indicates social and cultural changes. While learning foreign languages people at first learn literary language, but if one wants to fit in the society he starts to use also everyday speech that is not usually literary. Until the 19th century slang was used only by criminals, later on it spread and was used also between other social groups. In Estonia from the 1960s to 1970s research of slang words was impossible due to the Soviet regime, resulting in a

lack of information about slang used in this time period. It was even considered that there was no slang at all. Estonian slang has been studied by Mai Loog, who wrote the first Estonian slang dictionary („Esimene Eesti Slāngi Sõnaraamat”), published in 1991. Inspired by the research done by M. Loog, I decided to research Estonian slang word use in Estonian social media. The goal of this research is to find out how Estonians call their neighbouring nationalities (Finns, Latvians and Russians) using slang words in Estonian news site *delfi.ee* in the comment section of certain published articles. The aim is to find out how often and on which topics slang words that are used about neighbouring nationalities appear in the comment section of certain articles. In the presentation there will be given examples from Estonian slang dictionaries that will be compared with author’s findings with slang words that are used in comment sections.

Keywords: Estonian slang, social media, Finns, Latvians, Russians

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Saturday, 4 October, 14.30–15.00

Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**

Language of presentation: English

Baltic Bread - 5 Slices of Different Tastes

No one is bigger than the bread, says a Bulgarian proverb. For many centuries, bread has been a symbol of life, health and wealth. It has been (and still is) used in various fields of life. It is an element of life for every living being, from primitive state to the highest forms of existence. Bread has been sacrificed, safeguarded and mystified, it has been sung about in anthems and self-created once-performed lullabies, it has been served both for unexpected guests and the dearest visitors possible. Bread has always been a beginning and an end.

To show honor to bread, 5 various aspects of it and their appearance in the three Baltic States will be presented providing a delicate and unusual taste of the concept of bread.

Before listening to the presentation think – what are your sweetest memories (historical or modern but always personal) about bread?

Keywords: taste, look, feel, breathe → BREAD

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Saturday, 4 October, 9.30–10.00

Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**

Language of presentation: Latvian

The Phenomenon of Contemporary Music in Lithuania and Latvia: Faces and Basis

- The main object of the presentation is the character and manifestation of contemporary music in Lithuania and Latvia
- Contemporary music – alternative, experiments, new ways of sound and performance
- The most interesting and influential figures of nowadays music in Lithuania and Latvia
- Strong and promising start of youngsters’ music

Nowadays innovations in the world of music in the Northern part of Europe are very visible and astonishing. There are a lot of new ways to create unusual, unique sound and originality of performance – influential personalities, touching artistry, young maximalism and traces of new musical culture. *Instrumenti* (LV) and *Beissoul* (LT) take place as the very unique artists and strong performers, *Garbanotas Bosistas* (LT) and *Carnival Youth* (LV) as the most promising and rapidly becoming popular musicians. Their tours include even the most exotic countries and their music spreads insensibly quickly. High artistic level and sense of new waves makes these musicians into the prophets of music not only in their own countries, but widely in the world.

Keywords: Instrumenti, Beissoul, Garbanotas Bosistas, Carnival Youth, contemporary music

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Saturday, 4 October, 15.45–16.15

Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 324**

Language of presentation: Estonian

On the Upcoming Latvian-Estonian Dictionary

About half a century has passed from the creation of the last thorough Latvian-Estonian and Estonian-Latvian dictionaries, and although they have been slightly modernised in their online version, they are becoming increasingly outdated. Right now, the Estonian Language Institute and Latvian Language Agency are cooperating in creating a new dictionary for both language combinations that will be available in printed as well as online versions next year.

The Latvian-Estonian dictionary is being created by editing a corpus based on bilingual texts, provided by Tilde. In the presentation, the compilers editing the corpus will tell shortly about pre-existing dictionaries and about the new dictionary project. After that, more information is given about the corpus used for the new dictionary, as well as about the work process and its goals.

Keywords: dictionary, Estonian, Latvian, corpora

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Friday, 3 October, 12.30–13.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: English

Laulupidu vs. Dainų šventė: What Does It Mean to Estonian and Lithuanian?

In 2013 Marju Lauristin and Peeter Vihalemm made a sociological study in Tartu about songs festivals in Estonia. There were 74 questions for 1301 person. The study was very successful because it showed what songs festivals mean to Estonians, how they understand this and how they think it represents their country.

In 2014 the group of researchers of culture made a sociological study in Vilnius about songs festivals, too. Comparing to Estonia, results were really surprising. A lot of differences and facts show how different countries are.

So, in this presentation I will talk about both studies, compare them and invite you to discuss this topic.

Keywords: Estonia, Lithuania, *laulupidu*, *dainų šventė*

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Saturday, 4 October, 14.00–14.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: English

King Mindaugas in XIX Century Polish Literature

My paper focuses on the story of Mindaugas, a king of Lithuania, as a theme in Polish literature of the XIXth century. I am going to present five texts by Euzebiusz and Juliusz Słowacki, Jan Gwałbert Styczyński, Józef Ignacy Kraszewski and Jan Czeczot, with genres ranging from tragedy, novel to epic poem and ballad. The texts will be compared to show, how the approach towards the character and his story changes with the change of Classical and Romantic aesthetics and with the development of Lithuanian national thought. The aim of the paper is to answer the question as to why the theme of the Lithuanian king was so interesting for Polish speaking authors, how they showed the medieval Lithuania and why they abandoned the theme a half of the century later.

Keywords: Mindaugas, Lithuania, history, Romanticism, Polish literature

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Saturday, 4 October, 10.30–11.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: English

Looking for Identities: The Phenomenon of Rock Marches in Lithuania

At the end of XX (20th) century one of the biggest changes the world faced was the destruction of “the iron curtain” and the division of Soviet Union. This historical change meant beginning of the new history for 15 countries. During resistance of three Baltic States – Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia – the fundamental part was *singing revolution* – big peaceful gatherings, rallies, demonstrations the whole crowd sang national anthem and patriotic songs. In this movement the significant aspect was rock music, so-called *Rock Marches*, which reflected resistant mood of Lithuanians and was important form of expressing the national identity, travelling through the whole country.

The main aims of this paper are to:

- describe the phenomenon of national identity;
- find out what reasons and circumstances encouraged the development of *Rock Marches*;
- overlook the critical events in this movement where the expression of national identity was the most emphasized;
- clarify the reasons why rock music became the main form of expression of national identity while facing the major political changes;
- define how the concrete compositions, which became the symbols of “Rock Marches” were related to Lithuanian identity.

The research will not only include the analysis of written sources, but also the work with authentic video

material, interviews with people, who were active in the movement of *Rock Marches*. It shows the variety of approaches taken into consideration whilst research was in process, therefore, makes this work actual. This subject analyses the socio-cultural events at the end of XX century which is important not only in the context of Lithuanian history, but, also, it is highly related with the fall of Soviet Union which was a significant change in the geopolitical situation of the whole world.

Keywords: Rock Marches, Lithuania, national identity, socio-cultural events

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Saturday, 4 October, 13.30–14.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: English

Interplay between Globalisation, Regionalisation and Higher Education in the Context of Cultural Diplomacy

Currently, a key issue is that there is a lack of concerted action and focus to determine the priorities of higher education within the states of Latvia and Lithuania, as well as a lack of solutions and incentives to respond to the demands of a globalised world.

The purpose of this paper is to explore the interplay between globalisation, regionalisation and internationalisation of higher education as a tool for fostering deeper European integration and competitiveness: cultural diplomacy being the sort of response to this in order to strengthen national interests in a more sustainable and normative way. Thus, two concepts – “*Europe as a region*” and “*regions in Europe*” – are considered. Higher education is viewed as a diplomatic investment in political relations, especially in a cross-national sense, resulting in more integrated regional identity and the increased impact of culture in global economic interests.

The main research task involved identifying the implications of globalisation and regional cooperation for higher education in the context of cultural diplomacy and rationales driving internationalisation. Furthermore the framework of inter-governmental cooperation and the Latvia-Lithuania Cross Border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013 has been analysed, gathering expert knowledge and opinion and drawing relevant conclusions and recommendations.

Such analysis and survey has enabled the outlining of factors for successful cooperation. It has incorporated the following methods: review of the available literature, comparative analysis of national strategic documents regarding the intergovernmental bilateral partnership and the internationalisation of higher education, a survey of experts in the field, and case study analysis of the cross-border cooperation initiative.

Research results show that genuine support in Latvia and Lithuania is still limited, adequate cross-border cooperation tools are lacking. Furthermore, increased strengthening and mobilisation of shared resources and broader networking is needed.

Keywords: cultural diplomacy, cross-border cooperation, higher education, Latvia-Lithuania, cooperation instruments, globalisation, regionalisation

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Saturday, 4 October, 10.00–10.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: Latvian

Christian Ethics in Works of Augusts Saulietis

My name is Līga Plivča. I am studying in the master's programme of Baltic philology (studies of literature) at the Faculty of Humanities of University of Latvia. In 2012, I graduated from the University of Latvia's faculty of Theology. I received a bachelor's degree in Theology and Science of Religion.

The title of this paper is „Christian ethics in works of Augusts Saulietis”.

Augusts Saulietis (Augusts Plikausis, 1869-1933) was an important Latvian litterateur and teacher at the turn of the century. His works represent the daily lives of poor rural people, ideas of higher transcendental ideals, Christian values, and high principles of ethics and moral.

The paper analyzes five A. Saulieša stories: „Purvā” („In the swamp”), „Aiz sniega un tumsas” („Behind the snow and darkness”), „Vaļas dienā” („On the day off”), „Nabaga princis un daiļā” („The poor prince and the beauty”), and „Nesaules zemē” („In the land of no sun”) The Christian ethical aspect of relationships between people in connection with the proclamation of Christ's new commandment of love (Mt.22,34-40) is analyzed, as well as the parent-child relationship in conjunction to the Decalogue given to Moses on Mount Sinai.

Keywords: Augusts Saulietis, Latvian literature, early 20th century, Christian ethics, people relations

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Friday, 3 October, 17.00–17.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**
Language of presentation: English

Sign Communication in Lithuania and Latvia – Selected Sociolinguistic Issues

Starting from the assumption that language is the key to understanding the culture, main goal of this article is to show the phenomenon of communication of the Deaf in the Baltics as a whole – an analysis of the linguistic and cultural components. Although sign languages are not variants of one universal language, but they form natural language family, with its own grammar and lexicon, differ geographically and socially and emerged in the way of historical development, describing them does not have long tradition, it just dates back to the 60s of the 20th century, while in many countries it is still *terra incognita*.

There are two types of sign communication among deaf people in Lithuania – Lithuanian Sign Language (*Lietuvių gestų kalba*) and an artificial hybrid called manually coded Lithuanian language (*žodinės kalbos kalkė*, E. Neringa Marcinkevičienė: 2008). Lithuanian Sign Language is a native language of deaf inhabitants of Lithuania (the Ministry of Education statement from May 4th 1995).

Similarly in Latvia there are also two types of sign language communication – Latvian Sign Language (*Latviešu zīmju valoda*), an original sign language independent in its structure from oral Latvian and manually coded Latvian language, artificially formed system of sign language signs (D. Bethere: 2004).

Bearing in mind the diverse research contexts this article tries to outline the perspective for further scientific discussion on Lithuanian and Latvian Sign Language and to capture the sociolinguistic conditions of sign communication in such interesting research field as linguistically, culturally and ethnically diverse territory of the Baltics.

Keywords: Lithuanian & Latvian Sign Languages, language & culture minority

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Saturday, 4 October, 13.30–14.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 324**

Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Official and Unofficial Names of Microdistricts of Vilnius

The studies of official and unofficial urban place names are nowadays very popular all over the world, especially in the Baltic sea region (Finland, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, etc.). The so called official and unofficial urban place names are the proper names of different kinds of objects within a city, for example, names of streets, shops, cafes, parks, buildings, monuments and so on. The main objects of this report – names of microdistricts – are a part of urban place names too.

The main goal of this work is to show what kinds of the official and unofficial names of microdistricts of Vilnius are in use nowadays. For this purpose citizens of Vilnius, aged 16–30, of Lithuanian, Russian and Polish nationalities, were asked to fill in a form, where they had to answer questions about the names of microdistricts of Vilnius and how they are calling them among their peers.

To summarize the results, it seems that some of the unofficial names of microdistricts of Vilnius are known to the majority of citizens of Vilnius, for example, *Fabijoniškės* microdistrict – *Fabai*. Some names of microdistricts do not have any other unofficial name: *Antakalnis* microdistrict. And finally – some of them have more than one unofficial name: microdistrict *Šnipiškės* – *Šnipai*, *Šanchajus*.

Keywords: urban place names, microdistricts, Vilnius

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Friday, 3 October, 16.00–16.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**

Language of presentation: English

Mutual Influence of Latvian and Russian and the Theoretical Model of Language Contact

The paper compares the mutual influence between contemporary Latvian and Russian with the theoretical model of language contact, presented among others in Thomason and Kauffmann (1988) and Thomason (2001).

This approach distinguishes between social dominance and linguistic dominance, with the former being more influential on the level of vocabulary, and the latter – on phonetics and syntax. In the context of present-day Latvia, Russian was the socially dominant language during the 1940–1990 period, even nowadays it has an incomparably larger number of speakers, and Latvian has been socially dominant as the official language since early 1990s (with English becoming increasingly important due to processes of globalization and cultural influence).

The influence of Russian on modern Latvian can be seen primarily in the lexicon. Other levels of the structure of the languages show Russian influence only in case of non-native speakers. Interestingly, Latvian influence on the variety of Russian spoken in Latvia seems to be broader, affecting not only the vocabulary, but also phonological changes and morphosyntactic properties. This is surprising, since from the point of view of the theoretical model for the group of Russian speakers Latvian has not been a dominant language whatsoever until early 1990s, whereas many of the attested linguistic phenomena are not a recent innovation.

Keywords: language contact, social dominance, linguistic dominance, imposition, borrowing, linguistic influence, language maintenance

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Friday, 3 October, 12.00–12.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: English

Investigating Literary Criticism: A General Overview

Investigating literary criticism as the main object is not an easy task because of the lack of methods and approaches dedicated to this field. One of the most important problems is that there is no old tradition in such a practice in the Baltic States. If we can think about Metacriticism in the United States and the United Kingdom philology tradition, or we can talk about History of Literary Theories in continental Europe, there are no traditions for this kind of investigation in this field in the Baltic States if we do not pay attention to the ideologically inappropriate Soviet Literary Criticism works. Only recently, during the second decade of the Baltic States independence, a few works dedicated to Literary Criticism appeared. Normally we are used to understand Literary Criticism investigation as history of someone's critical works, this tradition is considered to be one of the most important in Literary Criticism.

The aim of this presentation is to show the wide panorama of the researches in Literary Criticism in other traditions and to think about the possibilities to adapt those different points of view in the Lithuanian or even Baltic philology. The question appeared to be important recently because it turned out that there are lots of Lithuanian exile critics who used to write their critical works in Spanish, French, Russian, English that are still waiting to be investigated.

In the presentation different perspectives of thinking about Literary Criticism are discussed: Metacritic, historic, philosophic approaches and the main researchers E. Anderson Imbert, R. McDonald, A. Jurgutienė, V. Daujotytė and others are presented.

At the end the possible model which could be used for Literary Criticism investigation is offered. This model combines different perspectives: researching historic environment as possible influence maker for Literary Criticism, investigation of philosophical ideas and their fusion with individual critical point of view, critical style, concepts and notions as the main elements revealing the orientation of Literary Criticism discourse.

Keywords: literary criticism, Baltic States, Metacritic approach, historic approach, philosophic approach

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Saturday, 4 October, 14.00–14.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**
Language of presentation: Latvian

Gunars Astra's Principles and Personality Formation and Developments in the Concentration Camp of Mordovia (1961–1976)

Topicality. There is still too less qualitative biographical research that is contrary to a large number of unexplored sources which are still adding with contemporary materials

Goal. To understand personality of Gunars Astra and his mental role in restoration of Latvian independence, using methodology of historical sources definition, systematisation and comparison.

Tasks:

1. To research material available on the historiography of the dissident movement and the nonviolent struggle Latvian historiography theory, to analyse the contradictions.

2. Learn about the Astra as a personality
3. Learn about Latvian 50 year's way to the independence
4. Make retrospective to the 60- ties and to avoid the emergence of the modern idea
5. Show G Astras role in Latvian independence by the development of ideas

Hypothesis: Gunar Astra as a charismatic and enlightened personality mentally affected the idea of the independence

The following topics were researched:

1. Nonviolent Resistance
2. Soviet ideology
3. Dissident movement
4. G. Astra as an example of a hero and strong personality
5. The Road to Freedom
6. Mental impact
7. Prisoners of conscience and values of society

Keywords: dissidents, Astra, ideology , independence, 1961–1976, Soviet Latvia, letters, values, heroes, Latvian nation, USSR

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Saturday, 4 October, 14.30–15.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**
Language of presentation: English

View on Women's Organizations in Latvia during the 1920s–1930s

Topicality. The issues which were being solved by women's organisations during the first period of democracy in Latvia are still relevant.

Goal. Analysis of the social and political life in Latvia during the period of 1920's-1930's through achievements of women and their organisations using methodology of historical sources definition, systematisation and comparison.

Tasks: to research feminism model in Latvia and its characteristics in 1920's-1930's; to discover goals, methods and results of different organisations; to compare specific sides of such activities with similar ones in other countries.

Hypothesis: The activity of women and women's organisations in social and political life in Latvia during 1920's-1930's stimulated development of democracy.

The following topics were researched: 1) The activity of women and feminism unique features in democratic Latvia during 1920's to 1930's 2) Women's voluntary organizations, their activity and role 3.) Comparison of Latvian women's organisations with Women's organisations of minorities in Latvia in the same period.

Conclusions:

- 1) Women's organisations in Latvia based their work on similar to international women's organizations democratic principles, however, Latvian feminism had its own unique features.
- 2) Organizations did their best to increase women's level education; they were opponents of alcohol, prostitution, venereal diseases, abortions; tried to achieve equal rights for both genders; supported single mothers and their children's rights.

Keywords: feminism, organizations, culture, society, rights, democracy

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Friday, 3 October, 16.30–17.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: English

Baltic States: How to Manage the Tangle of Memories?

The accession of totalitarian regimes during the 20th century strongly marked national identities in Europe, especially in the countries that suffered from these dominations. Despite the passing of several decades, the memorial issue has remained at the centre of the debate within the local populations. The Baltic region in particular had to face many challenges related to the succession of two totalitarian regimes – the Nazism and the Stalinism. To this day, the local populations have to deal with their past on both an intra- and international scale. This includes several aspects among which the problem of the competition of victims of both Nazism and communism, the international community's explicit accusation of collaboration, and admitting responsibility in the slaughters. Therefore, the work of memory and dealing with the past in these states is mainly based on the unravelling and reconciliation of the two memories. Since the 1990s, the careful work of historians has allowed to cover a large part of the missing memory as well as to overcome certain taboos to finally improve and prepare the

field for discussions. This process of the restoration has not yet been achieved. Indeed the complex heritage still raises lots of question and the answers don't always relieve the tension between indigenous populations and Russian minorities. However, the positive results of this process have shown that the Baltic region is on its way to a reconciled future.

Keywords: history, memory, reconciliation, two occupations, commemoration, Baltic States

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Friday, 3 October, 16.30–17.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**
Language of presentation: English

Small Languages in a Big Europe Multilingualism: Fact or Fiction?

What is the role of the languages of the Baltics at the Court of Justice of the European Union? Within the scope of the EU law, all text versions in the official EU languages have an equal standing. This is a rule embedded in the working procedures with the principle of multilingualism. This principle implies the preservation of linguistic identity within the European Union, offering the citizens, who are native speakers of one of the 24 official languages of the EU, a range of benefits, including administrative, such as the possibility of initiating a claim in your native tongue that is an official language of the European Union. It also means that when a doubtful situation presents itself in consideration of cases, the Court must look at multiple language versions in order to clarify the legislator's intent and the most suitable meaning behind a certain legal provision or concept. Does the Court follow this rule conscientiously or is the distinction of 'official languages' versus 'working languages' a more true reality than the procedures might suggest? The presentation will offer a statistical insight into the case-law and will consider the application of this principle in practice, paying particular attention to the smaller languages and more specifically, to the languages of the Baltics.

Keywords: multilingualism, languages of the Baltic States, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, ECJ

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Saturday, 4 October, 15.45–16.15
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**
Language of presentation: Latvian

Selection of Plant Names for an Average Size Bilingual Dictionary

Dictionary entries are formed from language data collections within the framework of a particular dictionary development project. The term *dictionary development process workshop* (*Wörterbuchwerkstatt* in German) emphasizes the locations where this work is done, the aspect of proficiency of lexicographical work, and it is also closely associated with the tools used in the process and its practical objective. In broader terms the dictionary development process workshop in the research is understood as the totality of actions needed to meet the objective of the research – development of the list of plant names for an average size general dictionary. The research reveals how the development of the list of plant names for an average size general dictionary is performed.

One of the first stages for development of a dictionary is the compilation of a list of words, whereof the entries for inclusion in the dictionary are selected. Development of a topically arranged list of words is very important part of a dictionary project. The language material to be included in the general content dictionary should be supplemented with the material selected from thesaurus, which contains the broadest possible units of the semantic fields, such as, terms of special areas, names of animals, birds and plants and other terms.

Lexicographic work for the compilation of a list of entry words is fixing of language units with the purpose of including them in the dictionary to be developed. In most of the modern dictionaries published in Latvia there is not much information provided by dictionary compilers in the introductions of these dictionaries and there is practically no information as to how the selection of special vocabulary is done. It is rather a rarity to have a description in the introductions of dictionaries and lexicographers' discussions whether there have been some lists of the plant, animal, bird names for inclusion in the dictionary used than a common practice, which makes to draw a conclusion that there are no area specialists attracted for the selection, analysis and lexicographic processing of special vocabulary when developing an average size dictionary. However, having examined some old dictionary editions, such as, "Lettisches Lexikon" by G.F. Stender, it is obvious that the principle of topical arrangement of entry words was popular.

Keywords: general bilingual dictionaries, selection of plant names, lexis of special use

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Friday, 3 October, 13.00–13.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 327**
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Non-participant Pronouns in the Lithuanian Dialects

Albertas Rosinas has accomplished comprehensive researches of Lithuanian standard language pronouns. However, pronouns usage is more various in the dialects. This scope is still not enough interested. So this presentation is for non-participant pronouns. Non-participant pronouns identify persons, who partially do or do not participate in communication. It is known, that *Zemaitian* use non-participant pronoun *anas, ana*, and *Aukštaitian* have only nominative form *anas, ana* and other cases show paradigm of *jis, ji* pronoun. These contacts between pronouns' forms *anas, ana* and *jis, ji* allow raising the issue of correlation. Some differences (semantic, morphological, functional etc.) of data between these two pairs of pronouns are registered from dialectological notebooks (collected on 1951–1954), the audio records (1980–2000) and from all dictionaries of Lithuanian dialects. It is important to find out the geographic coverage of non-participant pronouns and to determine the distribution of interaction. Some results show that here could be raised a hypothesis that among these pronouns are additional distribution relationships. It is confirmed by natural morphology and geolinguistic theories.

Keywords: dialects, geolinguistics, natural morphology, pronouns

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Saturday, 4 October, 9.30–10.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 324**
Language of presentation: English

Soviet Memory in Vilnius through Photographic Landscape

The aim of this presentation is to analyze the landscape change of Vilnius and its representational shift with regard to the aspect of memory during Soviet times (1940–1941, 1944–1990) and after the restoration of Lithuania's independence (1990–2011), and to ask how the efforts to conceal or invoke memory were used in Lithuanian landscape representations. The presentation will tackle the following issues: the representation of collective memory and identity, and the cultural and landscape shift in the Lithuanian context.

Memory will be approached mainly through M. Halbwachs's sociological framework and the Tartu-Moscow school of semiotics. Landscape semiotics will allow accounting for perception of space and the meaningful interaction of material and immaterial elements within landscape (Keisteri 1990, Lindström 2010, 2011).

The analyzed data consists of 40 photographic representations of the most relevant cases of different memorial practices connected to significant historical and everyday landmarks of Vilnius. The given presentation will discuss how different mnemonic strategies to creating a socialist or nationalist identity are reflected in a single photographic representation of the city space. This is also seen on a wider scale, where the complex organization of the artistic code makes artistic texts not only passive storage units, but also generators of memory (Lotman 2004). Consequentially, the change in artistic expression, motifs, symbols, and distribution of the analyzed pictures reveal a shift in the perception of different landscape objects, mnemonic strategies, and Lithuanian culture in general throughout this period.

Keywords: collective memory, photographic representations, landscape shift, cultural shift, Vilnius

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Saturday, 4 October, 13.30–14.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: English

The Image of the Baltic States in Scandinavian (Crime) Fiction

The aim of nation branding is to build a good reputation of countries, highlight their distinctive characteristics and create a recognisable brand. In case of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia one may point also at another image –

the transnational one, since those countries are repeatedly referred to as the Baltic States (often not differentiated). Nonetheless, this image has been associated negatively with the Soviet Union, backwardness and crime for a long time.

Although being a Baltic State has of course both positive and negative features, the Baltic image seems to be very difficult to manage, since it is anchored in international consciousness and reproduced abroad e.g. in popular culture, where marketing policy of the Baltic States themselves does not have any significant influence.

In the following paper the image of the Baltic States, created by Scandinavian (crime) fiction, will be investigated and discussed. The focus will be laid on human trafficking. On the one hand Scandinavian detective stories have become a Scandinavian brand, on the other hand characters from the Baltic States appear there often consolidating the Baltic image. In this way it seems to be a powerful "tool" of spreading the Baltic image as a byproduct. It has to be stressed namely that the Scandinavian (crime) fiction is widely read, translated into several languages and filmed.

Keywords: Scandinavian crime fiction, human trafficking, Baltic States, nation branding, national image

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Saturday, 4 October, 14.00–14.30

Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**

Language of presentation: English

The Communicative Aspect of Latvian and Lithuanian Theatre in The 21st Century: The Case of Liepāja's Theatre

The objective of this presentation is to analyse one certain aspect of the intercultural communication cases concerning Latvian and Lithuanian theatre in the 21st century, which has had a lot of influence on the contemporary Latvian theatre and has been a unique experiment. In 2006 Liepāja's theatre being in a situation of a crisis decides to train actors especially for their theatre in the University of Klaipėda (Lithuania). The experience and methods of training in Lithuanian university differ from the usual Latvian actor educating process, and actors starting to work in Liepāja's theatre face difficulties as well because both theatre traditions differ. However, they are able to adapt, still being varied and professional. Liepāja's theatre has become one of the leading theatres in Latvia, offering a wide variety of performances, attracting more visiting directors both from other Latvian theatres and from theatres outside Latvia.

Keywords: acting training, tradition, language, dissimilarities, adaptation, performances

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Saturday, 4 October, 10.00–10.30

Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 324**

Language of presentation: Latvian

The Second Language Phonological System Acquisition at Preschool Age: An Insight into Contemporary Research

As much as the Latvian linguistics bilingual child language research is still in its infancy and there is a lack of research on their L2 speech development, it is necessary to identify the factors that could affect the Latvian language pronunciation of Russophone preschoolers as the L2. Therefore, there is need in the L2 phonological acquisition system identification as a whole. Based on these assumptions the aim of the presentation is to address the issue of research on the theoretical basis of the L2 phonological acquisition system and factors that affect the development of the L2 speech as well as get to the back of the widespread speech perception models in the L2 phonology studies of child language.

The present research findings indicate that the usage of the theoretical framework of the Speech Learning Model (Flege 1995) can be applied when investigating the Russophone children perceptual and production difficulties encountered in the acquisition of Latvian language as the second language. The evidence also suggests that while studying the Russophone children's L2 speech phonological development in learning process, one should take into account the peculiarities of children's age, socio-emotional state, the Latvian language input quantity and quality as the L2, the L1 (the Russian language) phonological system and its impact on the L2 (the Latvian language). The presentation briefly reviews the issues concerning some examples of children's L2 speech as well as methodological recommendations for the Latvian language teachers for pronunciation improvement of preschoolers' second language speech.

Keywords: child second language, foreign accent, phonological system acquisition, Speech Learning Model

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Friday, 3 October, 17.00–17.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: English

Estonia's Singing Revolution in Documentary and in Textbook

The aim of the paper is to compare how one historical event is shown in two different type sources. The research looks for an answer to the following research question: Are a documentary and a textbook equivalent reference objects for understanding historical events? The selected historical event is the Singing Revolution in Estonia (1987–1991); the objects of study are the history textbook *Eesti ajalugu gümnaasiumile (Estonia's History for Gymnasiums, 2004)* by the Estonian historian Lauri Vahtre and the documentary *The Singing Revolution (2006)* by American film directors James Tusty and Maureen Castle Tusty. The objective of the research is to study theories and approaches to disclosing of history as well as to find similarities and differences in the selected sources by using the method of discourse analysis. The analysis reveals that there are more similarities than differences between the sources; however there is no unambiguous answer to the research question because there are several levels of comparison.

Keywords: Singing revolution, Estonia, Soviet Union, discourse, historiography, history

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Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 324**
Language of presentation: English

The Development and Outcome of the Latvian Language Textbook for Estonians

77 years have passed since the first and last Latvian language textbook for Estonians was issued (Upite 1937). The book was meant to be used as a phrasebook both for Estonians who wanted to study Latvian and Latvians who wanted to study Estonian. Although it had a small overview of Latvian grammar, from today's point of view it is unfortunately outdated. There are also some other Latvian-Estonian phrasebooks, dictionaries, grammar overviews published over the years but no textbooks.

2014 is the year when the new Latvian language textbook for Estonians will be ready. "Latvian Language for Estonian Students" is the study material that was developed at the University of Tartu Language Centre from 2006 to 2012. In comparison to the last textbook, this is a more comprehensive and modern study material. The reason for developing this study material was that while teaching Latvian language to Estonians, I often had to explain Latvian grammar in comparison to Estonian grammar. This was not easy since Estonian belongs to the Finno-Ugric language group and the Latvian language is one of the Indo-European languages. Although Estonian has 14 cases, there is no grammatical gender, which is one of the most important features in Latvian. Since none of the materials about Latvian as a foreign language was able to grasp and take into account the grammar issues raised by Estonian students, it was important to develop my own textbook and consider the questions and grammatical difficulties encountered by Estonian students.

During the presentation I will give an overview of the study material and its compilation, a general overview of the Latvian and Estonian grammar and some of the key problems for Estonians when they learn the Latvian language.

Keywords: Latvian language, Estonian language, language acquisition, textbooks, grammar

Reference

Upite, Lucija 1937. *Lāti keele õpik; Igaunu valodas maciba*. Tartu : Noor-Eesti.

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Saturday, 4 October, 9.30–10.00
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: Latvian

The Structure of Identity in the Latvian Short Prose at the Turn of the 1980s and 1990s

The aim of the present paper is to explore the structure of identity in the Latvian short prose at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s using postcolonial theory as basis. Postcolonialism deals with the influence of colonisation and colonial power on the cultural identity, social, economic and political development of the occupied society. This research aims to encompass new perspectives how it is possible to analyse the Latvian literature within the scope of literary theory in order to understand and reveal a wider context. The first stories and story collections from the Latvian prose debutants of the mid-1990s *Andra Neiburga, Rudīte Kalpiņa, Eva Rubene, Gundega Repše* and

Aivars Tarvids are the sources for this paper. The identity construction reflected in the short prose at the turn of the 1980s and 1990s becomes the key to the concept of hybridity that is essential within the postcolonial theory. It helps to reveal the interaction between the individual and power.

Keywords: literary theory, the Third Awakening, postcolonialism, the “new wave” short prose, identity, hybridity

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Friday, 3 October, 13.00–13.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 419**
Language of presentation: English

The depiction of Estonia in the internet comics *Polandball* and *Scandinavia in the World*

In today's modern world almost everyone has access to the internet – a vast web of connections and information used for various purposes, such as news and entertainment. The spread of the internet is furthered by the large number of devices that support it and the number of places in which it can be accessed. As such, the entertainment part of the internet is highly accessible. One part of such entertainment is internet comics, for example, „Polandball” and „Scandinavia and the World”. These comics tell stories of relationships between countries and show them as a singular unit, as a person. These countries are assigned different qualities by the authors and as such, Estonia also receives several qualities. Since these comics are quite popular and are read by an international audience, it may provide some insight on how Estonia is depicted and what qualities are assigned to it in this particular form of internet entertainment. The aim of this presentation is to present a few of these comics and show what kind of qualities are most prevalent and used in the depiction of Estonia. To determine these qualities, several methods for comic analysis will be used. The end result may show the qualities of the international community, which reads these comics, may assign to Estonia.

Keywords: internet comics, Polandball, Scandinavia and the World, Estonia

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Friday, 3 October, 16.00–16.30
Visvalža iela 4a, **Room 409**
Language of presentation: English

Evil Spirits in Andrus Kivirähk's Novel *Old Barney or November*

The paper *Evil Spirits in Andrus Kivirähk's Novel Old Barney or November* describes evil spirits and creatures that appear in Andrus Kivirähk's novel.

Thus the main research object is Finno-Ugric mythology and mythological figures that appear in Andrus Kivirähk's novel *Old Barney or November*. My research methodology is based on comparative studies which means that I have examined and analyzed evil spirits and creatures that appear in the above mentioned novel from two aspects: how they are described in Finno-Ugric mythology, especially in Estonian mythology and then how these evil spirits and creatures are described by the author Andrus Kivirähk in his novel. I have divided evil spirits and creatures that appear in Andrus Kivirähk's novel into three groups depending on their danger to human beings and animals.

The research results show that evil spirits and creatures that appear in Andrus Kivirähk's novel have been real mythological figures that are indeed part of the Finno-Ugric mythology. Sometimes only the difference between the creatures of mythology and those of novel is their way of behaviour in particular situations. These differences may happen due to Andrus Kivirähk's imagination which he has used in his novel.

Keywords: novel, evil spirits, Finno-Ugric mythology, Estonian mythology, comparative method