



First Baltic Student Conference

BRIDGES IN THE BALTICS

27–28 September, 2013
University of Tartu, Estonia



KEELEKESKUS
CENTRUM LINGUARUM

PROGRAMME

Friday, 27 September

- 9.00–9.30 Registration and Welcome Coffee (University Main Building, Ülikooli 18, room 140)
- 9.30–10.30 Opening of the Conference. Guest speakers: the Lithuanian Ambassador to Estonia, rector of the University of Tartu, mayor of Tartu, representative of the Estonian Ministry of Education and Research (University Main Building, Ülikooli 18, room 139)
- 10.30–11.30 First plenary presentation: Professor of University of Latvia Andrejs Veisbergs, Ph.D., “The Role of Translations/Translators in Modernizing Identity (Baltic Languages, Literatures and Self-Expression)”(University Main Building, Ülikooli 18, room 139)
- 11.30–12.00 Coffee break (University Main Building, Ülikooli 18, room 140)
- 12.00–13.30 Parallel sessions I (Language Centre, Jakobi 2, rooms 105, 107, 109, 111)
- 13.30–15.00 Lunch break
- 15.00–16.00 Second plenary presentation: Honorary consul of Lithuania in Estonia, Professor of Estonian as a foreign language in University of Tartu Birute Klaas-Lang, Ph.D., “Language Policy, Linguistic Landscapes and Sustainability of Semi-Small-Sized National Languages” (University Main Building, Ülikooli 18, room 139)
- 16.00–17.30 Parallel sessions II (Language Centre, Jakobi 2, rooms 102, 107, 109, 111, 129)
- 18.30 The Lithuanian Ambassador to Estonia Neilas Tankevičius reception (with invitations only) (White Hall of the University of Tartu History Museum (Lossi 25, Cathedral on Toomemägi)

Saturday, 28 September

- 9.00–9.30 Registration and Coffee (Language Centre, Jakobi 2, room 217)
- 9.30–11.00 Parallel sessions III (Language Centre, Jakobi 2, rooms 102, 107, 109, 110)
- 11.30–13.00 Guided walk in the Estonian National Museum (J. Kuperjanovi Street 9) (for registered participants only)
- 13.00–14.30 Lunch break
- 14.30–15.30 Third plenary presentation: Philosopher, political theorist, historian of ideas, social analyst, and political commentator, member of the European Parliament Leonidas Donskis, Ph.D. “Sometimes Less Means More, or Why Do Baltic Studies Matter?” (University Main Building, Ülikooli 18, room 139)
- 15.30–16.00 Coffee break (Language Centre, Jakobi 2, room 217)
- 16.00–17.30 Parallel sessions IV (Language Centre, Jakobi 2, rooms 102, 107, 109, 110, 111)
- 17.30 Conference closing ceremony (Language Centre, Jakobi 2)
- 21.00-... Baltic poetry and folklore evening. A glance at the latest Baltic poetry (presented by young poets from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania); Baltic folk music (performed by young musicians from Viljandi, Riga and Kaunas). (Genialistide Klubi, Magasini 5)

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27–28 September, 2013 University of Tartu, Estonia

Parallel Sessions I, 27 September, 2013. Time: 12:00–13:30, Venue: Jakobi Street 2, ground floor

LITERATURE ROOM 105 Moderators: Santa Krievāne, Nonita Keblaitytė	ARTS, FOLKLORE AND ETHNOGRAPHY ROOM 107 Moderators: Egidija Mačiulytė, Renāte Miseviča-Trilliča	LINGUISTICS I ROOM 109 Moderators: Nadežda Moroza, Katrīna Kalniņa	HISTORY, CULTURE, SOCIETY ROOM 111 Moderators: Dovydas Pabarčius, Diana Bespalova
<u>12.00-12.30</u> Jānis Oga University of Latvia, Latvia Contemporary Literature from the Baltic Countries in Translation <p style="text-align: right;">LAT</p>	<u>12.00-12.30</u> Zane Ļuļe University of Latvia, Latvia Baltic Cuisine – From Inside and Outside <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<u>12.00-12.30</u> Silga Sviķe Ventspils University College, Latvia Comparison of Informative Content of Introductions to the Bilingual Dictionaries of Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian <p style="text-align: right;">LAT</p>	<u>12.00-12.30</u> Ilze Boldāne Department of Ethnology at the Agency of the University of Latvia, “Institute of Latvian History at the University of Latvia”, Latvia Ethnic Stereotypes of the Latvians at the End of the 20th Century and the Beginning of the 21st Century <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>
<u>12.30-13.00</u> Sigita Ignatjeva University of Liepāja, Latvia Translations of James Joyce’s Works into Languages of the Baltic Countries <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<u>12.30-13.00</u> Milda Ona Dailidėnaitė Vilnius University, Lithuania Hop: the sacred plant in Lithuanian folklore <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<u>12.30-13.00</u> Solvita Pošeiko University of Latvia, Latvia Principles of Creating Names of Individual Companies in Linguistic Landscape of Baltic States <p style="text-align: right;">LAT</p>	<u>12.30-13.00</u> Toma Riliškytė-Lukošiūnienė Vilnius University, Lithuania Most common stereotypes of Lithuanians and Estonians characters, similarities and differences <p style="text-align: right;">EST</p>
<u>13.00-13.30</u> Rita Bakanienė Lithuanian University of Educational Sciences, Lithuania Translating Lithuanian Cultural Realia to English: Translation Strategies, Factors Determining their Choice <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<u>13.00-13.30</u> Agnieszka Smarzewska University of Warsaw, Poland A chocolate Story. The Meaning of Laima’s Brand in Latvian Culture <p style="text-align: right;">LAT</p>	<u>13.00-13.30</u> Santeri Junttila University of Helsinki, Finland Why the Fenno-Ugrianist Contributions to Baltic Prehistory are ignored in Lithuania and Latvia?" <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<u>13.00-13.30</u> Aive Mandel University of Tartu, Estonia Cultural Process in Contemporary Latvia as Reflected in the Establishing of Latvian Cultural Canon <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>

Parallel Sessions II, 27 September, 2013. Time: 16:00–17:30, Venue: Jakobi Street 2, ground floor

LITERATURE ROOM 102 Moderators: Judita Malininaitė, Zane Vilciņa	ARTS, FOLKLORE AND ETHNOGRAPHY ROOM 107 Moderators: Asta Skujytė, Ieva Šiaškaitė	LINGUISTICS I ROOM 109 Moderators: Santeri Junttila, Greta Kniežaitė	HISTORY, CULTURE, SOCIETY ROOM 111 Moderators: Wiebke Drews, Jan-Marek Šik	LINGUISTICS II ROOM 129 Moderators: Eglė Sinkevičiūtė, Akvilė Šimėnienė
<u>16.00-16.30</u> Evelyn Fridolin University of Tartu, Estonia Latvia and Latvians in Estonian Literature EST	<u>16.00-16.30</u> Zanda Jankovska Art Academy of Latvia, Latvia Interaction of Art and Science in Latvia (1970s – 2010s) LAT	<u>16.00-16.30</u> Lauma Krūvēvere, Karolīna Gavrilova University of Latvia, Latvia Study Estonian...? Challenge Accepted! ENG		<u>16.00-16.30</u> Agata Malgožata Žuk Vilnius University, Lithuania Dialects of Lithuanian Language LIT
<u>16.30-17.00</u> Ieva Narutavičiūtė Vilnius University, Lithuania Historical Novels by Jaan Kross in Lithuania LIT	<u>16.30-17.00</u> Agata Keller University of Warsaw, Poland Looking Back at Priit Pärn's Works while Analysing <i>Divers in the Rain</i> (“Tuukrid vihmās”) ENG	<u>16.30-17.00</u> Kristina Lingytė Vilnius University, Lithuania New loanwords in Estonian and Lithuanian languages LIT	<u>16.30-17.00</u> Andris Hiršs University of Latvia, Latvia The Effect of Dorpat Personalism School on Latvian Intellectual Thought ENG	<u>16.30-17.00</u> Agnė Zujevaitė Vilnius University, Lithuania Motivation behind the Names of Berries in Lithuanian Language LIT
<u>17.00-17.30</u> Santa Krievāne University of Latvia, Latvia Motifs of the Bible at A. Niedra Novel “Liduma dūmos” LAT	<u>17.00-17.30</u> Zoja Petrošiūtė Vilnius University, Lithuania Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian trends in painting from 1918 to 1940 LIT	<u>17.00-17.30</u> Dace Sproģe University of Latvia, Latvia A Comparison of Phonetic Characteristics of Diphthongs in Latvian and Lithuanian LAT	<u>17.00-17.30</u> Alo Rūitel University of Tartu, Estonia The Changing Role of Student Corporations in the Baltic Countries ENG	<u>17.00-17.30</u> Janina Šukytė Vilnius University, Lithuania The Similes for Human Body Parts LIT

Parallel Sessions III, 28 September, 2013. Time: 9:30–11:00, Venue: Jakobi Street 2, ground floor

LITERATURE ROOM 102 Moderators: Agata Malgožata Žuk, Janina Šukytė	ARTS, FOLKLORE AND ETHNOGRAPHY ROOM 107 Moderators: Zane Ļuļe, Zoja Petrošiūtė	LINGUISTICS I ROOM 109 Moderators: Aive Mandel, Solvita Pošeiko	HISTORY, CULTURE, SOCIETY ROOM 110 Moderators: Kristina Lingytė, Agnė Zujevaitė
<u>9.30-10.00</u> Judita Malininaitė Vilnius University, Lithuania Estonian Literature's Resonances in the Lithuanian Press in 1991-2013 <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<u>9.30-10.00</u> Egidija Mačiulytė Vilnius University/University of Latvia, Lithuania/Latvia Lithuanian and Latvian folksongs: similarities and differences <p style="text-align: right;">LIT</p>	<u>9.30-10.00</u> Katrīna Kalniņa University of Latvia, Latvia Satellite Technology Terminology in Estonian and Latvian <p style="text-align: right;">EST</p>	<u>9.30-10.00</u> Dovydas Pabarčius Vilnius University, Lithuania The Importance of the National Museums in Cultural History. Comparison of the Lithuania and Estonia National Museums <p style="text-align: right;">EST</p>
<u>10.00-10.30</u> Akvilė Šimėnienė Vilnius University and Lithuanian Literature and Folklore Institute, Lithuania B. Ciplijauskaitė: Literary Criticism Paradigms <p style="text-align: right;">LIT</p>	<u>10.00-10.30</u> Ieva Šiaškaitė Vilnius University, Lithuania Lithuanian Traditional Work Songs <p style="text-align: right;">LIT</p>	<u>10.00-10.30</u> Renāte Miseviča-Trilliča University of Latvia, Latvia Linguistic and Extralinguistic Contexts of Phrasebooks for Polish Farmhands in Latvia (1935-1938) <p style="text-align: right;">LAT</p>	<u>10.00-10.30</u> Nonita Keblaitytė Vilnius University, Lithuania Theatre in Lithuania: Skills on Stage. Are We Different? <p style="text-align: right;">LIT</p>
<u>10.30-11.00</u> Giedrė Narbutaitė Vilnius University, Lithuania Children's Literature: for Whom Writes and Who Reads <p style="text-align: right;">LIT</p>	<u>10.30-11.00</u> Asta Skujytė Vilnius University, Lithuania Entering the Land of Dead: Some Notes on Lithuanian Cemetery Research <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<u>10.30-11.00</u> Sari Ali-Melkkilä University of Helsinki, Finland Reflections on studying Baltic languages and cultures in the University of Helsinki <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<u>10.30-11.00</u> Lauma Mellēna University of Latvia, Latvia Wagner Operas in 21st Century Baltics <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>

Parallel Sessions IV, 28 September, 2013. Time: 16:00–17:30, Venue: Jakobi Street 2, ground floor

ARTS, FOLKLORE AND ETHNOGRAPHY ROOM 107 Moderators: Milda Dailidėnaitė, Agata Keller	LINGUISTICS I ROOM 109 Moderators: Dace Sprōge, Ieva Narutavičiūtė	HISTORY, CULTURE, SOCIETY ROOM 110 Moderators: Evelyn Fridolin, Agnieszka Smarzewska	MEDIA ROOM 111 Moderators: Toma Riliškytė-Lukošiūnienė, Giedrė Narbutaitė
<p><u>16.00-16.30</u> Kristina Blockytė Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania Celebrations in Lithuania Minor: the Reconstruction of Traditions</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<p><u>16.00-16.30</u> Greta Kniežaitė Vilnius University, Lithuania Linguistic Means of Expression of Female Teenager Blogs</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<p><u>16.00-16.30</u> Jan-Marek Šik Masaryk University, Czech Republic Ships in the Baltics: Viking Images of the Baltic Region</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<p><u>16.00-16.30</u> Egidijus Jurgelionis Vilnius University, Lithuania Patriotism and Television: Programs Schedule of Lithuanian and Estonian Televisions during National Celebration Holidays 2000–2010 (LTV, ETV and TV30)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>
<p><u>16.30-17.00</u> Ilze Zagorska University of Tartu, Estonia Latvian Women in Estonia: Ethnic Identity and Acculturation</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<p><u>16.30-17.00</u> Nadežda Moroza University of Latvia, Latvia Frequency Models of Metaphoric Transfer in Latvian and Czech Political Discourse</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LAT</p>	<p><u>16.30-17.00</u> Zane Vilciņa University of Latvia, Latvia The Singing Revolution. Comparison How It Is Shown in Estonian Textbook <i>Eesti ajalugu gümnaasiumile</i> and in Documentary <i>The Singing Revolution</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<p><u>16.30-17.00</u> Diana Bepalova Vilnius University, Lithuania The impact for people of online travel advertisements</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>
<p><u>17.00-17.30</u> Reda Šmitaite University of Tartu, Estonia Connecting the Baltics: The Role of Traditional Folk Dances in Finding National Identity</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LIT</p>	<p><u>17.00-17.30</u> Eglė Sinkevičiūtė Vilnius University, Lithuania Semantics of <i>Media Tantum</i> Verbs in Lithuanian and Latvian</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LIT</p>	<p><u>17.00-17.30</u> Wiebke Drews University College London, University of Tartu, United Kingdom, Estonia A Functional Perspective on Post-Communist Civil Society: Contentious Activities and Internet Activism</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ENG</p>	<p><u>17.00-17.30</u> Alina Baravykaitė University of Greifswald, Germany Does Film Translation affect Lithuanian language?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">LIT</p>

PARALLEL SESSION ABSTRACTS

Sari Ali-Melkkilä

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Saturday, 28 September, 10:30–11:00

(Jakobi 2, Room 109)

Language of presentation: English

Reflections on Studying Baltic Languages and Cultures in the University of Helsinki

In my presentation my aim is to introduce the studies of Baltic languages and cultures in the University of Helsinki. I will briefly present my university, department, subject and study program with the emphasis on Lithuanian language and culture it being my major study. I am also going to introduce the student organization of the Baltic languages and cultures in the University of Helsinki, “Daina ry.”.

Since Baltic languages and cultures are one of the smallest subjects taught in the University of Helsinki, I wish to present some of the issues of the studying circumstances. The financial situation in Finland affects the University of Helsinki among other universities and thereby also somewhat the resources of teaching. In this process I see the students’ importance in their efforts and actions as one way of influence.

Not only from the linguistic and historical points of view but also for the Finnish state, being a Baltic region country, the value of current knowledge of the Baltic languages and cultures is significant. It is in my interest to exchange opinions and ideas with colleague students how to carry this comprehension forward. I think students can have an impact on that, although the dilemma in Helsinki seems sometimes to be the small number of students.

Key words: Baltic languages and cultures, studies, students

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Friday, 27 September, 13:00–13:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 105)

Language of presentation: English

Translating Lithuanian Cultural Realia to English: Translation Strategies, Factors Determining their Choice

The presentation analyzes the problem of rendering the cultural realia of a demographically small country in the English language that represents the world-dominating Anglo-American culture. The focus of the analysis is to determine which global strategy of translation – foreignization or domestication – dominates in these translations as it is presupposed that in translations to English the cultural realia of the source language are typically domesticated, or adapted, to be transparent and fluently understandable to the target language culture. But consequently the cultural and

linguistic aspects of the original might be marginalized or even effaced. The paper aims to present the results of a comparative descriptive analysis of the cultural realia that are found in Kazys Boruta's novels "Wooden Miracles" and "Whitehorn's Windmill" and the translation strategies – both local and global – that are used to translate them from Lithuanian to English. The results of the investigation show that there are various kinds of cultural realia in the two novels, but the geographical, ethnographic, religious ones and proper names are the most numerous which make the two literary works extensive descriptions of the countryside Lithuania in the first half of the 20th century. The analysis of the translations shows that the translators employed various local translation strategies to render the Lithuanian cultural realia in English: transcription, literal translation, explicitation, cultural adaptation, paraphrase, etc. As far as the global strategies are concerned, the study revealed that the translators' approaches are not systematic as both kinds – foreignization and domestication – are employed. As a result, parts of the translated novels appear to portray a mixture of Lithuanian and Anglo-American cultural realia which does not help to fully impart the cultural distinction of the original. Moreover, in most cases the choice between them seems to be unmotivated and undetermined by any norms as in the target novels the cultural elements are significant and give the texts a strong national colouring.

Key words: cultural realia, global and local translation strategies, translation methods, foreignization, domestication

Alina Baravykaitė

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Saturday, 28 September, 17:00–17:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 111)

Language of presentation: Lithuanian

What Change Lithuanian Language and How?

Translation is the process and the result of creating texts with the same communicative value and content in the target language as in the source language. Common changes of the target text made at lexical, grammatical, and other levels due to language differences are known as translation transformations. However, when translators transfer grammar and structure of a foreign language into the target language, linguists no longer speak of translation transformations but of language interference, which causes changes in linguistic structure and structural elements of the target language over time.

In the course of history, the Lithuanian language has long been influenced by neighbouring languages - Polish (16-18th centuries), German (16-19th century) and Russian (especially 19th century, 1941-1991). According to the *State Language Policy Guidelines 2003–2008* and the public opinion, since 1991 the system and usage of the Lithuanian language are strongly affected also by English and "would-be specialists in foreign languages do not receive sufficient training in the Lithuanian language. This makes the problem of Lithuanian language proficiency of translators and interpreters especially acute." Since there is a lack of research data regarding the impact of foreign languages on Lithuanian, this paper aims to reveal which medium – books, films or newspapers - and which type of film translation - assuming it would affect the Lithuanian language the most – would be ideal to examine the impact of other languages on contemporary Lithuanian usage.

Key words: language interference, language change, impact of foreign languages, film translation

Diana Bepalova
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Saturday, 28 September, 16:30–17:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 111)
Language of presentation: English

The Impact for People of Online Travel Advertisements

The object of the investigation is on websites of travel discounts promotional text. They used the sanctions.

This work aims to find out who is the advertising contact, what kind of group of people the advertisement is created for, how it is applied to a contact, what are the ways of trying to convince people to buy their proposed trip.

It is especially important and useful for travel agents and sellers to explore the advertisement. Knowing what is important to each group of people and what to pay attention when choosing a trip may lead to a higher number of sales. Travel advertisements need to be created according to the group of people and their travel needs.

Key words: travel advertisements, websites, discounts, impact for people, advertising contact

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Saturday, 28 September, 16:00–16:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 107)
Language of presentation: English

Celebrations in Lithuania Minor: the Reconstruction of Traditions

Nowadays a great number of traditional folklore genres have been withdrawn from our daily life and the customs and traditions of various celebrations have especially changed. The mapping of the ethnographic information has revealed that in the traditions of the first half of the XX c. some of the celebrations of the calendar cycle were known throughout Lithuania, while others were found only in specific regions. One of the possible assumptions of the changes is the belief that the historical heritage of individual Baltic tribes has influenced the regional peculiarities of the traditions of celebrations. The political, economic, demographic changes, as well as the life in multicultural borderline regions, inevitably influenced the Lithuanians' perception of identity, while spiritual culture is closely related to it. The archival materials of the XX c. reveal that the calendar celebrations were especially affected by the influence of the church. Prayers, motets in churches and at home were considered to be the most important part of ceremonial worship services. Merriment, meetings with songs and dances, if any, have taken place only on the second or third day of the celebration. Therefore, the **purpose** of the report is to analyze how and on what basis the cycle of the calendar celebrations of Lithuania Minor are to be restored. The **object** of the report – contemporary calendar celebrations in Lithuania Minor. The analysis of traditional celebrations is based on the materials of *Baltų religijos ir mitologijos šaltiniai* (compiler Norbert Velius), the collected and published sources of

Jonas Balis, as well as the studies of Balis Buračas, Teodoras Narbutas and other ethnographic and historical texts. Additional information has been provided by analyzing the funds and internet materials of Klaipėda University Folklore and Ethnographic manuscript library (KUTRF), Lithuanian Literature and Folklore Institute (LLTI), Lithuania History Institute (LII). The analysis of modern Lithuanians' celebrations is based on the collected by the author folklore and ethnographic materials, during her expedition on the territory of Lithuania Minor (since 2005).

Key words: Lithuania Minor, celebrations, traditions, customs

Ilze Boldāne

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Friday, 27 September, 12:00–12:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 111)

Language of presentation: English

Ethnic Stereotypes of the Latvians at the End of the 20th Century and the Beginning of the 21st Century

Long before the definition and introduction of such widely-used terms as “prejudice”, “discrimination”, “ethnic (=ethno-cultural) identity”, “integration”, “xenophobia”, “stereotypes”, etc., into the active vocabulary of society, a division into one’s own people and strangers existed, and evaluation of the immediate and more distant human environment, as well as self-discovery through comparison with others, had been taking place. Identity obtained in the process of socialization and identification with other members of society determines an individual’s affiliation to social groups, including affiliation to a particular ethnic group with a certain system of values, standards of behaviour and world vision that have developed over time. Comparison, evaluation and determination of differences is a natural and organic practice of interethnic communication, which results in the formation of stereotypes on an everyday level. On the other hand, emphasis in a public space on differences existing between ethnic groups is determined by particular aims and is carried out in the interests of a particular social group.

The ethnic composition of Latvia’s population never has been mono-ethnic; but the 20th century brought the largest changes in quantitative structure and proportions of the society. Such heritage is a good base for ethnic stereotypes use and update. The author will deal with the Latvian respondents’ concepts of the physical and moral traits and characteristic behaviour of their own ethnos and nine other ethnic groups living in Latvia – the Belarusians, Estonians, Germans, Jews, Lithuanians, Poles, Roma, Russians and Ukrainians. In addition, the influence of the Latvians’ auto-stereotypes on the hetero-stereotypes will be evaluated, and spheres influencing the content of stereotypes (culture and history) will be identified.

Key words: auto/hetero-stereotypes, minorities, culture, history

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Friday, 27 September, 12:30–13:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 107)
Language of presentation: English

Hop: The Sacred Plant in Lithuanian Folklore

The object of this paper is perception of hop as a sacred plant in Lithuanian folklore. It is mostly based on research carried by Lithuanian scholar N.Laurinkienė and individual studies of folklore. The material being researched is mostly Lithuanian and some Latvian folk songs.

The purposes of this paper are 1. to give a view on texts hops figure in; 2. to take a look at the symbolics of hope in Lithuanian folklore; 3. analyse the relation between the vegetable material – hop – and cultural product – beer; 4. take a look to the hop being a part of feminine sphere as well as feminine identity.

Studies of symbolics of plants enable to get to know a lot about perception of gender in folklore and mythology. In this particular case hop is the plant of interest. Hops usually figure in operational song texts. These texts are considered to be sacred. This suggests that hop was also a plant of great importance. The essence of operational text is the process of making a cultural object out of some kind of natural material. In this case – making beer out of hops. Beer was being used in lots of special occasions such as domestic and public celebrations. It used to be ritual drink, sometimes even made in a special way. As well as fertility, making of cultural objects used to be a feminine sphere. Which makes the hop an important symbol of feminine sphere, and also feminine identity.

Key words: Lithuanian folklore, Lithuanian mythology, symbolics of plants, symbolics of hops

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Saturday, 28 September, 17:00–17:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 110)
Language of presentation: English

A Functional Perspective on Post-Communist Civil Society: Contentious Activities and Internet Activism

Post-communist civil society is generally depicted to be rather weak. However, the existing academic literature is outdated and reveals conceptual issues. The incorporation of normative assumptions, focus on formal activities and establishment of universally applicable indicators has resulted in rigid operational concepts of civil society that do not sufficiently account for contentious activities and internet activism. Yet, these forms of public participation are becoming increasingly important. By adopting a functional perspective, this dissertation develops a revised operational concept of civil society that allows for assessing alternative forms of public participation in terms of their quantity and quality structure.

The framework is applied to the case of Latvia, where quantitative aspects of contentious activities and internet activism as well as the quality structure of the online CSOs ManaBalss.lv and Politika.lv are investigated. The analysis yields remarkable results. Latvian civil society is not weak. The extent of both contentious activities and internet activism militate for a rather strong civil society in the country. However, the organizational infrastructure of ManaBalss.lv and Politika.lv shows that financial strains serve to illustrate huge constraints on the working capacities of the organizations and, thus, need to be addressed if civil society is to be maintained and further strengthened.

Key Words: Civil society, Latvia, Contentious Action, Internet Activism

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Friday, 27 September, 16:00–16:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 102)
Language of presentation: Estonian

Latvia and Latvians in Estonian Literature

The title of the presentation can be interpreted in two different ways. One way is to dig into texts and see how Latvians and Latvia are presented there. The other is to look for the significance of Latvians and Latvia in Estonian literature. I, being trapped in words, cannot resist doing both.

As Estonia was divided between Estonia and Livonia till the year 1917, and as the latter incorporated South Estonia and Northern Latvia, then until that time, a great part of Latvia emerged in texts a lot like a homeland for. Visiting Riga was as usual as going to Tallinn. Onwards from the time of independent Estonia, Latvia has somewhat disappeared from sight.

Latvians, though they are our neighbours similarly to Russians, Swedes and Finns, are – compared with other nations – modestly presented in Estonian literature. The cause may lie in fact, that they are not very different from Estonians and therefore they are not worth mentioning. On the other side, when the Latvians are present, then the difference is recognisable. They are not serious and cannot be taken seriously. They are a cause for laughter – even mentioning a Latvian is almost telling a joke.

There are some Estonian writers, who are born into Estonian-Latvian families, August Gailit and Ilmar Laaban to mention some more reknown. Luckily for Estonians they decided to be Estonians. Still their writing is considered somehow different or unestonian.

Key words: Estonian literature, Latvia, Latvians, imagology, geocriticism

Lauma Krūvēvere and Karolīna Gavrilova
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Friday, 27 September, 16:00–16:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 109)
Language of presentation: English

Study Estonian...? Challenge Accepted!

In our presentation we aim to share our experience which we have gained in the process of studying Estonian at the University of Latvia. We are going to shortly introduce our university and give you an insight of the studying process of the Finno-Ugric languages, especially Estonian at the University of Latvia.

We believe that the process of studying languages has always been topical and important because of the numeral advantages it gives. The object of our research is the importance of the Estonian language studies in Latvia. Our aim is to give the audience an idea of the studying process of Estonian in Latvia and benefits of it.

We are going to talk about our own experience. We enrolled in the University of Latvia in 2012 but we started studying Estonian in February 2013. Although we have studied Estonian only for four months, it has already caught our interest because of its unique form. Studying Estonian provides the students with a lot of benefits, gives them a unique experience and great opportunities in the future: both for career and academic development.

Key words: Estonian, Finno-Ugric culture, language learning motivation, process of studying.

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Friday, 27 September, 16:30–17:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 111)
Language of presentation: English

The Effect of Dorpat Personalism School on Latvian Intellectual Thought

Personalism is a widely branched direction in philosophy. It is possible to speak of German, American, Russian, etc. personalism schools. However, chronologically, one of the first places where personalism school formed was the University of Dorpat. The school's founder was a German philosopher Gustav Teihmuller (*Teichmüller*, 1832-1888), professor of Philosophy at Dorpat. Thinker's closest students, Russian philosopher Yevgeny Bobrov (*Бобров*, 1867- 1933) and the first academically educated Latvian-born philosopher Jacob Osis (1860-1920), became academic sat the University and further developers of their teacher's metaphysics.

At the time when personalist worked in Dorpat, at the University studied first Latvia's intellectual generation. Personalist lectures listened Latvian theologians and philosophers who after the studies worked in Latvia as priests and held positions at Latvian University. Latvian intellectuals with

Western education searched for opportunity to combine personalist teachings with the latest currents in philosophy. The theologians searched in personalism the theoretical basis for the need of the church reform. Dorpat personalism doctrine became the unifying element of Latvian intellectual thought, whilst becoming the item of sharp debate and dispute.

Key words: personalism, Dorpat, Latvian philosophy, Latvian theology, Teihmuller, Osis, Bobrov

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Friday, 27 September, 12:30–13:00

(Jakobi 2, Room 105)

Language of presentation: English

Translations of James Joyce’s Works into Languages of the Baltic Countries

The author examines the history of translations and publications of James Joyce’s literary works into Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian languages. The paper traces reception of Joyce’s works in Latvia and makes comparisons with that in other Baltic countries and pays special attention to novel „Ulysses” and four editions of its translation in Latvian by Dzintars Sodums. The paper displays and analyzes the peculiarities of Joyce’s style and the problems they cause for translator.

Key words: James Joyce, translations, comparison, modernism, style

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Friday, 27 September, 16:00–16:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 107)

Language of presentation: Latvian

Interaction of Art and Science in Latvia (1970s – 2010s)

Regarding art during the last fifty years the definition of style and movements has become more flexible and nebulous, therefore the evaluation of an art work – precautionous. During this period aesthetics of technology play dominant roles in visual arts. It gives artists a new world where to materialize ones ideas; those that have not been possible to realize that before. This aspect has given way for and intensified discussions about the convergence of these two industries. It creates a question where art either starts or ends. As a result a new hybrid form of art develops - “scientific art”.

Scientific Art:

1. Stimulates its creators and viewers to discover new aesthetic values. Striving to be scientific and reasonable, it is not balancing with wit as a game of words;

2. Does not seek restoration of forms and themes of traditional art. Science serves an innovation of themes which inspire new formal and technical solutions;
3. Does not refer to other art works and it does not require comprehension of viewers which is based on memory, but it requires knowledge on different fields;
4. Although scientific art is associated with intertextuality, text is not as important as in conceptual art. It is not connected to reorganization of “conceptual complexity” but with the integration of other industries in the art.

The paper consists of subtopics: definitions and comparisons, space, image, and research as a method of art.

All these aspects are discussed focusing on the art practice in Latvia from 1970s until 2010, from a development of kinetic art until foundation of New Media Art Centre RIXC and creative work of independent artists, such as Voldemārs Jahonsons, Gints Gabrāns and Zane Bērziņa who are focusing on the question of relations between science and art.

Key words: art, science, kinetic art, technology, RIXC, Voldemārs Johansons, Gints Gabrāns

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Friday, 27 September, 13:00–13:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 109)
Language of presentation: English

Why the Fenno-Ugrianist Contributions to Baltic Prehistory are ignored in Lithuania and Latvia?

The research into the prehistorical contacts between Baltic and Uralic (Finno-Ugrian) languages was started by Vilhelm Thomsen, a Dane, in 1869. Since then, it has mostly been carried on by Finnish linguists. Estonian scholars have been active as well, but Latvians and Lithuanians are missing with few exceptions. This is actually expectable, since research into loanwords normally requires wider knowledge on the receiving language than on the source language, and the Uralic languages have always been on the receiving side of the prehistorical Baltic–Uralic contacts. However, there is a wide gap between the overall picture of the contacts in Finnish and Estonian sources, both scholarly and popular, on one side, and Lithuanian and Latvian sources on the other.

The research of loanwords and language contact in Finland was dominated by a Thomsenian Neogrammarian school for a long time, but a new Structuralistic method arose in the 1970’s, initiated by Finnish Germanicist Jorma Koivulehto. New etymological information gained by Koivulehto and other Structuralist contact researchers (i.e. Raimo Anttila, Pekka Sammallahti, Lembit Vaba, Petri Kallio) has completely changed the conception of the ancient layers of Indo-European borrowings in the Uralic languages – including the Baltic stratum and its position in between the other loanword strata in Finnic. This paradigm shift has been generally accepted as well in Uralic as in Indo-European studies.

However, Koivulehto and his school are hardly ever mentioned in contemporary Lithuanian and Latvian works on prehistory. In fact, the Finno-Ugricist loanword research was latest reviewed in Lithuanian by Algirdas Sabaliauskas in 1963. In terms of Balticisms in Finnic, all Lithuanian and Latvian works printed since then seem to rely on him. Thus, the overall picture of Baltic prehistory is suffering of lack of updates from the latest half-century of Uralic studies, and the old Thomsenian conception of loanword strata is combined with some equally obsolete ideas of Soviet era archaeologists.

Key words: Baltic languages, Baltic peoples, prehistory, etymology, language contacts, Uralic languages, research history

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Saturday, 28 September, 16:00–16:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 111)

Language of presentation: English

Patriotism and Television: Programs Schedule of Lithuanian and Estonian Televisions during National Celebration Holidays 2000–2010 (LTV, ETV and TV30)

While analyzing scientific literature and theories of communication theorists (M. McLuhan, B. Anderson, L. Bielinis, J. Fiske etc.) it was made a conclusion that media, including television, has a major role on creating national identity, uniting communities, on long term process – developing patriotism and nationalism.

Using quantitative, qualitative and statistical content analysis methods it was revealed that public broadcasters during national holidays in 2000–2010 were broadcasting in inside market made audiovisual production, while commercial televisions – imported production, mostly from the USA, Canada and Great Britain. While using the same research methods it was discovered that Lithuanian and Estonian public televisions – LTV and ETV – was mostly broadcasting national holidays celebration events: LTV was mostly broadcasting official speeches, national awards giving ceremonies, holiday concerts, ETV – military parades. In addition to that the biggest number of celebration events in Lithuania as well as in Estonia was broadcasted during Independence Day. Also while using the same methods it was discovered that in Estonian televisions during national holidays in 2000–2010 it was broadcasted more documentaries and inside market made fiction films then in Lithuania. In order to reveal the differences between LTV, ETV and TV3 in Lithuania and Estonia program schedules comparative analysis method was used to investigate all of the aspects. In the bachelor thesis it was suggested to translate more national programs: information shows, celebration events, documentaries about Lithuania and Estonia, fiction films made in inside market and to reduce volumes of foreign audiovisual production. Especially, on TV3.

Key words: Patriotism, nationalism, media, television, national identity, media influence

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Saturday, 28 September, 9:30–10:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 109)
Language of presentation: Estonian

Satellite Technology Terminology in Estonian and Latvian

Satellite technology in Estonia and Latvia is a new field of studies that emerge fast, hence develops field terminology. In both countries the terminology of satellite technology has not been studied widely, therefore the aims of the study are to 1) ascertain current state of terminology related to Estonia's first student satellite ESTCube-1 in Estonian and Latvian; 2) analyse the principles of terminology development emphasising internationalisms and national terms; 3) start to compile Estonian – English – Latvian Satellite Technology Dictionary.

Total number of 140 terms has been gathered from ESTCube-1 official webpage www.estcube.eu. Usage of those terms has been approved by satellite technology experts from University of Tartu and Tartu Observatory. The state of field terminology has been researched by exploring dictionaries and terminology databases that are developed by related fields. The prevalence of internationalisms and national terms has been studied on the basis of Latvian terminologist Valentīna Skujiņa and Estonian terminologist Tiiu Ereht studies, and word etymology.

Consequently dictionaries and terminology databases show that in both Estonian and Latvian satellite technology terminology is closely connected to terminology of fields of engineering, information technology, mechanics, energetics and physics. In addition, new terms have been brought into languages. Analysis of principles of terminology development show the prevalence of internationalisms and national terms. Those concerned the Estonian – English – Latvian Satellite Technology Dictionary with entries of more than 150 words is about to be available online at webpage www.estcube.eu.

Key words: Terminology, Term, Satellite Technologies, Internationalisms, National Terms

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Saturday, 28 September, 10:00–10:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 110)
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Theatre in Lithuania: Skills on Stage. Are We Different?

The object of research: Most theatres of Lithuania with their directors and unique minds ahead. Changing traditions and creation works, different look from neighbors point of view, the meaning of “freedom” on stage and in life when we do not feel so. Books, articles, reviews are used as source of information.

Purpose of research: To find out the most important points of Lithuanian Theatre, to mention turning points, to touch something that actors have given and try to see the differences and similarities between perception that we and others Baltic countries have.

The reason I chose this title: This theme could be interesting for youth: theatre includes not even performances, moreover it is always about history and powerful show that introduces all the viewers to country's mind. I am interested in our theatre and more knowledge about Latvia and Estonia as well. In my talking I will pay more attention what Lithuanian Theatre (it is like one theatre composed from many smalls) has created and why it is different, the reasons that make us unique and great actors that today are people legend.

Key words: theatre, Lithuania National Drama Theatre, "Legendos", O.Koršunovas

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Friday, 27 September, 16:30–17:00

(Jakobi 2, Room 107)

Language of presentation: English

Looking Back at Priit Pärn's Works while Analysing *Divers in the Rain* ("Tuukrid vihmäs")

The purpose of this presentation is to examine the latest animation by Priit Pärn – codirected with Olga Pärn – *Divers in the Rain* (2010) in the light of his previous works, especially the *Triangle* (1982), *Luncheon on the Grass* (1987) and *Hotel E* (1992). Throughout analysing his oeuvres against the historical background and while incorporating the notions presented by Mari Laaniste in her papers about Priit Pärn I try to point the phenomenon of how art and personal life interweave with each other. The rejection of his first animation in Soviet Estonia prompted him to do more politically engaged movies but the completion of his internationally acclaimed *Luncheon* – a caustic critique on the real socialism – became possible only in the Gorbachev era. The success of the movie opened to Pärn travelling opportunities which triggered the creation of *Hotel E*, a film portraying clash between East and West in the historical years preceding the collapse of USSR. Yet the movie is also about the feeling of detachment and illocality. The criticism of a political system is not limited to the communism since the capitalism is equally disapproved in his works. For it is not the issue of a particular system but rather of the general oppression exercised by the society on an individual. Finally the gender roles as presented in *Divers*, a piece created by a married couple, differ from the previous pictures showing distinct female characters, such as Julia in *Triangle* or Anna and Berta in *Luncheon*.

Key words: Estonia, Joonisfilm, Priit Pärn, animated movie, Goskino, communism, gender

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Saturday, 28 September, 16:00–16:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 109)
Language of presentation: English

Linguistic Means of Expression of Female Teenager Blogs

Research object: linguistic means of expression used to create image in private teenager blogs.

Purpose – to find out what linguistic means of expression are common in the analyzed teenager group and to discover what the created teenager image is, how a teenager mirrors oneself.

In order to reach the goal, such **propositions** are raised:

1. To theoretically describe the common sense of adolescence, creation of the authorial image, blog-like text and characteristics most common to its language;
2. To gather 22 female teenager private blogs;
3. To analyze what linguistic means are most typical in teenager blogs;
4. To describe the created image.
- 5.

Data and methods. In order to complete the research, 22 female teenager blogs have been analyzed. Blogspot.com has provided the most applicable examples. Blogs have been selected accordingly to the aspects of gender and age (15-19 years). Qualitative method is applied to the research.

Texts and literature of linguists, psychologists and sociologists has been used to complete the research.

In the theoretical part such information has been collected: about a blog and the characteristics of its text, the common characteristics of linguistic means in private blogs, means of creating author's image, women talk, the common understanding of adolescence.

During the research the first goal completed has been the nicknames of bloggers, and then blog posts have been analyzed. The analysis of nicknames has been executed by splitting nicknames into two groups: Lithuanian and English. The analysis of linguistic means of expression in blogs has been executed by selecting aspects of the artistic and casual style.

This thesis has tried to analyze the language used in female teenager blogs by highlighting the main linguistic means of expression and the created images. After blogs have been analyzed, it was noticed that images of female teenager are quite distinctive, there is no major pattern. This thesis can be interesting and useful for linguists who share interests in blog language, also for psychologists and sociolinguists. I am also interested in it and I think that this topic could be analyzed further on: the language of male teenagers in blogs, the language of teenagers of the same year group, conclusions found could be analyzed via comparative method by highlighting the created images.

Key words: authorial image, nickname, linguistic means of expression, teenager blogs

Santa Krievāne

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Friday, 27 September, 17:00–17:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 102)

Language of presentation: Latvian

Motifs of the Bible at A. Niedra Novel “Līduma dūmos”

This paper analyses Biblical motifs in Andrievs Niedra` novel “Līduma dūmos”. The goal of the paper is to point out the most dominant and frequent motifs of the Bible in *Andrievs Niedra`* novel.

It is hypothesized that several biblical motifs can be observed in Andrievs Niedra` novel "Līduma dūmos", and they are connected to some biographical facts from the author`s life.

The paper studies theoretical literature in order to gain understanding of the motifs, their diversity and form of expression. It analyses Niedra`s novel by using literary research methods as well as to learn and explore these methods.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, the following definition of the most significant term of the paper, namely, ‘motif’, is provided. **Motif** is a recurring object, concept, or structure in a work of literature. A motif can be an element or idea that recurs throughout the piece of literature. They can lead to the understanding of an overall theme of a book. It is important because it allows readers to see the main points and themes that the author is trying to express. The role of a motif in literature is to suggest a mood, theme, or even a moral.

While writing the paper I have studied the following theoretical materials:

- reviews about Niedra`s novel “Līduma dūmos”
- theoretical materials concerning literary theory and research methods,
- topical trends of the era,
- research materials about the author`s life, his opinions and ideas, writing habits, political and social view coverage.
- The analysis was made in accordance with the principle of the motifs of the Ten Commandments.
- As a result of the analysis it is found out citations from the Bible are very rarely included in the text of the novel, mostly these were recognized as biblical motifs.
- According to the pastoral tradition, Niedra writes parables, by not precisely reproducing, but - modifying the biblical figures in the quotations.
- One of the main conclusions of the analysis is that novel is interwoven with many references to the Bible, but the dominant motif was the idea of the Commandments.

Key words: Bible, God, motifs, commandment, novel, A. Niedra

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Friday, 27 September, 16:30–17:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 109)
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

New Loanwords in Estonian and Lithuanian Languages

All languages worldwide have foreign words, i.e. loanwords. Lithuanian and Estonian languages are not exceptions. Words of foreign origin become part of a language in various ways: these might be words influenced by cultural, social, political, economic and other reasons.

The purpose of the research is to collect new loanwords of Estonian and Lithuanian languages into a corpus and to apply certain classes of inflections (declensions) to them accordingly to the data of „English, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Russian dictionary“ (hereinafter referred to as „ELLD“ and „School dictionary of loanwords“ (hereinafter SDL). The application of loanwords in the Lithuanian language has been already analyzed, although the morphology of Lithuanian and Estonian loanwords is still yet to be analyzed using the comparative method.

While accessing the dictionary data I hope to analyze and compare the inflection classes of Lithuanian and Estonian and to endorse the Wurzel's theory, according to which it is possible to estimate the productivity of inflection classes while considering loanwords.

In my opinion, loanwords is an integral part of a language system and it always is a topical subject as due to loanwords a language keeps on developing all the time.

Key words: loanwords, Estonian language, Lithuanian language, morphology, comparative method, inflection classes

Zane Luļe
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Friday, 27 September, 12:00–12:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 107)
Language of presentation: English

Baltic Cuisine – From Inside and Outside

The three Baltic States have a common past, friendly present and hopefully full of cooperation future years. Not only historical facts and situations but also elements of national cuisines join the three cultures and their differences make us more interesting to each other.

Recently, Latvians searched for our modern, new taste of Latvia. Do Lithuanians and Estonians have modern touch in their old recipes? How do we call the same dish in each of the countries? What do we change to make it taste more national?

The presentation takes a look on three cuisines from various perspectives, including linguistic, historical and personal.

Key words: cuisine, dishes, taste, interpretation, national value

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Saturday, 28 September, 9:30–10:00

(Jakobi 2, Room 107)

Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Lithuanian and Latvian Folksongs: Similarities and Differences

- The main object of the research is the similarities and differences between Lithuanian and Latvian folksongs: using folklore analysis has been revealed what is common for both nations and what creates their uniqueness
- Folksongs – community, ethics, esthetics, wisdom going from generation to generation
- Content of the Latvian and Lithuanian songs: the human life from birth till death
- Songs of work: Latvian esthetics (poetical view into all of the movements, particularity) and Lithuanian ethics (knowledge of work, parallels with personal life)
- Emotional attitude, world-view: Latvian singer is individual, Lithuanian – common thinker

It is very interesting and there is no doubt that the Lithuanian and Latvian nations are very similar. Not without reason we call each other brothers. And even twins have some differences as well. Of course, the differences make the world more interesting. Everytime thinking about three little Baltic States rushes a feeling of greatness, bravery and fraternity. They can be proud because of them history, culture and loyalty to beliefs, to land and to each other. Folkloric features reveal a lot of contact points between two Baltic sisters Latvia and Lithuania. It is good to feel the similar spirit and hear similar sounds of nature.

Key words: Lithuanian folklore, Latvian folklore, work songs, world-view, content of folksongs

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Saturday, 28 September, 9:30–10:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 102)
Language of presentation: English

Estonian Literature's Resonances in the Lithuanian Press in 1991-2013

I am going to dedicate my report to the results of my investigation which I am currently conducting, I will introduce to other students and share my collected information about translated Estonian literature developments' and cultural life's resonances in the Lithuanian press when both countries were already independent.

I will show some interesting statistics related to the publishing of translations and will introduce significant translators.

I decided to talk about this theme because it is uninvestigated field in my studies and culture is the best reflection of real life.

My paper comprises reports that were published on Lithuanian cultural press in 1991-2013.

Key words: Estonia, literature, Lithuania, press, resonances

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Friday, 27 September, 13:00–13:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 111)
Language of presentation: English

Cultural Process in Contemporary Latvia as Reflected in the Establishing of Latvian Cultural Canon

Latvian cultural canon, in essence a list of the most significant achievements of Latvian culture, was compiled in years 2007-2009 on the initiative of Ministry of Culture of Latvia. Expert groups were assigned to select the most valuable part of Latvian culture in seven categories: architecture and design, cinema, literature, music, stage art, national traditions, and visual arts. The project resulted in a catalogue of 99 single entities, divided somewhat unevenly between in categories already mentioned (a minimum of items per category being 12, maximum 18). The canon is accessible online (www.kulturaskanons.lv) in Latvian, Russian, and English.

Being a state-initiated project that was carried out by numerous reputable experts in cultural field, Latvian cultural canon serves as one concrete and interesting focal point for understanding the nature of cultural processes of contemporary Latvia. The aims of the canon as they are formulated, the process of its creation and its outcome as well as all discussions and opinions related to it offer a good case for analysing and describing the interaction between the state, society and cultural sphere.

The presentation is based on analysing the opinions expressed in relation to Latvian cultural canon by its creators and initiators as well by those observing it from the outside. Rather than trying to state any final conclusions, the aim of this presentation is to share some initial impressions and to mark possible starting points for further research.

Key words: Latvian cultural canon, cultural processes, power and culture

Lauma Mellēna

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Saturday, 28 September, 10:30–11:00

(Jakobi 2, Room 110)

Language of presentation: English

Wagner Operas in 21st Century Baltics

Celebrating the anniversary 200 of Richard Wagner, also the opera theaters of the Baltic States have paid the tribute to the great German composer and thinker by staging several operas, and even a full „Ring” cycle at the Latvian National Opera. Apart from the anniversary, the question of how the ideas of Wagner are interpreted nowadays arises, starting from his concept of the total work of art (Gesamtkunstwerk) and ending up with the stage director as the new author, who recreates the story in a postmodern way, adding new contexts and interpretations to the initial ideas. The paper will analyze particularly the “Ring” cycle in Riga performed fully after a 100 years break, questioning the existing stereotypes related to Wagner’s music and personality that impede to be open for new interpretations and the complex semantic density created by the stage directors. The main aspects will concern the general problematics of the contemporary productions of so called “classical” operas in terms of representation and reception, the postmodern approach to the opera direction, mostly represented by combination of the mythical and archetypical structures of Wagner’s original works with the contexts and references to the modernity and the history of the 20th century, thus re-creating the Wagner’s story in new dimensions to be perceived by the modern opera goer able to uncover different layers of the meanings depending on his knowledge and experience. Also the question of why Wagner is/might be topical nowadays will be discussed.

Key words: Wagner, opera, postmodernism, contemporary productions, contexts, interpretation, reception

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Saturday, 28 September, 10:00–10:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 109)

Language of presentation: Latvian

Linguistic and Extralinguistic Contexts of Phrasebooks for Polish Farmhands in Latvia (1935-1938)

Two small books were issued in Riga in the second half of 1930s: „Praktiska latvju-lietuvju-poļu vārdnīca lauksaimniekiem un laukstrādniekiem” compiled by M. Avots (1935) and „Praktiska rokas grāmata latviešu valodas mācībai. Gramatika, sarunas, vārdnīca. Laukstrādniekiem un lauksaimniekiem” compiled by S. Kolbuszewski (1938), Professor of the University of Latvia. Both of them were intended for specific group of people – the farmhands, who came to Latvia from different regions in Poland – to provide communication tool with Latvian farmers. These are the first aids for Latvian immigrants – representatives of specific profession.

Although Latvia experienced economic prosperity and the majority of inhabitants were employed in the agriculture which was state supported, one of the problems was low labor productivity because of the lack of farm workers. Meanwhile inhabitants of Poland were seeking profitable opportunities elsewhere in Europe due to crises. Between 1936 and 1938 more than 60 000 farmhands came to Latvia. Mostly they came for seasonal works but many of them remained here permanently. In Latvia they quickly realized the need to support immigrants in the area of communication, so the Latvian Chamber of Agriculture contributed phrasebook issue.

Both phrasebooks are practical in nature. Lexical choice is strictly subject to the main idea - Latvian migrant inclusion in society. Phrasebooks are arranged thematically and cover the key areas of life and work, which were essential for immigrants, e.g., M.Avots dictionary contains subsections like "office", "haymaking", "orchard", "barber shop", separate sections in S.Kolbuszewskis dictionary are devoted for activities like "dishwashing", "bread baking", "livestock grazing". The paper reviews the main structure of communication situations in the phrasebooks, mentioned realities, translation techniques of the lexicon with cultural connotations. Phrasebook content is compared to historical testimonies of Polish migration processes to Latvia.

Key words: phrasebook, farmhand, Poland, migration, elementary communication, representation of rural life

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Saturday, 28 September, 16:30–17:00

(Jakobi 2, Room 109)

Language of presentation: Latvian

Frequency Models of Metaphoric Transfer in Latvian and Czech Political Discourse

Modern approach to study of metaphor functioning in political discourse is first of all related to the publication of the book 'Metaphors We Live by' by G. Lakoff in 1980. The novelty appearing in the theory of conceptual metaphors is a postulate that we all think using metaphors, as

metaphoric transfer help to transform abstract notions into specific one. Comparison of metaphoric presentation of the same phenomenon in political discourses of different nations, activation of metaphor usage in political communication, comparative analysis of frequency domains-sources and domains-targets in metaphoric expansion in several national political discourses allow accentuating and describing the content of the text that does not stand out in case of simple reading. The aim of this study is to show which models of metaphoric transfer are the most frequent in each of the indicated discourses (Czech and Latvian), and to draw a conclusion about national, cultural, historical specificity of discourses, about mental models that are created and kept in minds of representatives of both nations, and methods and tools of manipulation of these mental models in particular and of nation as a whole.

Key words: metaphor, cognitive approach, frame, slot, rhetoric, political discourse

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Saturday, 28 September, 16:30–17:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 102)
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Children's Literature: for Whom Writes and Who Reads

The aims of the paper are:

- to review children's reading peculiarities in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia;
- to introduce situation of Lithuanian Children's Literature Centre.

The **paper focuses** on the children literature in Lithuania and its current situation, especially the challenges it faces.. Specialists of children literature specialists, as well as pedagogues and academics, librarians and other culture workers are noticing several main risks: children's readership is declining, lot of them read low content books or those not destined for children. For example, fifth graders are currently reading such books as „Twilight“ or „Hunger games“ sagas; publishers profit from Brother Grimms retellings with lots of pictures and relatively little text.

I raise the questions: is there really a decline in reading and how to deal with it? What kind of experience Latvia and Estonia have? How students could help to promote children's reading?

I am also interested in commemorations proclaiming children literature. One of these is Hans Christian Andersen's birthday, 2 April, **International Children's Book Day** (ICBD), being celebrated since 1967. Vilnius University's literature researcher and translator Kęstutis Urba compares ICBD to St. Valentine's Day – all people that appreciate children books, share their love for children literature with one-another. In this day Lithuanian Section of **IBBY** (International Board on Books for Young People) is organising conferences and awards for writers, illustrators, translators and culture workers.

We also have **Book of the Year election** in February, during Vilnius book Fair. This year was special. Organisers proposed to write reviews for books that were nominated for awards. Vilnius university student Asta Skujytė has won one of these awards (review for K. Kasparavičius book „Sapnų katytė“). This and other achievements that I will discuss in my paper indicate that:

- we have new generation of writers/scholars, that cares about problems of children literature;
- we have academics, who can infect their student with enthusiasm;
- students know the ways, how to stop reading declining.

Key words: Baltic state writers, children literature, ICBD, contemporary reading realities, reading problems

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Friday, 27 September, 16:30–17:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 102)
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Historical Novels by Jaan Kross in Lithuania

Object of the research - historic novels by Jaan Kross translated to Lithuanian and published in Lithuania. The report analyses three Jaan Kross novels: „Taevakivi“ (1975), „Keisri hull“ (1978) („The czar’s madman“), „Paigallend“ (1998) („Treading air“). Beside these works Lithuanian press articles and other publications associated with these novels are also being disputed.

Methods of the research - properly analyse and interpret novels, which unfold Estonia’s historic turns over that eras real people and their life at the time. Life reflections which are being made in the novels let the reader familiarize with Estonia’s statehood creation, which is conveyed over many cultural aspects.

Purpose of the research - to introduce people to the one of the foremost historic novels writer of the Baltic region and to unfold Estonia’s history, culture, life of the people, their ways and language, which are all situated in Jaan Kross historic novels.

Key words: historical novels, Jaan Kross, history, Lithuanian press

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Friday, 27 September, 12:00–12:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 105)
Language of presentation: Latvian

Contemporary Literature from the Baltic Countries in Translation

The paper *Contemporary literature from the Baltic countries in translation* reports on literary translation as systematic literary work nowadays with the focus on traditions, transformation of traditions, political and economic situation, as well as defines the area of the dissemination of translations and growth of its recipient with an insight in intercultural connections and response on translations in Baltic countries. The paper also deals with governmental and non-governmental organizations responsible for promotion of literature abroad, support programs and literary exchange. The author approaches translations through the prism of the validity of linguistic versus cultural studies, as well as explores the act of translation and promotion of literature as a political and social action.

Each nation's literature is one of its essential art forms in that it defines that nation's identity, the events of an era, its emotional pulse and world perspectives. The translation of literature into other languages is one of the most effective means of showing the world both the individual and the universal achievements of a culture. Baltic literature with its myriad forms of expression is deserving of greater attention abroad, but in order to be included within the context of global contemporary literature, it has to overcome not only geographically and linguistically defined boundaries, but also funding difficulties.

Since 1998 till nowadays support for Baltic literature translations into foreign languages has increased approximately twenty fold, having reached its zenith in 2006-2008. Thanks to the increased state support for literature translations into foreign languages as well as thanks to the work of non-governmental bodies, the number of published books in foreign languages has increased substantially and the translated language area has expanded.

Key words: literary translations, cultural identity, creative industries

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Saturday, 28 September, 9:30–10:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 110)
Language of presentation: Estonian

The Importance of the National Museums in Cultural History. Comparison of the Lithuania and Estonia National Museums

The main idea of this presentation is to show the importance of the National Museums in Baltic States cultural history. This summer I took a part in Estonian language and culture internship programme at the Estonian National Museum. The programme allowed me to do a research based on

my personal experience and I have chosen to compare work direction of two museums: Estonian National Museum and National Museum of Lithuania.

The main focus of this presentation is based on comparison of exhibitions, visitor's feedback and own experiences, and research regarding folk and ethnology culture in Estonia and Lithuania.

Estonian National Museum founded in a 1909, is the biggest organisation in Estonia, who preserves folk and ethnology culture. In 2012 Estonian National Museum have visited 95 176 people from Estonia and all over the world. National Museum of Lithuania is the oldest museum in Lithuania with its roots in 1855, when was founded Museum of Antiques in Vilnius by count Eustachijus Tiškevičius. In 2012 National Museum of Lithuania have visited 259 954 visitors. The number of visitors, events and the feedback proves the importance of both museums for each country.

While I was doing my research I have found myself interested in the permanent, both museums, exhibitions, that's the reason my presentations is based on my own interests' rather historical facts. I have chosen the following examples: In the National Museum of Lithuania permanent exhibitions starts in prehistory, continues in a middle ages with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, stops in 19th century traditional Lithuanian life and reaches our days. Estonian National Museum permanent exhibition: "Estonia. Land, People, Culture" begins in 19th century and consists of everyday Estonian life, national clothes of different regions of Estonia, traditional handcraft of women and man. Also visitors can have a look in an original 19th century Estonian home "Regielamu".

I would like to conclude that permanent exhibitions prove that museums preserve the cultural history of the countries, as well as museums collects traditions of the folk and ethnology.

Key words: National museum, cultural history, exhibition, visitor, folk, ethnology

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Friday, 27 September, 17:00–17:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 107)
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian Trends in Painting from 1918 to 1940

I decided to write this paper after the 15th Vilnius Triennial, which focused also on Lithuanian painting in year of first independence. This period of Lithuanian art is beginning of modernism, also Lithuanian traditions in painting developed in this period. So I decided to present the situation in other Baltic countries.

The theme of this paper is the most important trends in Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian painting from 1918 to 1940. The object of this paper – art works, painted in years of independence. I am going to give the broad outline of Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian and painting history, trends in painting, the most important art movements, themes, styles and genres of painting. It is interesting to see the development of painting of these three neighbour states.

Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian history of painting is quite similar as they share similar historical experience, however I am more interested in differences in painting, as I think each of these countries have unique and original painting.

Key words: The Baltic States, painting, art trends, genres, styles, themes

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Friday, 27 September, 12:30–13:00

(Jakobi 2, Room 109)

Language of presentation: Latvian

Principles of Creating Names of Individual Companies in Linguistic Landscape of Baltic States

A significant part of the urban linguistic landscape consists of names of companies and institutions, namely, ergonyms having identification, informative, advertising, aesthetic, memorial and property marking function. They make the first impression and associations with the company. Private companies create the unique image (socio-economic and linguistic) of the city which differs from that of other cities.

The names of local companies in eight cities of the Baltic States (*Rēzekne, Daugavpils, Valmiera, Ventspils, Pärnu, Narva, Alytus, Druskininkai*) will be discussed in the Paper to find out motives, means and semantics of their formation.

The following conclusions are made during the research:

1. There are both the name of the company and the nomenclature word (sometimes also the distinctive word) stating the category of the company often on the main signboard of the private company (e.g. *Skrydis kavine; Priboi baar; Aizkaru veikals Akcents*). Frequently it has a central place on the signboard rarely it functions as a proper name (e.g. *Kauplus; Veikals. Kafejnīca; Antikvariātas*).
2. There are mainly one-word names (mainly nouns, more seldom adjectives – *Rets; Clever*) in the Baltic States (e.g. *Šokoladņa; Tinte; Splīns; Prestiž; Pere; King; Dainava; Skrydis*), compounds mainly made in the language of each country are observed more seldom.
3. Symbolic names of individual companies are based on other proper names (place-names: *Latgale; Narva; Lietuva*; anthroponyms: *Evita; Antony; Leopold*), phytonyms (e.g. *Roze, Liilia, Amarillis*), cosmonyms (e.g. *Saturns; Mercury*), cultural-historical signs (e.g. *Rātes vārti; Senasi paštas; Čeburashka*), products or service (e.g. *Pegasas knygas; Laikrodīs; Apavi un apģērbi; Mööbel*), means of artistic expression (metaphors – *Baltojo dama; Gaisma*), lexeme identifying premises and time. Most frequently companies related to medical and photo services are without symbolic names.

4. It was found out in the interviews with the owners and employees of the companies that a wish to emphasize belonging to the owner or family, and specificity of company's business are mainly the basis for creating the name, rarely the name is created to emphasize uniqueness of the city or region.

Key words: linguistic landscape, ergonym, symbolic name, nomenclature word, grammatical structures, semantics

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Friday, 27 September, 12:30–13:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 111)
Language of presentation: Estonian

Most common stereotypes of Lithuanians and Estonians characters, similarities and differences

Objects of research are Estonians' and Lithuanians' values, character, leadership in a working place, understanding of a place and time, culture and communication, manner of communication and language usage, habits of listening, behaviour during meetings and negotiation, behaviour and prohibitions.

The main purpose of this work is to compare similarities of Estonians and Lithuanians characters and to find out its differences. To show, that stereotypical attitude towards nation, in most of the cases is often wrong.

I am interested in similarities of Estonians and Lithuanians characters as well as in its differences. I want to show, that is not always worth to trust stereotypes and use it in everyday life. Cannot say, that all stereotypes are wrong, but most of it are outdated and it do not fit the time. The identity of nation changes constantly and it influences further phenomenon of culture, society and politics. If identity of nation changes constantly, stereotypes cannot be as important as it still is.

Key words: stereotypes, Estonians character, Lithuanians character, culture and communication, manner of communication, language usage, behaviour and prohibitions

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Friday, 27 September, 17:00–17:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 111)

Language of presentation: English

The Changing Role of Student Corporations in the Baltic Countries

The presentation offers a brief introduction about student fraternities and sororities in the Baltic countries from the beginning of the 19th century to the present day. Focusing mostly on the role they served for students in the past and comparing it to the role that they serve nowadays, but also discussing the active relations between different corporations in the three countries, their events and traditions.

Key words: corporations, history, academic unity

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Saturday, 28 September, 17:00–17:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 109)

Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Semantics of *Media Tantum* Verbs in Lithuanian and Latvian

The object of this research work is *media tantum* verbs in Lithuanian and Latvian. The aim is to discuss Lithuanian and Latvian *media tantum* verbs in semantic aspect and find similarities and differences between these two Baltic languages. The base of this work was S. Kemmer's semantic classification.

Firstly, it was found that Lithuanian and Latvian have both similarities and differences in respect of quantitative and semantic aspects of *media tantum* verbs. 182 *media tantum* verbs were found in Lithuanian and 350 verbs in Latvian. Most semantic groups are the same in both languages:

1. **Body action middles** (grooming actions, change in body posture actions, non-translational motion, translational motion) (e. g. LT *kuprotis*; LV *tupstīties*);

2. **The indirect middle** (e. g. LT *gvieštis*; LV *revanšēties*);

3. **Logophoric middle** (e. g. LT *dievagotis*; LV *dievoties*);

4. **Reciprocals** (e. g. LT *kivirčytis*; LV *cīnīties*);

5. **The cognition middle** (simple mental events (emotion, cognition, perception) and complex mental events) (e. g. LT *džiaugtis*; LV *baiļoties*);

6. **Spontaneous events** (e. g. LT *vadētis*; LV *gadīties*).

These semantic groups were founded only in Latvian:

1. **Physical contact** (e. g. *rokoties*);

2. **Substantial phenomenon change** (e. g. *diftongizēties*).

One semantic group is typical only for Lithuanian, i. e. spontaneous event related with **involuntary action** (e. g. *kvapstyti*).

Finally, there are 4 groups which are not mentioned in S. Kemmer's analysis:

1. **General activity middle** (e. g. LT *elgtis*; LV *aušoties*);

2. **Static middle** (e. g. LT *svečiuotis*; LV *ciemoties*);
3. **With certain organs related middle** (e. g. LT *nusižiovauti*; LV *rīstīties*);
4. **Sound middle** (e. g. LT *įsiloti*; LV *bļausīties*).

Key words: *media tantum*, verbs, Lithuanian, Latvian, semantic classification

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Saturday, 28 September, 10:30–11:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 107)
Language of presentation: English

Entering the Land of Dead: Some Notes on Lithuanian Cemetery Research

The cemetery in Lithuanian folklore can be not only a source for spooky narratives, but also be a cure for some illnesses (for example Malaria (Febris intermittens)). However, we can go further and see the cemetery as a useful database that can provide us some interesting reflections of past and even contemporary society. By presenting this paper, some methods that can be used in exploring old Lithuanian cemeteries will be introduced.

This paper is divided into two parts: the main objective of the first part is empirical exploration of cemeteries – various structures, spaces, positions of graves and their interactions will be presented. I am going to talk about some relevant problems, for example how the cemetery reflects the aftermath of Lithuanian emigration. For this purpose, I have explored the two main cemeteries of Vilnius (Rasos and Antakalnio), a few cemeteries in Northern Lithuania (Pasvalys region), and five Cemeteries in the ‘Lithuanian Island’ in Belarus, called Gerviaty (Gervėčiai).

The second part of this paper is based on the tombstones and their inscriptions, which I found in the cemeteries mentioned above. The axis of this analysis is to present how inscriptions reflect the connection of man and earth (and the Earth) in the context of death. I would like to add that it is just one of many possible themes of research which Lithuanian tombstones can suggest.

Finally, I will try to answer the question raised by French anthropologist Jean-Didier Urbain: does a cemetery reflect the denial of biological death (using the case of Lithuanian cemeteries)?

Key words: cemetery, tombstones, epitaphs, earth, Jean Didier-Urbain

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Friday, 27 September, 13:00–13:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 107)
Language of presentation: Latvian

A chocolate Story. The Meaning of Laima's Brand in Latvian Culture

Laima is one of the biggest producers of sweets in Baltics and one of the most popular Latvian companies. The brand is represented by values based on Latvian traditions, folklore and patriotism. In this thesis I shall analyze which elements of Latvian culture are used by Laima in the value-based positioning process. To answer the question of how much Laima's brand is bound with Latvian identity, we begin by taking a closer look at its advertisements, product packaging and promotional events. In addition the presentation will explore whether Laima has already become a part of Latvian culture on its own. Laima's Clock is an example of how a commercial thing can become an important part of local culture and history. By and large the presentation tries to address whether a brand has become a national symbol.

Key words: Latvian culture, Latvian folklore, brand, advertisement, Laima

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Friday, 27 September, 17:00–17:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 109)
Language of presentation: Latvian

A Comparison of Phonetic Characteristics of Diphthongs in Latvian and Lithuanian

Phoneticians around the world have yet to find a unitary approach to defining and classifying diphthongs. There are several theories about diphthongs in Latvian and Lithuanian that are based on the articulation of diphthongs and the rules of phonology. Explaining and describing diphthongs as a phenomenon of a language, through the study of the dynamics and acoustic quality of the components of diphthongs is important.

A research study of all of the ten Latvian diphthongs was done to collect and analyse the acoustic data. Each of the diphthongs was pronounced separately by five native speakers independently from the word. The numeric frequency values of the first four vowel formants have been measured, processed and reflected in dynamic spectrograms, formant schemes and the psychophysical plane to observe the dynamics of the diphthongs and to establish whether the components of diphthongs make a stable state. The acoustic quality of the components of diphthongs were stated and compared to the acoustic quality of isolated pronounced Latvian monophthongs.

It was discovered that the first component of each of the ten diphthongs made a stable state and for 8 diphthongs the acoustic quality of the first component of the diphthong matched up with the acoustic quality of the corresponding monophthong. However, it would not be proper to define a

diphthong as two monophthongs in one syllable as in none of the diphthongs did the acoustic quality of both of its components match the acoustic quality of the corresponding monophthongs, and at the same time make a stable state.

According to the acoustic data, the most popular phonetic theories describing diphthongs in Latvian and Lithuanian today are often self-contradictory, or do not match the acoustic data. Various aspects of comparing the acoustic data with such phonetic theories are discussed in the paper.

Key words: acoustic phonetics, diphthong, the components of diphthongs, steady state, dynamics of diphthongs, acoustic quality

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Friday, 27 September, 12:00–12:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 109)

Language of presentation: Latvian

Comparison of Informative Content of Introductions to the Bilingual Dictionaries of Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian

The objective of the research is to establish the declared principles of the selected dictionary authors for selection of words of special lexicon for bilingual translation dictionaries. In order to meet the objective set, there are the introductory parts of the German – Latvian, English – Latvian and Russian – Latvian dictionaries compared to the introductory parts of the German – Lithuanian, English – Lithuanian, Russian – Lithuanian, German – Estonian, English – Estonian and Russian – Estonian dictionaries. A special attention was paid to the references regarding the principles for selection of words and special lexicon for inclusion in the dictionaries by the dictionary developers, considering the target audience of the dictionaries. During the research it was compared, how many and what the references of the keywords belonging to a special field were included by the dictionary developers. The dictionaries selected are general bilingual translation dictionaries of medium or large volume.

The comparative method was used in the paper in order to establish: 1) the information on the special lexicon provided by the developers in their dictionaries, 2) the common practice regarding the information on the use of dictionaries in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

At the end of the research, based on the facts established, the results and conclusions on the principles for inclusion of special lexicon and the information provided in the introductory parts of the bilingual dictionaries by the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian authors were summarized.

Keywords: dictionary, introductory part, selection of words, special lexicon, field of use

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Saturday, 28 September, 10:00–10:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 107)
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Lithuanian Traditional Work Songs

The object of this research is Lithuanian traditional works songs from ancient times to nowadays.

My work purpose is to present Lithuanian traditional works songs. This theme is very wide, so I have chosen just a few aspects about which I will talk in the conference.

First of all in this presentation will be discussed how traditional Lithuanian works songs are connected with work speed, mood, and etc. Then briefly will be presented songs which are singing when people harvest oats, rye and tear buckwheat. Rye harvesting songs are divided into 3 groups:

- 1) morning and midday songs
- 2) evening songs
- 3) the end of work songs

This is interesting to me because I am interested in folk music, dances and etc. Lithuanian folklore is quite knowable to me.

Key words: Lithuanian traditional songs, traditional work songs, rye, oats, buckwheat

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Saturday, 28 September, 16:00–16:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 110)
Language of presentation: English

Ships in the Baltics: Viking Images of the Baltic Region

During the early Middle Age in Scandinavia (from the late 8th to the early 13th century), the Vikings visited almost all the European lands that they could reach from the sea or by travelling on great Russian rivers. While their contacts with the „Western world“ (especially England, Ireland, France, Iceland) are well known, as well as the Viking journeys through the Russian mainland to the Byzantium, it is to be stressed that the Vikings also discovered their nearest surroundings. As they travelled in the whole region of the Baltics, they provided in this way the first contacts between the Scandinavians and their Fenno-ugric and Baltic neighbours. In some written sources (mainly sagas), there are some remarkable images of the Baltic region to be found.

The presented paper deals with those sources (mainly Icelandic) that describe the Viking journeys to nowadays Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland. It also discusses some problems connected to the names of the peoples that the Viking met. Those sources are of much importance for the study of the earliest history of the Baltic region.

Key words: Baltics, Vikings, sagas, literature, history

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Saturday, 28 September, 10:00–10:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 102)

Language of presentation: Lithuanian

B. Ciplijauskaitė: Literary Criticism Paradigms

In this paper the main focus is to present a Lithuanian researcher B. Ciplijauskaite and her complex of literary theory perspectives. In the early period she used Spanish stylistics as the main approach to analyze literature. Later on, she turned out to combine it with literary phenomenology and during the last period she focused on literary feminism but never abandoned the Spanish stylistics as the main tool for investigation.

Key words: literary criticism, theoretical perspectives, Spanish stylistics, feminism

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Saturday, 28 September, 17:00–17:30

(Jakobi 2, Room 107)

Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Connecting the Baltics: The Role of Traditional Folk Dances in Finding National Identity

This presentation gives a brief overview of the traditional folk dance movement in the Baltic countries. The aim of the presentation is to show how traditional folk dance, that is usually used to express one's national identity, can also work as an instrument for unifying people from the Baltic countries. The presentation is illustrated by examples. Furthermore, on Saturday, 28 September, all the participants are welcome to try how this instrument works in practice. There will be a traditional folk dance evening in „Genialistide klubi“ where young folk musicians from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania give a concert and teach some traditional folk dances. Let's dance together!

Key words: Baltic countries, traditional folk dances, national identity

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Friday, 27 September, 17:00–17:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 129)
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

The Similes for Human Body Parts

This paper introduces a bachelor's thesis whose object is Lithuanian phraseological similes that include names of human body parts.

The introductory part of the thesis discusses the main work-related expressions (idioms and idiomatic concepts, the concept of simile) and draws attention to the problem of simile structure. In the paper it is considered that the object of simile should be included in the overall structure of the phraseological simile because this paper is concerned with the relation between certain body parts to standard similes and realia of human life, as well as the basis of simile.

The study material consists of 622 somatic similes collected from The Dictionary of Similes in Lithuanian Language (Klementina Vosylytė, 1985).

This thesis is not intended to fully examine the somatic similes, but it aims to discuss some common semantic features of compounds as well as their variety and motivation. The collected similes are grouped according to their somatic elements, and systematic groups of similes are made. First of all, the three main areas of similes are distinguished: the similes including names of the upper part of the body (from head to waist), the similes including names of the lower part of the body, and the similes including names of internal organs. After calculation of the similes in each group, it was established that those similes which include the names of head and its parts comprise the majority of similes (458 similes, which is 73 % of all samples). Meanwhile, the similes including the names of internal organs are few (17 similes), and thus they are not divided into separate groups.

This thesis also discusses the somatic synonyms of similes and the structure of the most interesting similes. The motivation of many similes is quite clear: there is a direct relationship between the object and its comparative standard. The human body parts are most often compared to the usual, daily, household items. There are also plenty of biomorphic and zoomorphic comparisons. The body parts are usually used in similes because of their unusual, aesthetically unsightly appearance, and it has been found that there are more similes having negative connotations than positive. The names of body parts included in the somatic similes are often associated with important functions of those body parts (sight, hearing, speaking, etc). The similes of certain parts of the body often serve as metaphors for the man himself. Some ethnolinguistic, axiological and cognitive aspects of the samples are discussed in the thesis as well.

Key words: somatic similes, phraseology, human body parts names, ethnolinguistics

Literature

Lietuvių kalbos palyginimų žodynas, 1985, K. B. Vosylytė, Mokslas, Vilnius.

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Saturday, 28 September, 16:30–17:00

(Jakobi 2, Room 110)

Language of presentation: English

The Singing Revolution. Comparison How It Is Shown in Estonian Textbook *Eesti ajalugu gümnaasiumile* and in Documentary *The Singing Revolution*

Aim of proposal is to explore how one topic can be shown in two different sources – in textbook and in documentary film. The topic was chosen because an author believes that society considers books to be more convenient for learning history. An author however thinks that documentary can be as convenient as book. Therefore, hypothesis of the paper is that documentaries are an eligible alternative for learning history.

The author uses method of discourse analysis, exploring and comparing discourses about same historical event in textbook and in documentary. The chosen historical event is Estonian Singing Revolution which happened from 1986 until 1991. Discourses are researched in textbook for Estonia's secondary school students *Eesti ajalugu gümnaasiumile* (written by Lauri Vahtre, released in 2004) and in American documentary *The Singing Revolution* (created by James Tusty, Mareen Castle Tusty, released in 2006).

Results of analyze show that facts about the Singing Revolution are equal in both, textbook and documentary. Main difference that discourses show is that documentary is more impacted by its creators' attitude toward life in Soviet Union.

Hypothesis is proved right because information about Singing Revolution in both sources is equal in terms of amount as well as in terms of content. Also discourses often are similar, even the same. Author however admits that conclusions may be inexact due to complications of comparing English text with Estonian text and spoken text with written text.

Key words: documentary, textbook, history, Singing Revolution, Soviet Union, Song festival, discourse

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Saturday, 28 September, 16:30–17:00

(Jakobi 2, Room 107)

Language of presentation: English

Latvian Women in Estonia: Ethnic Identity and Acculturation

The presentation concentrates on studying ethnic identity and acculturation amongst Latvian women living in Estonia. The idea for the research came while teaching Latvian language in the Language Centre at Tartu University. I noticed that there were some students who had Latvian ethnic

origin from their mother side, but didn't know Latvian language. I became interested in the topic – when did those Latvian women come to Estonia, have they learnt Estonian, had they already acculturated to Estonian life etc.?

At the same time, I already knew the younger generation of Latvian women living in Tartu, who had their little children growing up in Estonian environment, but who are teaching their children Latvian language. So I decided to do a research on the topic “Latvian women in Estonia: ethnic identity and acculturation”.

The main aim of the research was to solve three of the following problems:

1. How have Latvian women, who have come to Estonia in different times, adapted to the local life and environment?
2. Do Latvian women, while living in Estonia, feel their Latvian ethnicity and how does it express itself?
3. Whether and how have Latvian women given Latvian heritage to their children (language, customs, holiday celebration etc.) and what is their attitude towards the following generations?

In his presentation I will give more insight into what the test groups looked like and what were the results of the research, but also I will present the main characteristics of ethnic identity and acculturation.

Key Words: Latvians, women, ethnic identity, acculturation, Estonia, cultural environment

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Friday, 27 September, 16:30–17:00
(Jakobi 2, Room 129)
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Motivation behind the Names of Berries in Lithuanian Language

The theme of this research is Lithuanian phytonyms. Motivation behind the Names of Berries was the topic of my Bachelor Thesis. These names of plants (about 150 basic phytonyms and about 270 variants of it) have been collected from The Dictionary of Lithuanian Language.

The aim of this work is to explore the principals and systems followed in the creation of Lithuanian Berry names. In the analysis of this material following matters were dealt with:

1. The names of motivational types were described in terms of some distinguishing feature of the plant
2. The phytonyms were compared with their morfological, fonetical, accentological variants and phytonyms of the other languages.
3. The tendencies in the phytonym usage and formation were discussed.

Key words: phytonyms, motivation, formation, semantics

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Friday, 27 September, 16:00–16:30
(Jakobi 2, Room 129)
Language of presentation: Lithuanian

Dialects of Lithuanian Language

Object of the research – main dialects of Lithuanian language (Aukštaičių (High Lithuanian) and Žemaičių (Low Lithuanian)), their classification to smaller dialects considering to territory. Also presentation will show the current situation of Lithuanian dialects in use. Comparison dialects in languages of Baltic countries (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia).

Methods of the research – there are a lot of methods to research about existing Lithuanian dialects. One of them are expeditions to specific areas in Lithuania, where different dialect are in use. The point of expedition is to meet people and interview them.

Purpose of the research - to introduce people exclusivity of Lithuanian language and to present current situation of Lithuanian dialects. Also to compare number and dialects in use of Latvian and Estonian languages.

Key words: dialect, Lithuanian language, Latvian language, Estonian language