8th Baltic Student Conference

BRIDGES IN THE BALTICS

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Vilnius University, Lithuania

ABSTRACTS

of Parallel Sessions

"Bridges in the Baltics" is an annual student conference organized by University of Tartu together with other universities in the Baltic Sea region. The aim of the conference is to bring together students whose studies and research focus on the languages or culture of the three Baltic States, to give them the possibility to meet their peers from other countries and universities, to present their academic work and interests, learn from each other and make new contacts. The conference welcomes everyone who is currently pursuing a Bachelor's, Master's or PhD degree at any university in the Baltic States or elsewhere.

The first conference was held 2013 at the University of Tartu (Estonia). This year we are organizing the 8th conference and it will be held at the Vilnius University on October 22–23, 2021.

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Gabrielė Aputytė
Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania, BA student

Lithuanian and Latvian languages. Reportive constructions

This presentation focuses on reportive constructions and their use in Lithuanian and Latvian. The study was based on a parallel translation corpus, LiLa (http://lila.korpuss.lv). Since reportive constructions are likely to occur after verbs of speaking, 3rd person past form Latvian *teica* 'said' was used for query. 154 examples were chosen for more detailed analysis.

In general, reportive constructions were used more frequently in Latvian. There were 135 examples (87,7% of all examples) with reportive constructions in Latvian and 85 (55, 2%) in Lithuanian. Lithuanian data also contained some cases of construction of nominative with (active) participle, which are also potentially reportive; no such constructions were found in Latvian.

As to combinability with other forms, Latvian reportive construction was sometimes found in combination with debitive and analytic 3rd person imperative forms, yet never with conditional forms. Lithuanian reportive construction is found in combination with other moods only when particle *esą* is used.

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Kitija Balcare
University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, PhD student

Eco-narratives in theatre premieres in Latvia in pandemic year 2020

Due to the shadow of pandemic over theatre repertoire, creative teams of theatres in Latvia were looking for the new spaces and safe stages to maintain relationship with spectators. How the change of the space from classic "black-box" to unpredictable site-specific theatre and also to the digital room affected selected topics of the performances in the pandemic year 2020? What kind of eco-narratives can be discovered in the performances in 2020 and how do they resonate with public discourses of current environmental issues on political agenda in Latvia and globally? Is pandemic a catalyst of eco-theatre raise? The object of this research is to highlight eco-narratives in theatre premieres in Latvia in year 2020, taking into consideration site-specific theatre as the co-author of selected performances.

[Language of presentation: English, Latvian]

James Montgomery Baxenfield
Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia, PhD student

The space between nations: Traces of Latvian-Lithuanian federation in the Lithuanian-American image campaign of 1919

At the end of the First World War, the idea of Latvian-Lithuanian federation had garnered support among prominent Lithuanian émigré community leaders to the extent that it briefly rivalled sovereign independence as a political configuration likely to be recognized by western governments. However, following Latvia's declaration of independence, a prominent element of the Lithuanian campaign for recognition needed to be revised: the relationship between Latvians and Lithuanians. Qualitative analysis of textual sources from the 1919 Lithuanian image campaign in the United States, undertaken by Carl R. Byoir (1886–1957) and Edward Bernays (1891–1995), inadvertently provides an insight into a historical juncture during which the relationship between the two ethnographic Baltic nations was reappraised.

[Language of presentation: English]

Péter Bedők
Péter Pázmány Catholic University, Budapest, Hungary, PhD student

The Archbishopric of Vilnius during the transition period (1990–1991), with special regard to the Lithuanian–Polish religious and ethnic relations

After the Second World War, the Soviet leadership tried to exploit the Lithuanian–Polish ethnic conflicts in the territory of the archdiocese of Vilnius. The negative consequences were perceivable in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church, although the consciousness of the common faith in many cases could compensate antagonisms. The Holy See did not recognize the Soviet occupation of Lithuania, therefore only after the recognition of Lithuanian Independence, on 24 December 1991, Pope John Paul II reorganized the borders of Vilnius archdiocese. During his pontificate he often expressed his solidarity to the Lithuanian Catholics and later, the Holy See supported the process of Lithuanian independence. The Soviet leadership assisted local Polish aspirations to gain autonomy in the Vilnius region. These movements also intensified the Lithuanian–Polish ethnic conflicts. However, Lithuanian–Polish political relations soon flourished in the early 1990s, thanks to the reorganization of the Lithuanian dioceses (at that time the Lithuanian state borders marked out the new borders of the Lithuanian dioceses), Pope John Paul II also played a decisive role to reduce antagonisms between Lithuanians and Poles, meanwhile the importance of the common faith and culture also became more significant in both countries.

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Elīna Bone
Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia, PhD student

Three Estonian-Latvian bilinguals: same languages, different repertoires

The aim of the current paper is to analyse the speech of three Latvian-Estonian bilinguals. The focus is on individual bilingualism because it is where contact-induced language change starts. The goal is to investigate how different is copying (Impact L2 > L1 and Impact L1 > L2) in more or less balanced individual bilingualism and why?

The data are analyzed in a code-copying framework (Johanson 2002), taking into consideration bidirectionality of change: imposition (Impact L1 > L2) and adoption (Impact L2 > L1). Framework provides a holistic view on all language levels (lexicon and morphosyntax are not separated). The data were collected by recording natural conversations and interviews lasted for 20h 40 min in total. Interviews with participants were held in both languages.

For one of the participant's speech there is no difference between imposition and adoption. For the other participant copying and code-alternation occur mostly in adoption (Estonian L2 > Latvian L1). Also in the third participant´s speech there is a difference between adoption and imposition.

Based on the data, it can be argued that differences of language use depends on individual and social factors and individual's linguistic behavior may differ with and without community (Verschik, Bone 2018).

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2. Bone, E. & Verschik, A. (Forthcoming). A case-study in individual Latvian-Estonian bilingualism: linguistic and individual factors. In Baltische Erzähl- und Lebenswelten. In M. Saagpakk, A. Johanning-Radžienė, R. Eidukevičienė, A. Heero (Eds.), Schriften des Bundesinstituts für Kultur und Geschichte der Deutschen im östlichen Europa, Bd. 86. De Gruyter, Berlin, Boston.
3. Johanson, L. (2002). Contact-induced change in a code-copying framework. – Language change: The interplay of internal, external and ekstra-linguistic factors. In M. C. Jones &; E. Esch (Eds.), Contribution to the Sociology of Language 86 (pp. 285–313). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
4. Verschik, A &; Bone, E. (2018). Understanding Linguistic Features of Estonian-Latvian Bilingual Speech. In P. Romanowski & M. Jedynak (Eds.), Current Research in Bilingualism and Bilingual Education (pp. 79−102). Springer.

[Language of presentation: English]

Jindřich Čeladín
Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, PhD student

Responses of the Prague Spring in the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic

Prague Spring in 1968 were perhaps the most serious crises in the socialistic bloc countries. These events impacted the further evaluation of the foreign and domestic policy of the Soviet Union and activity of its repressive structures in Lithuania. In Lithuania, these events received quite a lot of attention from society. But the Soviet government gave just a minimum of information about these events and censured it.

In this presentation, we will try to describe how Lithuanian citizens, especially ordinary soldiers who were part of it, reacted to the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968. Alternatively, we will try to find out how the KGB shaped public opinion in Lithuania. Last but not least, we will focus on the period Lithuanian press, whether and how he reported on the Prague Spring, including the Soviet army's invasion of Czechoslovakia.

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Madara Eversone
University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, PhD student

Travel map of Soviet Latvian writers (the 70's and 80's of the 20th century)

During the Soviet occupation, travel opportunities were limited, thus radically changing people's daily habits and travel destinations. On the travel map of the Soviet Union citizens could only mark stops inside the Soviet Union, at best – in the territories of the satellite states of the USSR. However, there was a section of society that could enjoy much wider household and material privileges, including travel, regular business trips, private and medical trips. One of such groups was the creative intelligence. The status of a member of the Latvian Soviet Writers' Union provided opportunities to go on creative business trips around Latvia and other USSR republics, as well as to receive travel tickets to sanatoriums and resorts. In addition, writers often traveled to socialist states and the West as part of other delegations (Latvian Committee for Cultural Relations with Countrymen Abroad, Soviet Peace Committee, cultural delegations, etc.).

The aim of the presentation is to investigate and analyze the socio-political aspects and tendencies of the travels of the members of the Latvian Soviet Writers' Union outside the Soviet Union in the 1970s and 1980s. Using digital humanities methods and creating a travel map of soviet latvian writers can analyze which countries were most visited, which writers took trips the most, especially to Western countries, what were the purposes of the trips, etc.

[Language of presentation: English]

Ilona Filipenkovaitė
Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania, PhD student

Descriptions of the Curonian Spit residents in travel literature: Language as a sign of ethnic and social identity

When researching travel notes, the focus on language or language contacts is often sidelined, though researchers scientists could not travel without language to the colonized lands, not only to ask for directions, order food or ask for accommodation, but also that communicating directly with the locals, after all, opens the way to the whole ethnic treasure of a certain culture through language. In the 19th century on the Curonian Spit, that is a peninsula separated from the mainland by a natural wall, the Curonian Lagoon, several nations were living and coexisting well, despite of speaking different languages.

If the Latvian, Lithuanian and Curonian languages were known by the population from birth so well that they could communicate with another language speaking neighbor living in a nearby or adjacent settlement, then German, when the spit came to Germany, was a completely foreign and new language to them. It was a language that influenced their culture, way of life, and at the same time their ethnic and social identity, so the aim of the report was to examine the influence of the German language on the ethnic and social identity of the inhabitants of the Curonian Spit in the 19th century.

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Justīne Fišere
University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, PhD student

Identification and anthropology of traditions referred to the Statutes of Riga Small Guild Crafts, second half of the 14th century – beginning of the 17th century

The first groups of craftsmen in German lands began to organize as early as the 12th century, therefore, when German craftsmen entered the newly established city of Riga, the forms of corporate crafts were already familiar. In Riga, they continued to live according to the model of German cities, including, organizing in corporative groups. In 1352, craftsmen formed an organization – Small Guild, which was structured by crafts – *Zunft*.

The crafts of Riga Small Guild were strictly regulated and tradition determined communities. Crafts were able to preserve their traditions until the beginning of the 20th century, adapting them to the living conditions of the city. Traditions were taken over from other German lands, integrated and adapted to local urban political, economic and social factors. Looking at the period from the second half of the 14th century – beginning of the 17th century, it is possible to detect, how the urban environment has affected a closed community. Although the statutes are documents approved by the city council, it is possible to identify traditions that have been

practiced within the community and the re-approved documents shows changes in traditions. The aim of the work is to identify the *Zunft's* traditions in the crafts statutes and to analyze them according to social anthropology.

[Language of presentation: Latvian]

Ieva Giedrytė
Vilnius university, Vilnius, Lithuania, BA student

Analysis of Pablo Picasso and Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis paintings

Sometimes we can tell a lot about the painting by looking at it. The colors, the context, the genre of the paintings reveal many details about the artist's personal life. I decided to use the knowledge and practical skills I had acquired in my Digital Humanities lectures to study paintings by two well-known artists. I investigated 158 paintings by the most famous Lithuania's painter and composer Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis and 66 paintings by one of the most renowned Spanish artists of the 20th century Pablo Picasso. The aim of the research project was to analyze available paintings using digital humanities tools and applications such as "Orange", "ImagePlot", "Voyant tools" and "Palladio" and to compare their artworks with each in order to determine what similarities they have.

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Darius Indrišionis
Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania, PhD student

"The new smuggling" in Soviet Lithuania 1945–1953

"The new smuggling" – this term we can use to describe radical changes in the life hundreds (or even thousands) Lithuanian smugglers who lived near Latvia`s or Germany`s (East Prussian region) border after Second Soviet Occupation of Lithuania. During the last years of independent Lithuania (1938–1940) borders of Latvia and Germany were the most active fields of various smuggling. After war storms passed through the region, situation extremely changed – virtually there were no border between Lithuania and Latvia anymore, as well as with East Prussia – as this region became Kaliningrad Oblast, a part of USSR. The main question of this presentation is how the everyday life of local smugglers changed? Did they managed to find a new ways for producing their illegal capital? Or maybe these changes of border status did not effected them anyhow? Using archive material of Soviet Lithuania`s Supreme Court and Ministry of Interior Affairs (MVD), we will try to find those answers.

[Language of presentation: English]

Emilia Jarnutowska
Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland, MA student

Latvian books translated into Polish from 1918 until the present day

The subject of my presentation are Latvian books translated into Polish from 1918 until the present day. I'll focus on the difference between translations, difficulties in translating and conclusions resulting from them. The purpose of my presentation is to tell about some Latvian authors, their books and translators. The literary exchange between Poland and Latvia has been going on for over 100 years. We can see this, for example, in 1899, when *Quo Vadis* by Henryk Sienkiewicz was published in Latvia in the translation of the outstanding poet and playwright – Aspazija, or 1937, when the poet Kārlis Krūza translated and published an anthology of Polish poetry. We know a lot about translations from Polish into Latvian, but not necessarily the reverse.

The literary exchange between Poland and Latvia has resulted in translations, including of prose, both in the press and independent volumes. The period of over 100 years is quite long, so it is divided into three: Independence (1918–1940), Soviet and Nazi Occupations (1940–1991), and Free Latvia (1991–now).

[Language of presentation: English]

Lina Kalnaitytė
Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuanian, BA student

The results of Verbal fluency task of emigrants in Switzerland

The focus of this paper is the lexical attrition of the native language. The language attrition is "a reduction, weakening or loss of a first, second, third, or more language in an individual person on in a community" (Ahlsén, 2013: 1). Sighs of lexical attrition are the decrease of the vocabulary, the forgetting of certain words or the abundance of hesitation markers. This phenomenon may be typical for the native language of emigrants. So, the aim of this paper is to take some observations of analyses of the lexical access and the lexical diversity of native speakers of Lithuanian language, who emigrated in Switzerland more than 5 years ago. The research method is a task of fluency in the controlled association. The participants of this research were 20 Lithuanians in Switzerland, who left the Lithuania over then 12 years of age.

Reference: Ahlsén, E., 2013, Language Attrition. In: The Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics, (ed.) Chapelle, C. A. Retrieved from http://onlinelibrary. wiley.com/book/10.1002/9781405198431. (Accessed June 14, 2021).

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Elvīra Kalniņa
UL Livonian Institute, Riga, Latvia; *University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia*, MA student

Livonian phraseology in "Ūž Testament" 1942 edition

Translations of the Bible into many languages of the world have provided a new, unique set of words and concepts. Thanks to its translations, frequently used phraseological units have also entered the language. Estonian folklorist Arvo Krikmann has identified such units in Estonian. In her bachelor's thesis "Livonian Phraseology in the New Testament's "Ūž Testament" 1942 Edition", which is based on the above-mentioned study by Arvo Krikmann, the paper tries to discover whether such phraseological units could also be found in Livonian before the Bible translation. The paper hypothesises that such New Testament phraseological units could have entered the everyday language of Livonians through an intermediate language and thus could be found in the collection of O. Loorits Livonian folktales. During the research, phraseological units were selected using the word frequency method, their keywords were identified and their possible matches in the body of folktales corpus were searched. The results of the research suggest that the active use of phraseology in the intermediate language is not enough for the entry of phraseological units in the canonical text into everyday language, its precondition is the existence of a translation of the canonical text and its active use in the language itself.

[Language of presentation: English]

Inga Kapeniece
University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, MA student

Lithuanisms in poetry of Rainis

Language is variable, it reflects language variability. The language of the poet can be enriched through language contacts. The aim of the work is to find out and analyze the way in which lithuanisms found in the poetry of Latvian poet, playwright Jānis Rainis (1865–1929) are used in the sentences. There are used lithuanisms like *džaugt, džauga* (from *džiaugtis* 'to enjoy oneself'), *sagaut* (from *gauti* 'to get'), *ģiedrums* (from *giedras* 'clarity'), *ģirts* (from *girtas* 'drunk'), *gaudīt* (from *gaudyti* 'to catch'), *dažai* (from *dažnai* 'frequently'), *turta* (from *turtas* 'wealth') etc. Lithuanisms are used for different reasons, for example, for metre, rhyme, poetic expression, accentuation, etc. in language of poetry.

[Language of presentation: English]

Krišs Kapenieks
University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, MA student

On inflection of nouns in the Kursenieki language

Inflection of nouns in the Kursenieki language (also named Kursenieki dialect of the Latvian language) is researched fragmentarily (Plāķis 1927, Ivanickaja, Kiseliūnaitė 2015). Although there are many similarities to the inflection in the Latvian language, several differences (archaic forms, shifts of paradigm) could be encountered. Nouns of *-i-* stems have passed to *-ē-* stems, e.g. *sirde*. Inflection of *-ja-* stem nouns mixes sometimes with inflection of *-a-* stem nouns (*kaimins*, *kaiminu*, *kaimiņa/kaimina* etc.). Forms of *-ija-* stems used not to comply with G. sg. forms, e.g. *krauklis*, *kraukla*. The iotation of *r* does not realize while *t* and *d* change to accordingly *š* and *dž*. Form of D. pl. of *-ija-* stems varies from *-ims* to *-ams*. Sometimes the consonant (labial) is not palatalized in G. pl., e.g. *zeme*, *zemu*. G. sg. endings of *-u-* stem nouns varies between *-a* and *-us* (*lieta/lietus*), generally *-u-* stems are strongly influenced by *-a-* stem paradigm. Consonant stems, except for N. sg., have equalized to *-ija-* stems, except for *-n-* stems those have saved the ending *-s* beside *-is* in N. sg. (*ūdins/ūdinis*). The presentation shows the paradigm of inflection in comparison with the Latvian language and tries to explain the differences.

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Joris Kazlauskas
Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania, PhD student

On the secondary stress in the standard Lithuanian compound words

The aim of this research is to find out whether the secondary stress exists in compound words of nowadays Lithuanian language. To reach this aim, 12 respondents of both genders (6 men and 6 women) and different age (between 25 and 55) were asked to record sentences with compound and simple words with the same root: for example, *stogdengỹs* [ˌstoːgʲdʲɛŋʲ² ˈgʲiːs] (a roofer, sg. nom.), *stógas* [¹ˈstoːgɐs] (a roof, sg. nom,) and *stogáms* [sto¹ˈgɑ·ms] (a roof, pl. dat.). "Praat" software was used to analyse the quantity, the average and maximum pitch and the average and maximum intensity of root vowels.

[Language of presentation: English]

Samanta Kietytė
Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania, PhD student

The polisemy of Lithuanian prefix *iš-*

The object of this work are the senses of Lithuanian prefix *iš-* (just in verb formation, for example *išeiti, išdėti* etc.). The aim is to find out how many meanings this prefix has, describe them using examples from corpus and propose interpretations how these senses could be connected. The theoretical and methodical background of this research is cognitive linguistics. Characterization of spatial senses is based on the theory of image-schemas. Principled polysemy model was used to identify prototypical and other senses. Prefixes have metaphorical senses too – they are identified and described on the basis of conceptual metaphors theory. As was mentioned, the aim is to not just identify the meanings but also reveal semantic links between them. Those links will be shown as a radial network. Usually, these methods are used to analyze lexemes like prepositions, but it also can be applied to analyze morphemes. Examples for the research were found in Lithuanian corpus.

[Language of presentation: English]

Anna Krawczyk
Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland, MA student

Reality of XV century borderland daily life based on Lithuanian loanwords in Polish

After Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was established, cultural and social exchange between nations creating new union rapidly intensified. That process was clearly visible, especially on borderland, were Belarusians, Lithuanians and Poles lived together for centuries. Close relations between peasants with different language background had interesting outcome – many loanwords, especially those connected with daily life. After creating common administration, recording those were easier and more systematic.

Now, due to access to some document wrote by local priests and administration, we can recreate the way some loanwords took from Lithuanian and how they became often used words towards Belarusians and Poles. Most of them connected with feudal system and agriculture helps us imagine how life used to look like in borderland in XIV–XV centuries. It also worth to think, why some words locals took from Lithuanian and why some of them are still in use in Belarus and Poland.

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Saulė Kubiliūtė
Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania, MA student

The national identity of the Baltics in centenary films

The together outlived journey of the transformation from the USSR to the EU, as well as common stance against Russia created an image of the Baltics as one geopolitical entity. This said myth has always felt tempting for the popular media and scientists to debunk. Usually, to support the statement that the Baltic states are mostly united by their geopolitical goals and not by history or culture, geopolitical field is researched. Cultural sources and nationalist perspective is being left out, even though the national identity is the one said to differ. In this paper, with the help of theory of nationalism (Benedict Anderson, Anthony D. Smith, Miroslav Hroch and other theorists' work) the Baltic films from centenary programme are analyzed. Films are being chosen as a tool to retell the story both verbally and visually, this way potentially emphasising different new perspectives (Jane C. Desmond, 1993), meanwhile the centenary programme was highly financed in all three states. It is aimed to learn what national narratives are being constructed and which elements unite or differentiate them. Since, according to quoted nationalist theorists, it is important for national identity to have historical background, historical films are selected for analysis.

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Liisa Lail
University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia, PhD student

From work therapy to aminazine: introduction of antipsychiotics in Estonia and its results to society

During 20th century rapid changes in society took place due to scientific developments and political ideologies. In Estonia one of the communities that was heavily affected by different changes in society were mentally ill people, their wellbeing and treatment. For the first half of the century, occupational therapy remained dominant, although 1930s had brought some new methods. Thus far advances in psychological wellbeing of mentally ill, were few or non-existent. Destalinization period in the 1950s was simultaneous with psychopharmacology revolution in the West. Yet, pharmacological innovations were not only unique to western world, but were present in Estonia as well. These developments were not only relevant on individual's mental health, but often led to changes that impacted society as a whole. In many countries the synthesis of neuroleptics combined with anti-psychiatric movement led to deinstitutionalization. Although research has not been made, in Estonia, this process is not recognized or claimed to be the opposite. This chapter examines how and when neuroleptics arrived to Estonian SSR and if Estonian welfare system during Soviet

occupation was impacted by the birth of antipsychotics and their introduction to patients similarly to the countries on the west side of Iron Curtain.

<div align="right">[Language of presentation: English]</div>

Rūta Latinytė
Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore, Vilnius, Lithuania, PhD student

Emigration of closest family members and recreated interpersonal relations via gift giving

The emigration of a family member leads to a complex change of relationship models and requires creative efforts to keep interpersonal relations despite the distance of space and time, or, should I say – especially because of the prolonged distance between the closest relatives. One of communication forms to express, to maintain and to recreate such interpersonal relations is an old and universal tradition of gift giving, revealed in every culture and yet different and unique in every personal experience. The stories about gift giving practices are in the center of my phenomenological research, dedicated to analyzing gift sending to the members of the family living abroad. Such personal stories helped to reveal multiple layers of meaning, encoded in a gift. According to the respondents such gifts become symbols of (at least) two cultures, languages, and history, expressed in a very perceptive ways – with the smell, the taste, the texture. A multi-layered meaning of such gift becomes a story, encountering the giver and the receiver and links personal identities to a wider cultural context. The new country of residence yet becomes a part of family's identity and breaks the distinction between what is close and usual or foreign and exotic.

<div align="right">[Language of presentation: English]</div>

Paweł Lesisz
Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, *Poland*, MA

Polish history of memory in Lithuania in the end of XIX and the beginning of the XX century

The Polish history of memory in the end of XIX and the beginning of XX, in particular 1905–1914, is complex topic. The aim of presentation based on a large number of sources manufactured or in use in Lithuania at that time: books, diaries, newspapers etc. Moreover, this topic must be study in specific historical context – the collapsing of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, struggling for freedom in XIX, birth of modern nations (Polish, Lithuanian, Belarusian), and also impact of Russians and Jews who were living in so-called Northwestern Krai. Crucial question is understanding words: Poles, Lithuanians, Poland, Lithuania etc.

Nowadays modern humanistic gave as great methodology to study history of memory. Main question is how Poles were thinking about the past, what was the base of it and if anybody wanted to change it – if so, what was the purpose. However, the most important historical event on which this memory was building was the Uprising of 1863 year. Major novelists who were describing about the past were Mickiewicz, Sienkiewicz, Orzeszkowa, Syrokomla. The most important event from 1905 till 1915 were two anniversaries: death of Mickiewicz and Grunwald battle. All the time Poles were struggling with Lithuanians about the past, press were in use generally.

[Language of presentation: English]

Vivien Merényi
Loránd Eötvös University, Budapest, Hungary, BA student

Jāņi – the Latvian summer solstice

It is believed the summer solstice has been celebrated by human beings as early as the Stone Age. Jāņi is the most popular Latvian festivity. In Latvia, Midsummer is called Jāņi (plural of Latvian name *Jānis*) or Līgo svētki (svētki = festival). It is a national holiday celebrated from the night of June 23 through June 24 on a large scale by almost everyone in Latvia and by people of Latvian origin abroad. Celebrations consist of a lot of traditional and mostly pagan elements – eating, Jāņi cheese, drinking beer, baking pīrāgi, singing Latvian folk songs dedicated to Jāņi, burning bonfires to keep light all through the night and jumping over it, wearing wreaths of flowers (for women) and oak leaves (for men) together with modern commercial products and ideas. Romantic couples leave the crowd to look for the "flower of the fern", which is alleged to bloom only in the night of Jāņi. But what is the real origin and why is this so important to the Latvian people?

[Language of presentation: English]

Rugilė Miškinytė, Marta Marija Aleknavičiūtė
Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania, MA student

Teasing and self-targeted humour in the discourse of female friends

Perhaps the riskiest forms of humour are teasing and self-depreciating humour (Lampert ir Ervin-Tripp 2006: 51). Teasing is considered a type of aggressive humour and can be interpreted by the listeners as insult; self-targeted humour could be misinterpreted as

confession. To avoid such interpretations, there must be some humour markers. Otherwise, this type of humour can become a face threatening act.

The aim of this study was to determine which type of humour – teasing or self-targeted – is more common in the discourse of female friends and how it is expressed and received. For this purpose, an excerpt (length – 1 hour 20 minutes) of a conversation was analysed. Participants of the conversation were three female friends, aged 23, 25, 27. The method of the analysis was conversation analysis.

The results of the study show that female friends more often laugh at themselves than at other participants of the conversation. Both types of humour were marked by laughter by the speaker and different intonation. In most cases, such humour was received by laughing or joining the humorous narrative.

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Kushida Momoka
University of Bayreuth, Germany, MA student

Japanese society analysis by comparing choral culture between Japan and the Baltic States

Even in the same "chorus", that of Japan and the Baltic states have different social roles. The chorus of the Baltic States is rooted and inherited in the lives of the people and flourished from the late 19th century onward to protect their national identity. The Japanese chorus was adopted as Western music for the formation of the modern nation in the late 19th century when Japan opened its borders to the world and was used for national unity during wartime and periods of rapid economic growth. The closed social background since the bursting of the bubble economy in the 1990s has had an impact on the role of choral music, and to date, it has become an inside entity with little social significance. At present, Japanese choral music has two roles as a means of "education in school / to grow well-controlled folks" and as "Western music", and this unconscious assumption leads to the uniqueness of the Japanese chorus. The chorus as "independent harmony" in the Baltic States and the chorus as "control" in Japan. I analyzed the characteristics of Japanese society by comparing it to the Baltic States.

[Language of presentation: English]

Ragi-Martin Moon
University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia, MA student

Knapped – A study of flintworking technologies in Kivisaare Stone and Bronze Age settlement and burial site

Stone finds make up the most prolific part of Stone Age archaeological material. The study of flintworking technologies allows us to shed light on different methods of stone toolmaking. It shows, how different trends in technique, products and preference of raw materials vary in time and space.

In this presentation I discuss the methodology and the results of the technological analysis of Kivisaare archaeological excavations flint artefacts, its strengths and shortcomings. Technological analysis encompasses different flint knapping techniques used in Kivisaare and their relation to each other. It also covers the different products made by said techniques and compares them to other Estonian Stone Age settlement sites.

[Language of presentation: English]

Bridget Frances Moran
University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, BA

The status of Latgalian in Latvia and Alsatian in France: A comparison

In the East of France, the region of Alsace is home to the group of Alemannic German dialects known as Alsatian, whilst in the eastern Latvian region of Latgale, we can find speakers of the Eastern Baltic language of Latgalian. In recent years, both in Latvia and in France, the regional languages of Latgalian and Alsatian, respectively, have been experiencing a cultural revival, yet the political attitude of the respective governments has not always been encouraging.

What are the language policies of the Latvian and French governments in relation to Latgalian and Alsatian? How do the statuses of two regional languages at two opposite ends of the European Union compare? What position do the languages have in the cultural milieu of their respective regions?

My aim in this presentation is to explore and give a comparative overview of the current state of affairs of these regional languages, both as far as their legal status is concerned, as well as their status in the cultural life of the regions they are home to.

[Language of presentation: English]

Maris Niinesalu, Kristi Ilves
University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia, PhD student, MA student

Sorting out individual histories: the possibilities and fallbacks of the study of commingled and fragmented human remains

The study of commingled and fragmented remains, while complex and time-consuming, rarely yields conclusive and comprehensive results which is why these types of remains are frequently overlooked in archaeological record. In this presentation we discuss the difficulties and prospects of analysing commingled and fragmented remains as well as the possibilities of stable isotope analysis and dental calculus microfossil analysis on material of this nature. We present three archaeological case studies – the commingled and fragmented remains from Viimsi I *tarand* grave (4th – 6th c. AD) located in Northern Estonia as well as Lepna mortuary house (5th – 7th c. AD) and Viidumäe sacrificial site (7th – 9th c. AD) located in Saaremaa, Estonia.

[Language of presentation: English]

Martin Nõmm
University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia, PhD student

The condition of exile in North American Baltic drama

The Post-WWII Baltic exiles that settled in North America after the occupation of their homelands were active in the production of drama texts and performances, as a means of continuation of their cultural identity outside a homeland lost. However, in the wake of societal changes of the 60s, alongside little hope of freedom from the Soviet occupation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, playwrights turned towards representations of the absurdity and confliction of the exile condition itself.

In this presentation I will examine the works of three Baltic playwrights in exile: Ilmar Külvet (1920–2002), Alfreds Straumanis (1921–2011) and Algirdas Landsbergis (1924–2004), comparing how these texts resolve the tensions of being Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian in the free world.

[Language of presentation: English]

Beāte Orlova
University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, MA student

Ideas of the supernatural in Balthasar Russow's "*Chronica der Provinz Lyfflandt*"

The "*Chronica der Provinz Lyfflandt*" written by Lutheran pastor Balthasar Russow in 16th Century Livonia has mostly been analyzed by researchers interested in the political history of Livonia and the Baltic Sea region. This paper offers a fresh perspective on the text by aiming to analyze the religious ideas represented in the chronicle, specifically focusing on ideas regarding the supernatural world.

Russow is often named as one of the most important Livonian chroniclers of his time. The chronicle, first published in 1578, enjoyed great popularity and was reprinted several times. Therefore, it is a text that requires deeper research in various aspects that have been neglected up until now, particularly influences and expressions of various religious ideas.

This paper explores the attitudes expressed by Russow towards the superstitious beliefs of the native inhabitants of Livonia (such as worship of natural objects and divination) and the views of the supernatural held by the Christian inhabitants (for example, belief in miracles and warning signs sent by God), marking the differences and possible similarities in their worldview. These ideas are then placed and analyzed in a wider context of medieval and early modern European religiosity searching for possible influences on Russow's thought.

[Language of presentation: English]

Patrick O'Rourke
University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia, PhD student

The Livonian substrate in Latvia and Estonia

My presentation is about the Livonian linguistic substrate in contemporary Latvian and Estonian. The term substrate in linguistics denotes the influence of a previous language spoken by a community after the process of language shift. A language shift happens when a linguistic community starts using another language as its main tool of communication. Such a process manifests in all aspects of a language, whether it be phonology, grammar or vocabulary. A linguistic substrate is investigated using the methods of etymological research, that is, by looking into the origin of individual words and evaluating their development qualitatively.

The Livonian linguistic substrate in Latvian is generally accepted. Recent research has shown that there is a detectable Livonian substrate also in Estonian (cf. O'Rourke, Pajusalu 2016, 2020). Several layers of a Livonian substrate can be differentiated, the most recent layer being

a late Livonian substrate present in the Estonian dialects of Häädemeeste and Kihnu. In addition, an older proto-Livonian stage can be detected in a wider Southwest Estonian area around the Bay of Riga (O'Rourke, Pajusalu 2016: 80). My presentation will focus on examining such linguistic features in more detail.

References:

O'Rourke, Patrick, Karl Pajusalu (2016). Livonian features in Estonian dialects. *ESUKA-JEFUL* 7–1, 67–85. Available online at (accessed 15.06.2021): https://doi.org/10.12697/jeful.2016.7.1.03.

O'Rourke, Patrick, Karl Pajusalu (2020). Liivipärane sõnavara eesti keelealal. In: Bartens, Hans-Hermann (ed.). *Kīel joug om šīld. Festschrift zum 65. Geburtstag von Eberhard Winkler*. Veröffentlichungen der Societas Uralo-Altaica. Band 94. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag in Kommission, 301–314.

[Language of presentation: English]

Katarzyna Pasternak
Kraków, Poland, PhD

The Vilnius Region and Lithuanians in view of the Polish TV series Boża Podszewka
The theme of the speech will be the concept of film discourse and the creation of Vilnius Region and Lithuanians image from the perspective of cultural research in polish TV series Boża Podszewka. In the presentation, the leading role will be played by Jurewicz family that will show how from their perspective the world was divided into two parts: Polish and Lithuanian. It has had a huge impact on shaping social norms and behaviours. The aim is to analyse how in Polish popular culture Lithuania, Lithuanians and the problems of Vilnius Region at the beginning of the 20th century are presented. Entertainment, which is widely recognized as a basic function of popular culture, contains certain elements of cultural and political representation, which allow us to understand some mechanisms related to shaping the image of another culture. The research task is not to study historical and political complexities in detail, but to present a certain fragment of reality shaped by the Polish series, which takes up the extremely rare Lithuanian theme in Polish series. The methodological basis of this presentation is constituted by the cultural-religious methods, which include semiotics, hermeneutical text analysis, elements of cultural anthropology. Since the subject of research requires an interdisciplinary approach, the methodology has been supplemented with elements of media research. The series will be treated as a cultural text, according to the Tartu-Moscow school and theories developed by Yuri Lotman.

Agenda of the presentation:
1. What is the media image of the world and how can it shape the reality surrounding us?
2. Definitions of understanding the media representation of the world and differences between them in the context of Poland and Lithuania.
3. Represented world of Juryszki and heroes of the Jurewicz family.
4. The role of popular culture in shaping stereotypes.
5. Summary and conclusions.

[Language of presentation: English]

Olga Pašinska, Jevgeņija Seļivanova
University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, PhD students

Application of digital tools in multimodal ESP classroom during Covid-19 outbreak

Covid-19 caused the need to transfer many spheres of life into an online regime. Adapting to new requirements that have been imposed during the pandemic situation in the world, educationalists had to adjust their courses to the digital environment in order to continue provision of quality education. Modern technology, the possibilities it provides, as well as digital multimodal teaching materials appeared to be the solution. It follows that the necessity to evaluate the possibilities a multimodal approach (Fleming and Bonwell, 2019) along with digital tools (Munoz-Luna and Taillefer, 2018) provides for ESP courses has arisen. The present research aims to elucidate the benefits of the use of multimodal teaching aids, including the ones provided by digital tools. With the aim to reach the goal, a case study, including such data collection tools as questionnaire and interviews, was conducted.

References:
1. Fleming, N. and Bonwell, Ch. (2019) *How do I learn best? A student's guide to improved learning.* Independently published.
2. Munoz-Luna, R. and Taillefer, L. (2018) *Integrating Information and Communication Technologies in English for Speci c Purposes.* Springer International Publishing

[Language of presentation: English]

Heidi Rifk
Tallinn University, Tallinn, Estonia, PhD student

Baltic Germans: an out-dying minority? German population's demographic trends in interwar Estonia

The Estonian population before the Second World War was ethnically highly homogeneous. In 1934 Estonians comprised about 88% of the population. Among the five biggest national

minorities were Germans, whose percentage of the population decreased from 5,3% in the second half of the 19th century to 1,5% in the 1930s.

The presentation will highlight the main reasons for this radical decline in the German population and will provide an overview of the main demographic trends for the German minority, including those relating to fertility, mortality, marriage, age structure, emigration and urbanization. The trends are compared to the majority, Estonians, and two other minorities in Estonia: Russians, as the most numerous one, and Jews, who were mostly an urban population like the Germans.

The statistical data will be complemented with qualitative sources, e.g. contemporary literature, memoirs and archival data. There will also be a comparison between the demographic trends in German minorities in Latvia and Estonia to bring forth possible dissimilarities; interwar Latvia had a more heterogenous population: there were more minorities and their proportion of the total population was significantly higher than in Estonia.

[Language of presentation: English]

Márk Sima
Pedagogical University of Kraków, Krakow, Poland, PhD student

Parallels between Lithuanian-Polish and Slovak-Hungarian relations

In my presentation I would like to show the parallels between Polish-Lithuanian and Slovak-Hungarian relations. Both relations are based on shared memories and shared history. At one point during the 19th century the national movements separated their way and the former coexistence ended. When the modern national movements emerged during the beginning of the 20th century these relations worsened. In my presentation I would like to show how the national remembrance of these nations shaped the relations and how the memories of the shared state have been integrated to the national narrative. I would like to emphasize how the view of history was essential in the shaping of national identity. With my presentation I would like to show the characteristics of the national movements of Central Europe regarding the national remembrance. At the end I would like to present the possibilities of cooperation and the importance of shared memories in the 21st century relations of these countries.

[Language of presentation: English]

Luka Lesauskaitė
The General Jonas Žemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania, Vilnius, Lithuania, PhD
student

Historical breakthrough moments in socio-political development of society in Lithuania 1990–2020

Breaking moments in society often contrast several discourses of the same historical events that create a certain uncertainty in history. It is at such moments that certain symbolic energetic discharges take place, during which different historical narratives stand out, dividing society into different angles of views and opinions. Mr Capoccia and Mr Ziblat have repeatedly pointed out in their research that history does not always flow smoothly, from one period to another, on the contrary, history moves through crises or marginal moments that leave serious consequences. It is therefore important to examine those moments in history where there have been upheavals, changes in public consciousness, changes in ideas or the emergence of democratic institutions. Thus, the essence of the development of society and multiple transformations is that there are always some obstacles around which public discourses are knitted, and the latter are consciously or unconsciously constructed. To understand why certain historical moments provoke different societal reactions or why certain historical narratives are used in politics, it is necessary to identify those barriers and explore them where fundamental turning points in societal transformation occur. It can be assumed that these are certain expressions of historical memory, symbolic objects, or important dates. It is therefore important to discover those critical turning points and to look at the place of history in them.

[Language of presentation: English]

Anastasija Smirnova
University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, PhD student

Orphanages in Riga (19th century–1940): When? Where? Why?

19th century in Social care history is well known as a century of incorporation of the Elberfeld social care system as a European "trend" of social care. Baltic states, at that time parts of Russian Empire were not an exception. With this presentation I will show the development of institutional Child care (or so called "closed" social care) in capital of Latvia, Riga, from the period being one of the most industrial cities of Russian Empire till becoming of the national capital of Latvia, creating "National child" ("When?"). This presentation will show also the development of the Baltic capital as a case study of Riga through the policy of the building social care institutions, showing the geolocations of orphanages ("Where?"). In

addition, this presentation will introduce the changes of the attitude and definition of the "orphanages" ("Why?") until the loss of independence in 1940.

[Language of presentation: English]

Marina Solovjova
University of Latvia, Riga, Latvia, MA student

Medieval Livonia as Monetary Union: A new way of defining the region

What united modern-day Estonia and Latvia in the Middle Ages, turning them into a single region called Livonia?

The question of precisely defining the Livonian political system remains open. However, when describing Livonia as a region and analyzing the specific development trends of this area, not only the political system is important, but also other aspects that united society. One of the essential elements that held this heterogeneous political structure together was local money.

Money primarily has an economic function, but besides that, created and used by people, money can tell a lot about the tendencies of society in a particular historical period.

A standard monetary system here was created in 1422–1426 as a result of the reform that affected the entire territory of Livonia. Money issues brought together various social and political actors. The coins minted in Riga, Revel and Tartu circulated throughout Livonia and beyond, serving as the "sign" of Livonia and forming the identity of this region.

This means that the politically pluralistic Livonia with the single monetary system was transformed into a single space where money played a communicative function and united the inhabitants of Livonia regardless of their ethnic or social affiliation.

[Language of presentation: Latvian]

Herman Tamminen
University of Tartu, Tartu, Estonia, PhD student

How do you think it's different – notes on modal semiotics and types of thinking

Sciences dealing with culture readily admit the plurality of cultural universes. This affords the postulating of differences in cultural traditions, and by that, differences in types of thinking. The aim of this presentation is to introduce a different methodological approach to cultural traditions and types of thinking therein, namely, that of modal semiotics as presented by David B. Zilberman (1988). Instead of the more accustomed to semiotic analysis – the study or construction of significational models (of culture) as though they were actual objects – modal semiotics provides us with a three-dimensional understanding of what

culture is, how it is possible, why is it inevitable, and how the respective types of thinking differ according to cultural tradition. By identifying three levels of modal reality – absolute reality, level of phenomenation, absolute irreality – and three modalities therein – deontic, hypothetic, apodictic – which correspond to norm, value, idea, respectively; we may identify six types of traditional thinking according to the possible combinations in modal transitions. This somewhat novel modal methodology aids us to embark under way towards a better understanding of different types of thinking, different cultural universes, and by extension, culture as such.

[Language of presentation: English, Estonian]

Anželika Teresė
Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania, PhD student

Lithuanian Sign language: *Visual Vernacular* and its phenomenon

Sign languages (SL) are natural, full-fledged languages (Emmorey 2002) and attract lots of interest all over the world. Most often questions are: is SL an international?, is it possible to express abstractions?, are means of expression possible in SL?, etc. The author of this report was doing research on Lithuanian SL (LSL), and was analysing authentic LSL poetry pieces. The analysis showed that a big part of their content is understandable even for those who do not know LSL or SL overall; the expression of those pieces is completely different from the one that is usual to SL poetry. It became clear that these were the elements of *Visual Vernacular (VV)* – it is a completely new phenomenon in SL art which was started to be analysed abroad only recently. This report presents authentic pieces of *VV* (15 of them) which were created by the lithuanian deaf. The research showed that *VV* art pieces are full of cinematographic elements, metaphors, and the most prominent difference is that they are created only by using neologisms. The analysis of *VV* is valuable both for seeking to expand the fixed area of means of expression in SL and for seeking to get to know a new SL art type, which is named as the type of oratory art for the deaf community and the type of art which reveals their identity.

[Language of presentation: English]

Kseniia Tereshchenko
ITMO University, St. Petersburg, Russia, MA student

Notes from the Camp: Estonian Gulag Literature Represented Digitally

"Notes from the Camp" project aims to provide insight into Estonian Gulag literature using the method of digital storytelling. By conducting literary analysis of four books by Raimond

Kaugver (1926–1992) that are dedicated to his experience of being a prisoner in Gulag, illustrating them, and presenting the results as a website in English, I hope to make Estonian Gulag literature – mostly not translated into major languages – more accessible for international researchers and all those interested, as well as spark interest in an understudied and controversial genre. Gulag literature, although strongly based on real events, may not be a 100%-trustworthy historical source but is nevertheless a valuable cultural artefact that deserves further research and contemplation.

[Language of presentation: English]

Julius Uhlmann

Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Weimar, Germany, PhD student

Reflectors, "Zebra" and Black Spots – Traffic safety culture in the Baltic States

In comparison with the European Union member states, the Baltics states have a high number of road traffic fatalities [1]. Between 2007 and 2016 the number road traffic fatalities per million inhabitants has dropped by between 58% (Latvia) and 71% (Lithuania) [2].

While this reduction might be attributed to an improvement in road infrastructure and changes in the vehicle fleet, cultural factors might also play a role. The need for a further investigation of cultural aspects was discussed by some scholars [3] but remains relatively new.

In this presentation, I would like to give examples from public policy, transportation planning and media for a traffic safety culture in the Baltic states. Examples include:

- Reflectors, mandatory worn by Estonian and Baltic pedestrians
- Latvian television show "Zebra"
- The project "Dziesmu iemācies!" by the Latvian Railway
- Traffic signs indicating a black spots in Lithuania.

It can be seen that traffic safety is becoming deeper integrated into Baltic culture, media and identity.

[1] European Commission: "Road fatalities per million inhabitants 2017" https://ec.europa.eu/transport/facts-fundings/scoreboard/compare/people/road-fatalities_en#2017

[2] European Road Safety Observatory: "Annual Accident Report 2018".https://ec.europa.eu/transport/road_safety/sites/roadsafety/files/pdf/statistics/dacota/asr2018.pdf

[3] Ward, Nicholas J., Barry Watson und Katie Fleming-Vogl, (Ed.) Traffic Safety Culture. 2019.

[Language of presentation: English]

Michał Wieczorek
University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland, MA student

The mark of faith in Baltic mythical beings kaukai on Lithuanian language

The Baltic mythology and traditional beliefs left their mark not only on a culture and traditions, but also on a Lithuanian language. By the example of kaukai, chtonic beings from the Baltic mythology, we can analyse how myths influencend language – in this case, common nouns with the root *kauk-*. By the analyse of the common nouns with the root *kauk-* and characteristics of the kaukai, it's possible to assign some of those words to semantic groups corresponding with particular characteristics of kaukai. The main source of analyzed lexis is an online version of 20-volume Lithuanian language dictionary (*Lietuvių kalbos žodynas*).

[Language of presentation: Lithuanian]

Rasa Zozaitė
Vytautas Magnus university, Kaunas, Lithuania, PhD student

Not so secret: new findings about The Act of 16 February in the press

The Act of 16 February 1918 or The Act of Reinstating Independence of Lithuania was the one of the most important documents at the time. It was proclaimed under German occupation and immediately was prohibited by the German authorities to publish in press. Belief that news about declaration of Lithuania's independence were published only in few newspapers and remained unnoticed by other press became entrenched discourse in academy and public. However, archives slowly digitize their resources and make accessible online for the public. Thus new materials became accessible for the research. The aim is to present new findings on discourse about press and publish of The Act of 16 February 1918.

[Language of presentation: English, Lithuanian]