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BRIDGES IN THE BALTICS

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ABSTRACTS

BRIDGES IN THE BALTICS WARSAW 2022

VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETAS UNIVERSITAS VILNENSIS · LATVIJAS UNIVERSITĀTE · TARTU ÜLIKOOL UNIVERSITY OF TARTU 1632 · ŠVIETIMO IR MOKSLO MINISTERIJA · Izglītības un zinātnes ministrija · HARIDUS- JA TEADUSMINISTEERIUM · Latviešu valodas aģentūra · European Union European Regional Development Fund · Investing in your future · Wydział Polonistyki Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego

Anepaio Lembi *Tallinn University*	**Teaching little Baltic German ladies – writing in French and playing the piano or something more?** Educating their children was important for Baltic German in Governorates of Estonia and Livonia. Sons were sent to universities and to travel in Europe but daughters were left home to parents house. Expectations for socially suitable education were challenging in more ways than one. Governesses were expensive and good ones hard to find. Which languages to choose – Italian or Russian? More importantly – what was the purpose of a young lady's education? Being a good mother and a good dinner hostess or should she be able to work and earn a living? 19th century saw the change in Baltic German girls' education from being enough for an interesting conversation partner to being able to support herself financially in different fields. How, when and where did Baltic German ladies enter the work force and how were they prepared for the changing world in 20th century?
Aputytė Gabrielė *Vilnius University*	**The language of the newspaper "Lietuvos žinios" during the summer of 1940: before the invasion of the Red Army, during the provisional government time and after the decision to join USSR** The goal of this paper is to compare the language of Lietuvos žinios 'Lithuanian News' over three periods of time, to describe how the language of the editorial staff changes as political circumstances change. To reach this goal, three editorial texts were chosen from each period (06.01 – 06.15, 06.17 – 07. 20, 07.22 – 08.01). The discourse analysis was carried out based on features of Soviet (totalitarian) language distinguished by A. Seliščevs and J.W. Young, bearing in mind the context of the issue. It was noticed that the first period is quite apolitical, and imperatives directed at the readers are mild. For example, instead of imperative conditional mood is used. Situation changes during the second and the third period (no huge difference was noticed between these two periods), as the features of totalitarian language show up: preeminence of the party, the mobilization of language, questionably unquestionable statements, bandwagon language, ironic quotation marks etc.
Banaitytė Severija Marija *Vilnius University*	**Corpus and discourse analysis of Antanas Smetona early texts (before WWI)** In this research the early texts of Antanas Smetona were analysed using various corpus tools. Even though the selected texts were about church matters, factually there were addressed questions with national significance (as independence, usage of Lithuanian language in public and etc.). This is evaluated in the light of other totalitarian regimes that were significant at the start of XXth century. A. Smetona texts were analysed using corpus creation and analysis tool “Sketch engine”. This was a mixed approach (both corpus-based and corpus-driven) as most of the possibilities were used to extract as much interpretable data that is worth analysing. After analysing the texts with given tools, it was evident that there were some significant similarities with totalitarian language that was described by J. W. Young. All in all, it is evident, that these texts formally are about church matters, but factually they question what it means to be Lithuanian, create a strong national discourse.
Bedők Péter *Pázmány Péter Catholic University*	**The problem of language usage in the Catholic Churches of the Vilnius Region between October 1939 and June 1940** After the invasion of Poland and the Soviet–Lithuanian mutual assistance treaty on 10 October 1939, the Vilnius region became part of Lithuania. The main problem was that the number of Lithuanians started to rapidly increase in Vilnius, meanwhile Archbishop Romuald Jałbrzykowski tried to defend Polish national interests, therefore he did not support the spread of Lithuanian language in the local churches and tried to limit the number of the Lithuanian priests. In consequence of unsuccessful Lithuanian actions to join this region to the Lithuanian ecclesiastical administration, Poles could maintain their strong positions in the local ecclesiastical structures. In this tense situation insults often happened during the church sermons and after several scandalous events, Archbishop Romuald Jałbrzykowski temporarily closed the Vilnius cathedral in May 1941. Before the occupation of the Baltic States, the Lithuanian language was introduced to more than ten churches in Vilnius.
Biersztańska Katarzyna *University of Warsaw*	**Lithuanian Roles in Foreign Policy** Referring to Kalevi J. Holsti’s constructed methodology on role theory, I would like to present results on Lithuanian roles in foreign policy after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The research will concern the perceptions and ideas of the Presidents and Minsters of the FA about Lithuanian roles in international relations. But, differently from Holsti, I argue after David M. McCourt that the roles state plays are part of its identity, not a separate identity. I treat roles as part of state identity in foreign policy; by doing this, I partly analyse Lithuanian identity for the last 30 years. For the purpose of my research, I analysed more than 1400 public statements issued by the Presidents and MFA from 1991 until 2019. While analysing, I seek references to how Lithuania sees her roles in international affairs, what kind of roles it plays and if every declared role is played-role, and the last, how roles perception affected Lithuanian self-identification in global affairs. The data collected are used to show what roles changed (and how they changed) along with the change in the international environment.
Brazaitytė Gabrielė *Vilnius University*	**The use of person deixis on the national broadcaster's show "Lithuania speaks"** This study investigates the use of person deixis on the national broadcaster's show “Lithuania speaks” (liet. Lietuva kalba). In this paper it is assumed that person deixis not only identifies the roles of the interviewees, but also reveals the relationship of interlocutors and opponents in the same and hostile camps. Therefore in situations of approval and opposition, the expression of person deixis differs among like-minded people and opponents. The main difference between the situations of approval and opposition is the use of second person plural. The pronoun is used only in opposition and refers not only to the opponent but also to the organization he represents. Thus, it can be said that the pronoun performs a divisive function and counters to the pronouns I and we. It has also been observed that the use of we does not fall into the category of inclusive and exclusive we in the discourse of the dispute.

Brudzyński Paweł *University of Warsaw*	**Semantics of morphological causatives in Chylinski's and Glück's Bibles** An important issue regarding causativity are the parameters directly related to the agentivity - animacy and the control of subject (causee of causative clause). Animacy and control are independent parameters, however they depend on one another. An animated actor of the event may or may not have control over the situation, but an inanimate subject is always noncontrolling one. Of course, the transitivity of the verb does not depend on the animacy or the degree of control of the subject, but some connections between the transitivity and the aforementioned parameters can be noticed. The aim of the talk is to present the dependencies related to the parameters and the causativization based on the texts of Chyliński's and Gluck's translations.
Bulbenkaitė Deimantė *Vilnius University*	**Fashion show as a fairytale: a semiotic analysis of Juozas Statkevičius Collection "Barbora Radvilaitė"** Fashion has long been an object of fascination for semioticians. Both Roland Barthes and Algirdas Julius Greimas have seen different aspects of fashion as texts that convey meaning and work as systems. In this paper I aim to analyse a spring/summer 2013 fashion show by the Lithuanian designer Juozas Statkevicius. The show was dedicated to Barbora Radvilaite (1520-1551), the queen of Poland and the Grand Duchess of Lithuania whose personal beauty and style have inspired countless paintings, books, legends and even fashion collections. In my paper, I am looking at both the fashion show and the story of Barbora in order to make connections between history and contemporary fashion design. I am also working on a semiotic analysis which will help uncover new meanings behind the construction of fashion collection as a text and how the clash of new and historic can create intrigue in clothing.
Čeladín Jindřich *Charles university*	**Mother of God of Trakai and Lithuanian Historiography of the 19th century** The Mother of God of Trakai is a Roman Catholic icon, located in the main altarpiece of the St. Mary Church in Trakai in Lithuania. Pope Clement XI sent Bishop of Vilnius Konstanty Kazimierz Brzostowski for the canonical coronation of this venerated image on 4 September 1718. The icon was painted in the middle of the 15th century and partially repainted in the early 17th century. However, according to legend, it was a gift from the Byzantine Emperor Manuel II Palaiologos to Grand Duke Vytautas on the occasion of his baptism. The purpose of this presentation is to examine whether 19th century Lithuanian historiography, particularly the Polish-language Romantic historiographical school at the University of Vilnius, dealt with this icon, which was important for the former Grand Duchy of Lithuania. If so, what was the significance of this icon in the historiographical discourse of the time? Was the coronation event in 1718 especially highlighted by Lithuanian historiography of the 19th century?
Dāldere Elīza *University of Latvia*	**Making the connection with Archbishop of Riga: Gift-giving Practices in the 15th century** Archbishop of Riga is the historical phenomenon of medieval Livonia, which took part in the dynamic decision-making processes of the largest archbishopric of medieval Europe in the 15th century. Political competition, cooperation and confrontation characterized the interaction of the councillors of the city of Riga, the German Order and the Archbishop of Riga in the 15th century. The different local and regional networks played a crucial role in decision-making. Archbishop of Riga belonged to relational and affiliation networks and was involved in known and unknown networks, changed alliances, and created new networks. Throughout the history of medieval Livonian political culture, gift-giving has played a significant role in shaping political relationships. The choice of gifts and ritual itself captures the relationships between the involved political actors and understanding manifestations of political communication between the donor and recipient. The aim of the research is to explore the gift-giving role in making the connection with the Archbishop of Riga in the 15th century. The focus of the study is representations of three groups of actors: councillors of the city of Riga, Livonian bishops and the German Order.
Darasz Rafał *University of Warsaw*	**Adomas Jakštas – the pioneer of the Lithuanian Esperanto movement** Adomas Jakštas (real name Aleksandras Dambrauskas, 1860-1938) was a Lithuanian philosopher, neotomist theologian, literary critic, Esperantist, mathematician, poet and prelate. When he learned about Esperanto in 1887, he immediately started learning the language and laying foundation for the Lithuanian Esperanto movement. He translated the first Esperanto textbook into Lithuanian in 1890, so that more and more Lithuanians could have the opportunity to learn the international language of Esperanto. Jakštas was also known for his literary works in Esperanto, which will be presented as well during the presentation.
Drach Mortimer *Goethe University*	**The Postil Time Machine – a project preview** The Postil Time Machine is a digital text-genetic and historical-linguistic investigation of the Old Lithuanian Lutheran postils (sermon collections) of the 16th century. It aims to trace and visualize the complex intra- and inter-textual relations of these texts within their wider Early Modern intellectual sphere. The notion of the "time machine", digitizing and connecting a wide variety of documents from European historical archives (European Time Machine, https://www.timemachine.eu ; Venice Time Machine, https://vtm.epfl.ch/) or even the cultural heritage of an entire nation (K-Culture Time Machine, Ha et al. 2015) in sequential visualizations that allow the user to re-evoke their historical circumstances, is here being applied to a corpus of texts and their intellectual world. The Postil Time Machine will identify direct citations (Biblical and non-Biblical), allusions, exempla fidei etc. in these texts, determine (philologically and using technical tools) which contemporary sermons served as translation sources, and what translation strategies were employed. It will include a deep linguistic annotation of its Old Lithuanian texts, taking advantage of the granular linking of source texts to resolve grammatical and orthographic ambiguities. The "time machine" interface will transform the formal representation of this information into a flexible multi-layer visualization that makes source and parallel texts accessible alongside the text of the postils themselves. A comparison view will highlight not only these macro-relations, but also visualize translation relationships between the texts on a word-by-word level.In this talk I will briefly present the concept of the Postil Time Machine, its contents and structure, and the textological and historical-linguistic questions it addresses and will enable the user to investigate when it is published in 2024.

Dziułka Daniel *The University of Warsaw*	**Similarities and differences in the use of personal pronouns in Polish and Lithuanian: a corpus-based study** The paper describes the similarities and differences in the use of personal pronouns in Polish and Lithuanian. Particular attention was paid to the frequency of these forms in both languages based on the material taken from the Polish-Lithuanian Parallel Corpus "2" available on the CLARIN-PL website in the KonText web browser. The performed research showed noticeable differences in the frequency of occurrence of personal pronouns in the compared languages. In particular, they manifested themselves in the frequency of using plural pronouns. The observed disproportions in the use of these pronoun forms can be associated with honorificativeness only to a small extent. The most likely explanation for the observed differences is the quantification understatement in Polish.
Ēce Kristīna *University of Latvia*	**Miss Hildegard Prozell – the first woman missionary from Latvia (Livland) – lessons from her work and life** The Lutheran church was the dominant at the western part of Russian Empire in the beginning of the 20th cent. There were very few opportunities for women of that area to be involved in church ministry. In my paper I argue that missionary service gave an opportunity for women from Vidzeme (Livland), both Baltic German and Latvian, to respond to the call of God and be involved in service through the case study of Hildegard Prozell, the first woman missionary from Vidzeme, being called to India (1896-1909). Her ministry was one example of how mission helped to build cross-cultural bridges between India and Europe (Germany and Livland). To give theological background for the missionary service of women, it also looks at the work of German missiologists Warnek and Christlieb. The main method of research is historical comparative to discover the development of thought of women missionaries in the specific historical context. During the Soviet years the Christian church in Latvia as in other Eastern bloc countries, suffered terrible loss – in human lives, in archives, in memory. It is now 30 years past the Soviet rule, but there still is very little known about the mission history and missionaries from Latvia (as it is true for whole church history of Latvia). Therefore, it is time to remember those who went first. It is important for Latvian church, but also for the society worldwide to know about Latvia and its mission history as well as discover how we can build the bridges from the past to present.
Fišere Justīne *University of Latvia*	**Riga Cooper Zunft (Guild) Traditions in Craft Statutes, Second Half of the 14th Century – End of the 16th Century** Cooper Zunft (Guild) is one of the crafts of the Riga Small Guild. This is the second oldest officially approved position in the city. It was directly affected by the city council, as it was important for the city's foreign trade. The Riga City Council granted the first statutes or Schragen to the cooper craft already in 1375. Schragen are official documents - the rules de iure. This is one of the groups of written sources in which it is possible to identify both directly and indirectly the traditions of cooper craft. Schragen is an official rules taken over from other Lower German cities and adapted to local conditions in Riga. These statutes needed to be officially approved by the Riga City Council. The research analyses and compares two statutes of the cooper craft: the first in 1375 and the next one in 1581, covering the period from the beginning of the cooper craft to the reform of the Zunft in 1621. By analysing these documents, it is possible to identify the influence of local and external cultures as well as political, economic and social factors on changes in traditions.
Gervytė Dovilė *Vilnius University*	**The Knot of the Two-fold Existence: Yet Unwritten and Already Imagined** One of the most intriguing aspects of genetic studies of literature is the analysis of the writers' notebooks. It interests text geneticists because in the manuscripts the early stages of the literary works is fixated. The traces of the writing process implied by the text of the draft notebooks presupposes a complex textual condition. On the one hand, the drafting of the published work functions as the yet unwritten work; on the other hand, the draft notebook inspires to interpret what was already written and printed. The latter concept may be supported by the genetic analysis of the novel by a canonical Lithuanian writer Romualdas Granauskas (1939–2014). Authorial changes in the draft of "Geltonas miestelis" ("The Yellow Town") concern the compositional variation: the text in the draft and in the published work differ in the narrator, space-time, characters, and so on. Hence, the question of whether the two versions of the novel manifest the same literary work will be raised.
Granskas Simonas *Vilnius university*	**Andrejs Dīriķis letter to Mečislovas Davainis-Silvestraitis: intercultural, historical and textological aspects** In this paper will be presented the main aspects of letter written in 1885 by Latvian publisher and linguist Andrejs Dīriķis. Letter was addressed to Lithuanian colleague Mečislovas Davainis-Silvestraitis. This letter has not been researched yet so it could be really interesting to present it in the conference. A few aspects will be discussed in the paper: 1. Problem of language acquisition. Although Lithuanian and Latvian languages belong to the same language group some aspects are really tough to understand if you are not a native user. That is why in some places Andrejs Dīriķis struggles to understand some key aspects of Lithuanian language. 2. The situation of periodicals in Lithuania wasn't the best at the end of 19th century. Though in the letter We see completely different situation in Latvia which have a few historical reasons. 3. This letter is also unique from perspective of textual scholarship. Some curiosities and challenges of text preparation will be presented.

Grinblate Elizabete *University of Latvia*	**Immersive technologies for story-telling: The case of posthumous memory** In response to the rapid advancements in the digital age, past lived experiences are increasingly being told through the aid of immersive technologies. This generation is arguably the last one that is still able to meet the last survivors and eyewitnesses of the 20th-century atrocities that changed the sociocultural and political landscape of Europe and beyond. The digital aid conserves, maintains, and supports the memory of those who have departed by preserving their stories for the next generations. Furthermore, immersive technologies can become time-traveling mediums. Such posthumous memory, then, becomes a promise for keeping the past lived experiences alive, transgressing any human lifetime. The proximity of the age of last eye-witnesses urges society to think about the interconnectivity and paired aspects of today's digitalized world. The paper looks at the forerunner in the Baltic states of applying immersive technologies for posthumous memory – the Lipke bunker virtual reality experience. The results explain the advantages and disadvantages of using the byproducts of the digital revolution for memory practices.
Gubančok Stanislav *University of saints Cyril and Methodius*	**Straw effigies Morena and More. Slovak and lithuanian spring rituals in comparative perspective** In my contribution I will present my PhD. thesis which deals with comparative study of Slovak and Lithuanian spring rituals. From assumption of common Indo-European roots of Slovak and Lithuanian language we will try to examine the form of rituals connected with straw effigies of "so called" goddess Morena/Morena/Muriena in Slovak area and Lithuanian Morė, which is part of feast Užgavėnės. I will elucidate both cultural contexts and will display possibility of tracking old Indo-European ritual which remained till late 20. century. I will discuss paper of Slovak linguist Martin Golema, who offers explanation of Slovak straw effigy Morena as a mixture of pre-Christian Slavic goddess and Christian saint Marry of Antiochian. If we accept offered elucidation of prof. Golema, the question remains for the Lithuanian Morė. Is it old Indo-European entity or just some folklore element contaminated by Christian legends and martyrs?
Henritiusa Lingita Lina *University of Latvia*	**Metaphors about Latvia in the Context of National Identity** This paper studies how, with the help of decorations and the mass media, the rituals of the Latvian Independence Day play an important role creating a common mood, a thrill of the holiday, a sense of belonging to Latvian people. This paper examines whether the overall excitement of the holiday has an impact on the use of language, in particular metaphors, during the holiday season. The topic of the paper includes the analysis of metaphors in surveys distributed on social networks – Draugiem.lv, Facebook.com, Twitter.com (the periods from 1st February to 9th February 2022, from 3rd to 11th April 2017, 11th to 18th November 2016), the surveys are based on the production tasks in which respondents must complete a sentence – "Latvia is...". In total 813 respondents took part in the surveys. The theoretical framework of this paper is based on the study by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson "Metaphors We live By", in which the authors developed a theory of conceptual metaphor.
Hornecker Henrik *Humboldt University of Berlin*	**Gender Variation in Old Lithuanian** Gender variation is a common phenomenon in Old Lithuanian. There are ca. 2000 nouns in the database of the "Altlitauiches etymologisches Wörterbuch 2.0" (Hock et al. 2020) which have at least one almost identical duplicate in the opposite gender, i.e. usually a noun that differs from another noun only in respect to the declensional type that marks its gender. That is approx. 13.8% of the total number of nouns in the "Altlitauisches etymologisches Wörterbuch 2.0" (ca. 14.500 nouns). In my Master's thesis, I am going to investigate this gender variation on inhertited simplicia. I want to examine the frequency and the distribution of the variants in an Old Lithuanian text sample and discuss possible explanations, including among others dialectal differences, the lost of the neuter in East Baltic and suffix variation in Proto-Indo-European word formation. In my paper, I want to present some preliminary findings on both matters.
Hristenko Diāna *University of Latvia*	**What was the "dvacatka" in the Soviet lutheran church? Sovietization of Lutheran church in Baltic states 1945-1953** After World War II the Baltic States were subjected to sovietisation in all areas, including religion. The Council of Religion Cult Affairs and their trustees began to operate, tasked with controlling religious life in the republics. One of the instruments of Sovietization was the re-registration of religious congregations. Registration was required because without permission, the congregation was not allowed to work and could be perceived and treated as reactionary to the Soviet state. To restore the activities of the congregation, at least 20 signatures and a pastor were required, and it should be indicated in which cult rooms the cult will take place. This list of at least 20 people was called "dvacatka." The paper aims to highlight the importance of "dvacatka" and the re-registration of congregations in the process of sovietisation of evangelical-lutheran churches in the Stalinist period in the Baltic States, by analyzing the attitudes of the Soviet power towards religion and people who were brave enough to sign the "dvacatka" submission.
Jakobson Liisi *University of Tartu*	**How linguistic corpora can be used to create a termbase?** Linguistic corpora are a valuable, still not widely used resource for creating termbases. It is the first time in Estonia that the linguistic corpora are used to create a termbase, remote sensing termbase. Remote sensing is becoming more and more popular and applicable in Europe (and in the world). The vast amount of free data being available from The European Union Copernicus program has triggered multiple applications in Estonia. The need for clear and unambiguous terms for remote sensing in Estonian is stated by many scientists, politicians and users. Sketch Engine software is used to create and analyze the corpora. Four corpora were created – in English, in Estonian and two parallel corpora. I would like to talk or present my results on what is possible to do with corpora and what is not. What results can be trusted, and what is better to do with other resources.

Jarnutowska Emilia *Warsaw University*	**Translation of Lithuanian novels into Polish in the 21st century** The subject of my presentation is Lithuanian books translated into Polish in XXI century. I will focus on the difference between translations, difficulties in translating, and conclusions resulting from them. The purpose of my presentation is to tell about some Lithuanian authors, their books, and translators. I grouped the published books into the following categories: prose, poetry, children's literature, anthologies, and others. I will also present some statistics on translators, publishers, and authors.
Kazlauskas Joris *Vytautas Magnus University*	**The prosodic hierarchy of Lithuanian poetical language** The aim of this research is to find out whether a secondary rhythmical word stress exists in Lithuanian poetical language. To reach this aim, twelve respondents of both genders (seven women and five men) and different age (between 25 and 55) were asked to record ten Lithuanian poetical texts written in syllabo-tonic versification. Four poetical texts contain binary metrical feet (trochee and iamb). Other six poetical texts contain ternary feet (dactyl, amphibrach, and anapest). Each respondent recorded every poem three times. “Praat” software was used to measure a duration of each metrical foot. Afterwards, the duration ratio was compared between those metrical feet which strong syllables are primary-stressed and those which strong syllables are not primary-stressed.
Kristinaitytė Ieva *Vilnius University*	**Imagined Women in the January Uprising (1863-1864): a Case of a 19th-Century Poem by a Marginal Lithuanian Author** This paper analyses a curious idyllic poem known by the title “Kotrina”, written in Lithuanian by 19th-century marginal author Julius Anusevičius. The poem depicts a culturally important phenomenon in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth history: the January Uprising that resulted in cultural trauma; the poem also actualizes the woman’s role in this Uprising. “Kotrina” is an understudied case, a fragmented romantic text written in the end of 19th century abundant with comical features. The poem curiously raises the idea of a woman’s heroic play a role in the Uprising as understood by the author. Julius Anusevičius, a nobleman who participated in the Uprising, had imprinted his only a few texts during his lifetime. This paper aims by cultural reading practice to explore the texts’ cultural poetics and interpret women’s agency in political-patriotic activities. Such agency could be seen in a broader problematic spectrum: could “Kotrina” be linked to the woman’s emancipation and empowerment tendency, or was it a way to express partial blame for the woman for the failed Uprising? Should Kotrina be considered as a highly revolutionary or a strongly conservative character? What exactly the women characters from the poem channel about 19th century cultural formation, and are these problems still relevant?
Kushida Momoka *University of Bayreuth*	**The future of latvian folk dance – “Dejotprieks” meets singing in the open air** This presentation is related Latvian folk dance culture. Although more information can be found on Latvia for song celebration than for dance one. They are not only that performance, but also the symbol of solidarity of the community, therefore considered to be one of the most important things for the nation scale too. Latvian folk dances today can be divided into several categories. (1) stage dances, (2) dances at traditional seasonal events such as the summer and winter solstices, (3) dances that can be organised whenever and where everyone has the opportunity to dance, (4) dances that are performed for personal enjoyment whenever. In conclusion, especially in the category (1), proposes that folk dances could be performed by singing too in the open air or urban area with live performed music, to increase the social role of folk dances, to create possibilities to touch people who are not interested in the one too, and to further increase the power the audience gets from them.
Lail Liisa *University of Tartu*	**Social Welfare in the Soviet Union – Tool for Social Control or Developing Social Welfare State?** In the Western countries The Second World War and its damages to the societies led to the creation of modern welfare states. Providing some sort of minimal living standard through social policies for the vulnerable groups within society became requirement for most of the democratic governments. Disruption of lives of millions of people was also present in the Soviet Union. Soviet social system and its structure was implied after the bolsheviks seized the power in Russia during the First World War, but in the Baltics the soviet system was implied after the Second World War. Societies transformed under Soviet occupation are often analysed in context of totalitarian regime or economical changes. New social system in terms of welfare and its application is often overlooked. Yet welfare system was important part of the sovietization of those territories and changes that took place during this period remained mostly so until the end of occupation, often still defining societies.
Lajal Lisanna *University of Tartu*	**Architextuality in Estonian rap and folk lyrics** The aim of my bachelors work is to point out the main poetical modes of Estonian rap texts and folk songs. I suppose that there are architextual commonspots in Estonian rap and folk song’s lyrics. I use Gerard Genette’s term architext, which means the imaginable structure which is used as a template to create a text. In the work I close read eight Estonian rap lyrics and eight Estonian folk songs. At the folk songs section I give a short overview of previous studies in Estonian folk song’s poetics. The main point is that Estonian folk songs are divided into two groups because of their origin time and poetical characteristics. The aspects of text analysis are strophical structure, verse metre and rhymes. In verse metre I specially focus on the difference between natural word-stresses and verse-stresses and the use of short and long syllables. It’s outstanding that nowhere in Estonian modern poetry but rap lyrics is used the difference between long and short syllables. That aspect connects rap architextually to the oldest songs in Estonian culture.

Lozko Diāna *University of Latvia*	**Robin Hood theology in the light of liberation theology and phenomenon of Narco – Saints** Narco – Saints phenomenon is widely spread in Latin America and some drug-lords becomes as local heroes, local saints. I call it theology of Robin Hood - where heroic outlaw who is criminal, but does also good for society becomes as a clear symbol of liberation theology, someone who liberates from powerty and gives opportunity to live better. Therefore thugs and criminals in Latvia, Russia or other countries are just criminals, but in Latin America even Pablo Escobar becomes a local saint and people worship him, pray to him. It should be connected with in Latin America widely spread liberation theology. It is very interesting phenomenon and should be researched more.
Luo Yufeng *University of Tartu*	**Competitive or Multidirectional Memory? Representing the Estonian history of Double Occupations in Vabamu Museum** This essay addresses the influential theory of multidirectional memory raised by Michael Rothberg and aims to identify its practice in Vabamu Museum, Tallinn where the history of German and the Soviet Union occupation of Estonia are represented and juxtaposed. Starting with conceptual analysis, the basic elements of multidirectional memory will be elucidated. Next, the essay proceeds to introduce the social and political background regarding mnemonic practice in Post-Communist Estonia, and take the Vabamu museum and its exhibitions as the object for case analysis. In the end, through the foregoing investigation, it is argued that the idea of multidirectional memory can be helpful but also very idealistic. It has inherent limitations and its practice does not guarantee the assumed positive outcomes. Currently, the mnemonic practice about the Estonian history of double occupations demands more exploration in order to be truly multidirectional and productive instead of competitive.
Melgalve Ieva *Art Academy of Latvia*	**Re-tracing the memory: The work of Laimdota Malle** Photography can be considered a trace of memory that aids remembering, or an externalization of it: a way to preserve and pass on the moments in ways the fallible and mortal human mind cannot. I propose, following Celia Lury, to combine both views in the concept of photography as a memory prosthesis: a device both external to human and yet intimately joined with human mind; a space for a complex task of both self-identification and imaginative creation of affective lifeworlds. In this presentation, I consider the works of Latvian artist Laimdota Malle where she retraces personal and found photographs, reflecting on the erasures, interpretations and affects in both photography and memory. The posthumanistic attentiveness to the vitality of the photograph, as well as the tools and mediums of artwork, allows to reveal memory as distributed among a myriad of agents that both contribute to its richness and provoke a deep uneasiness about its shifts, erasures and changing affects.
Musteikytė Radvilė *Vilnius University*	**Environment-orienting Rhetoric of Emmi Itäranta's Speculative Epistolary Novel "the Moonday Letters"** In the face of the progressing climate catastrophe, how do works of speculative fiction aim at changing their readers' outlook on the actual world and its environments? Taking the rhetorical approach to literature as advanced by James Phelan and putting it in dialogue with Janet G. Altman's insights about epistolary form and Finnish scholar Hanna-Riikka Roine's insights on speculative fiction and double perspective inherent to it, this paper analyses Finnish author Emmi Itäranta's novel "The Moonday Letters" (2020). By focusing on the mimetic, synthetic and thematic components of the narrative, this paper examines the epistolary form, self-reflexive present-tense narration, lyrical descriptions, and the literalization of the concept of worldbuilding. The analysis suggests that the rhetorical outlook-transforming potential of the novel consists in these techniques that allow Itäranta to construct an immersive world which simultaneously makes the readers aware of its own artificiality, this way promoting the ideas articulated. With the loss of home as its thematic center, the novel is imbued with nostalgia which potentially directs the readers' gaze toward the Earth in its current state.
Nowakowski Marcel *Jagiellonian University*	**The apostrophe in The Seasons by Kristijonas Donelaitis in relation to its ancient models** Kristijonas Donelaitis employs many different types of apostrophe in The Seasons, all of them flawlessly integrated into the course of the narrative. However, each plays a distinct role and influences the poem differently. Through my research, I have categorized them and related their usage to two of his sources: Works and Days by Hesiod and Georgics by Virgil. These ancient writers, being some of the first models for pastoral poetry, have influenced Donelaitis, e.g., in terms of figures of speech. This paper presents the apostrophe types employed in The Seasons (both as regards the addressee and the purpose of their use), showing the abundance of effects exerted by Donelaitis, analyzes them from a narrative point of view (continuity, shifts), and compares them to the ancient sources.
Ošenieks Rihards *Latvian Academy of Culture*	**Latest Tendencies in Literary Criticism. Analysis of Reviews of Anda Baklāne and Arnis Koroševskis (2018-2020)** The author of the thesis "Latest Tendencies in Literary Criticism. Analysis of Reviews of Anda Baklāne and Arnis Koroševskis (2018-2020)" is Rihards Ošenieks, a third-year student of the Latvian Academy of Culture's Bachelor study program "Arts and Culture Studies". The aim of the thesis is to study the latest tendencies of literary criticism in the examples of the reviews of Anda Baklāne and Arnis Koroševskis. The thesis consists of three chapters. The first chapter describes the terms, criteria and roles of literary criticism and review. The steps of the analysis of reviews have been defined in this chapter as well. The second chapter characterises Latvia's most important and relevant platforms for the reviews of literature. The third chapter contains the analysis of reviews of Anda Baklāne and Arnis Koroševskis, which is based on the collected information of the previous chapters. The results of the analysis indicate a tendency to focus on content and contextual analysis in the latest literary criticism.

Piečytė Miglė *Vytautas Magnus university*	**Analysis of morphological ambiguity of Lithuanian Language and it's application in research** One of the stages of the computerization of Lithuanian language is called automatic morphological annotation. During this stage the problem of morphological ambiguity appears. Even though this problem is partly solved, and Lithuanian morphological annotator is being constantly updated, when analyzing morphological ambiguous forms, annotation mistakes sometimes appears – annotator is not always able to "understand" what form is being used. To limit morphological ambiguity in Lithuanian language, the author of this research has made a dictionary of morphological ambiguous words of the Lithuanian language. The dictionary that was made during research, was based on data obtained in Morphologically annotated corpus of the Lithuanian language. This corpus consists of 1 million words in total. Forms that are morphological ambiguous were collected and sorted depending on how they coincide. In this dictionary one is able to see which forms are morphological ambiguous, what are their lemmas. This dictionary shows which language computer programs "understand". Foreigners learning the Lithuanian language can get a similar picture of the Lithuanian language. This dictionary is a different, non-traditional approach to the language, presented through the prism of computer programs analyzing the Lithuanian language. It is the first dictionary in Lithuania that has this type.Hopefully, dictionary of morphological ambiguous words of the Lithuanian language could be useful for Lithuanian learners, grammar specialists, programmers and everyone that is interested in language studies.
Pintāne Inese *Charles University*	**The Evolution of Lithuanian Folk Tales** A folk tale can be perceived by one as a channel through which a narrator, under certain circumstances, by using a particular code, passes to his addressee a message. Since a folk tale is a communal creation, changes in the language or teleological system of the corresponding community have a direct influence on the functions and structure of the folk tale. If a folk tale does not develop accordingly to the current needs of the community, it may not find a new narrator or addressee. If this happens, the chain of communication breaks, and the folk tale sinks into oblivion. If the previous assumptions are correct, a diachronic study of a folk tale may reveal how its functions and structure have changed over time. Also, this study could expose if and how the language and teleological system of the community passing the folk tale from generation to generation have developed. This paper aims to reflect upon and assess the possible evolution of the Lithuanian folk tales that were once written down and passed to others by August Schleicher.
Pomiankiewicz-Wagner Emilia *University of Warsaw*	**The whole entity classifiers and handling classifiers in Lithuanian Sign Language – selected linguistic issues** This presentation investigates the use of classifiers, classifier constructions, and classifier predicates in Lithuanian Sign Language (lietuvių gestų kalba, LGK) with a particular focus on whole entity and handling classifiers types. The linguistic research is based on elicited empirical data obtained from Deaf LGK users. The analysis examines and describes the semantic, typological, and grammatical properties of these two types of classifiers in the background of the phenomenon of iconicity in sign languages. In particular the presentation discusses the status of classifiers and classifier predicates in relation to locative expressions and semantic relations between referents. It also examines the use of the signing perspective and the relationship between perspective and classifier predicates.
Pumputis Martynas *Vilnius University*	**Solitude and loneliness in Valdas Papievis' Paris novels** In this term paper feeling of loneliness and state of solitude in four Valdas Papievis' novels are investigated. Loneliness is becoming a widespread phenomenon modern society; therefore, it is important to distinguish loneliness from solitude – difference between them is often confusing. Solitude and loneliness are defined based on philosophy (Emmanuel Levinas) and psychology (Clark E. Moustakas). Purpose of this paper is to reveal and discuss how themes of solitude and loneliness are expressed, reasons behind them and what effect these experiences make on characters and their relationships with themselves and others. The work discovers and demonstrates the continuity of mentioned themes in Valdas Papievis' literary works, connections with philosophy and psychology, and the difference between the experience of loneliness and state of solitude in Valdas Papievis' novels. In the books loneliness is discovered to be negative, while solitude is shown to be positive state.
Šaulys Tadas *Vytautas Magnus University*	**Lithuanian family model according to Kazys and Ona Puidos** The process of Lithuanian national revival definitely was headed by the intelligentsia - as an awakeners of the nation. However, there were not many of them at that time. According to the fabula of that period's literature, these intellectuals often faced a dilemma between personal deeds and duty for the homeland. Also, "creation of a national family" was commonly responded in newspapers. Ona Pleirytė-Puidienė (Vaidilutė) (1882-1936) and Kazys Puida (1883-1945) were among the these intellectuals, who started the Lithuanian a family. However, this marriage was not successful, so today we can try to look at this couple in search of reasons, how what they proclaimed in public and had to demonstrate by their example was implemented in their personal life? The aim of this paper is to present the public life of this family based on historiography and sources and try to explore what meanings, practices or patterns of behavior they could have developed and promoted.

Sedláčková Anna *Charles University*	**The challenges of translating Nora Ikstena's "Mātes piens"** Translating a book is never an easy task. But what it is like to translate one of the most popular books of contemporary Latvian literature? And how does it differ from translating different titles? In my talk I will present the challenges that the translator has to face based on the experience with translating the Latvian author Nora Ikstena's Mātes piens and will demonstrate different translation approaches across languages. A comparison of translations in various languages will be presented in the talk. The comparison will directly lead us to questions why every single translation is different, why the translations actually differ and how can translators cope with the burning questions that may arise during the translating process.
Sima Márk *Doctoral School of the Pedagogical University of Cracow*	**Spatial concepts of Poland and Lithuania in the late 19th and early 20th century** Geographical concepts and theories about how humans view the countries as geo-images is a new and revolutionary subject for the discipline of geography. Through the example of the development of the geo-images of Poland and Lithuania during the late 19th and early 20th century we can see how these concepts evolved, how they were created and how they shaped the public opinion. During the development of these ideas several ways were used to describe the national space. Maps of the theoretical Lithuania or Poland were based on ethnic, linguistic, ethnographic and historical principles. By the understanding of the changes of these two country's geo-images throughout the mentioned period we can understand general characteristics of the human perception of geographical space. In my presentation I would like to show these concepts how they developed and how they were propagated and also to show what different concepts were present about Poland and Lithuania.
Skripkauskaitė Guoda *Vilnius university*	**Vocabulary Size of Adult Native Speakers from Kretinga District** This paper aims to answer the question of what is the vocabulary size of adult native lithuanian language speakers from Kretinga district and to check which sociolinguistic factors may have an statistically significant impact on the size of respondents' vocabularies, also to find out if tendencies that previous researchers have discovered can be seen in case of those sociolinguistic factors that are not statistically significant. The material for this research consists of 180 responses to a vocabulary size test (Vilkienė et al. 2019: 78–79) and a sociolinguistic survey that was adapted for the participants of this research, based on the survey that was made by Vilkienė et al. (2019). Respondents were balanced by age and gender. Both descriptive and inferential statistics methods were used in this research. This study revealed that the vocabulary of an adult native speaker who lives in Kretinga district is about 58 300 lemmas and it ranges from 33 350 lemmas to 75 371 lemma. Data analysis showed that statistically significant factors in this research were age and partly reading habits. In this research same tendencies as those that researchers have discovered previously can be found in the case of respondents' gender, education and reading habits. It was also discovered that knowing Samogitian dialect and using it often or always had a positive impact on vocabulary size of the participants. The number of known foreign languages in this research only partly showed the tendency that was discovered by other researchers.
Smirnova Anastasija *University of Latvia*	**Polish social care institutions in Riga (1918-1940)** In 19th century Riga, orphans and disabled people were separated in different orphanages and asylums by nationality and confession, and in interwar Latvia this principle still maintained. Historically, it is linked with the modern City Law of 1866 that postulated that the city is responsible for "its poor" and limited the "poor of the city" only to those registered. Therefore, the access to the poor municipal aid was limited for the minorities and less financially stable people. Therefore, Latvians, that only started to understand themselves as a nation, Jews, partly poor Russians (separately Old believers and Orthodox), also catholic Lithuanians and Poles in need aided by their minority organizations. In interwar time, the municipality of Riga took over those minority social care institutions – therefore, the orphanage and asylum residents were divided by their nationality and/or confession. The principle to separate private and even municipal social care by national and confessional aspect is kind unique in wider European context. Paper will show the social care realised for and by Polish in Riga in the capital of independent Latvia.
Soosaar Rain *University of Tartu*	**Regional religious differences in Estonia and Latvia (1918-40)** Nation-building in Estonia and Latvia also meant diminishing regional differences, as significant socioeconomic and cultural distinctions existed between the areas which had previously belonged to separate governorates. As for religious and church life, the ethnic and confessional structure of the local population and the spread of popular piety there also played an important role. Notably, religious life was more intense and the position of the Lutheran church in the community stronger in the areas where Herrnhutian piety had been influential. In addition, religious life had particular traits in some coastal areas. After gaining independence, there were areas in both Estonia and Latvia where religion still played an important role in the life of the community, as well as those where secularization was already in full swing. However, due to confessional heterogeneity and elite attitudes, religion did not play an essential role in constructing common national identities.

Stankutė Akvilė *Vytautas Magnus University*	**"Either you were born a filmmaker or not": the aspect of choosing the profession of a film production worker in the Lithuanian film industry** This paper, based on field research data collected in 2020 and 2021, reveals different circumstances for workers entering the film industry. Some people chose the path of the profession purposefully, acquiring the profession in certain educational institutions, others - entered the film industry by chance. Also, there were those who learned the subtleties of knowledge and craft by learning from other film professionals. The advantages and disadvantages of working in the film industry named by the respondents are also presented. The challenges faced by new employees are identified. Attention is also drawn to the human qualities listed by the presenters, which they consider necessary for those who work in the film industry. The specificity of film professions, lack of preparation of specialties in educational institutions, and historical circumstances have led to the fact that employees working in the Lithuanian film industry usually become film professionals by acquiring and improving work skills during long internships. Most of the respondents name the following advantages of working in cinema - the absence of routine, access to exclusive locations, the opportunity to meet many interesting and different people. Meanwhile, the disadvantages include long working hours, lack of social guarantees, frequent and long-term separation from family, relatives, and friends.
Stukaitė Viltė *Vilnius University*	**Hymns about the Plague in Lithuanian Hymnals of the 16th–17th Centuries** Recurrent epidemics of plague had been a vital part of everyday life in the 16th–17th centuries. Topic of plague was prominent theme in Lithuanian hymns of the Renaissance and Baroque epochs. Seeking to unravel people's relations and understanding of plague, paper analyses the images present in hymns about the calamity, including texts about various contagious diseases, called the common name of 'Plague', nature disasters and wars' depictions of the 16th–17th century. Aiming to present the Lithuanians relations with calamities, the images of God and descriptions of anguish and calamity are analysed. In pursuance to present the complex depiction of calamity, the hymns published in Lutheran, Catholic and Calvinist hymnals in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Prussia are researched. The paper reflects the change of images and relations regarding experienced calamity, influenced by differing historical-cultural epochs and the distinctions, arising from various confessions' distinctions.
Sumilova Justina *Vytautas Magnus University*	**J. Melnikas novel "Masha, or the Third Reich" analysis: biopolitical perspective** J. Melnikas is a Ukrainian-Lithuanian author. His work "Masha, or the Third Reich" is a shocking best-seller that depicts a dystopian futurist society which invented a new breed of animals from the human race. This work analyzes the biopolitical aspects of human exploitation represented in the novel using G. Agamben's theories. G. Agamben's Modern Anthropological Machine in "Masha, or the Third Reich" dehumanizes people by depriving them of certain human features like human consciousness, language and reason. On the other hand, the concept of the body is denied and excluded from the definition of the human in the novel. A "non-human" is created by organizing certain features as human and non-human by using anthropocentric prejudices. The Anthropological Machine creates a body that exists outside the political, legal and economic systems. This body is a Bare Life, represented by the fate of a new animal breed in the novel, storai. This work investigates the anthropocentric mindset, human and non-human characteristics, and exploitation of Bare Life in the context of the novel.
Teresė Anželika *Vilnius University*	**What do the deaf people speak about in artistic texts in Lithuanian Sign Language and how do they do it?** Sign language (SL) literature represents the linguistic heritage of the deaf people. It also constitutes a tool for the deaf people to convey personal and community experience, voice their concerns and sometimes even provide possible solutions. Thus, the study into the literature in a particular SL can also reveal the sociocultural characteristics of the community concerned. The present study is the first step made in this direction in Lithuania. The report will cover 38 authentic artistic texts in Lithuanian sign language in terms of their themes, concerns, solutions, and figures of speech employed therein. The study has shown that Lithuanian deaf people address topics that are particularly relevant and sensitive to the deaf community, including negative attitudes towards deafness and SL. They also speak about issues that are of concern to other minorities, including the theme of the LGBT+ community. The discourse under analysis also covers the eternal themes of love, life, health, relations between parents and children, and identity matters. Current affairs such as war and the meaning of life are covered, too. The above-mentioned topics are revealed in SL texts under analysis through employing metaphors, repetition, rhyme etc. The study is of relevance to socio-linguists, people working with deaf people, for example, teachers, SL researchers as well as SL interpreters.
Teškevičius Simonas *Lithuanian Institute of History*	**Interactions Between the National and Local Memories in Vilnius Region, Lithuania** The main objective of the proposed paper is to analyze interactions between memory cultures on national and local levels through the case study of multicultural Vilnius region in Lithuania. It suggests that, on a national level, Lithuanian state creates and stimulates hegemonizing memory cultures that, in many aspects, are based on ethnic and ethnographical categories. They are reinforced by the historical stereotypes about the region and its inhabitants, the majority of whom are Lithuanian Poles. In this process, local memories are being ignored, thus becoming the counter-memories that emphasize multi-layer civic identification formulas for the local inhabitants. Using interdisciplinary approach, the proposed paper will review the place of the region in Lithuanian historical meta-narrative that was developed over the last century. It will illustrate how the stereotypical views, that were created in the beginning of the XX century, were transferred to Lithuanian laws after the restoration of independence in 1990. On the contrary, it will also explore the opposite memory cultures and identity strategies of the inhabitants of Vilnius region.

Varik Robert *University of Tartu*	**The reaction of Tartu's intelligentsia to the 1905 revolution** The 1905 revolution was a critical event in the history of Estonia and in the development of the Estonian people into a modern civil society in the Russian Empire. Similar to the revolutions of 1848 in Western Europe, the events in 1905 in the Russian Empire mobilised the masses and popularised new and modern ideas about politics, culture and society. As the Baltic provinces were diverse and multiethnic, the revolution, along with the new ideas and visions it sparked, were received and perceived very differently by people who lived side by side. These observations are particularly interesting in the case of Tartu, home to the most important university of the Baltic provinces. In the 19th century, the historically Baltic German town of Tartu witnessed a significant influx of Estonians from the adjacent countryside, and, towards the end of the century, of many Russians due to the imperialist Russification campaign. By the beginning of the 20th century, Tartu was no longer a Baltic German town, but at the crossroads of the ambitions of Estonians, Russians and Baltic Germans. These ambitions were put into action during the revolutionary events of 1905. This paper attempts to analyse the intellectual atmosphere of Tartu during the events of the 1905 revolution. To this end, the author examines the views and builds a framework of the different intellectual circles that existed in Tartu of 1905, such as the conservative Baltic Germans, imperialist-minded Russian professors, nationalistic Estonians around the newspaper Postimees, multiethnic underground socialist circles and so on. The main goal of this work is to further expand the understanding about the multiethnic intellectual character of Tartu in the "Belle Époque" era, preceding the First World War.
Yanenko Yana *Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv*	**The work of Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis in the development of world art** Mikalojus Konstantinas Čiurlionis was a Lithuanian artist, composer and writer active in the early 20th century. His paintings are characterized by the interaction of symbolism, modernism and neo-romanticism; he was also inspired by abstractionism. In the early period of his artistic career, he preferred symbolic motifs, such as distant light, filtered through forest leaves, the sea, boats, fantastic gates and angels-musicians. The themes of his paintings include travel, the creation of the world, the ruler of the world, elements of nature, cosmic order, as well as mythology, Lithuanian legends, fairy tales and folklore. Čiurlionis's paintings emphasize with the Absolute. He was able to combine art and music. He raised Lithuanian art in the 20th century to a new level. His art has had a great influence on the cultural development of Russia, Poland and other European countries. In his short career, he made a great contribution to the development of European music, literature and art. His legacy includes 300 paintings, 400 musical works and a large number of literary works.
Zelenkaitė Aušrinė *Vilnius University*	**The Usage of the Conjunction 'jog' in Students' Bachelor Theses** The research material was a corpus of bachelor's degree's students' papers, due to the limited scope of the research, it was chosen to examine papers of 3 fields of science – biomedical, social, and technological sciences. The research revealed that the conjunction 'jog' is most often used in the papers of social science students, and the least often in the papers of technology field students. The peculiarities of the use of clauses are similar in all fields of work – most often the conjunction 'jog' is used to attach complement clauses, least often – adverbial clauses. Furthermore, in these papers conjunction 'jog' has been used to attach adverbial clauses of manner, quantity, reason, condition, purpose and place. According to the current rules, conjunction 'jog' can not be used to attach clauses of purpose, but such cases have been found in students' papers. The grammar does not describe relative clauses with conjunction 'jog' – still, such examples were also found in this paper.