



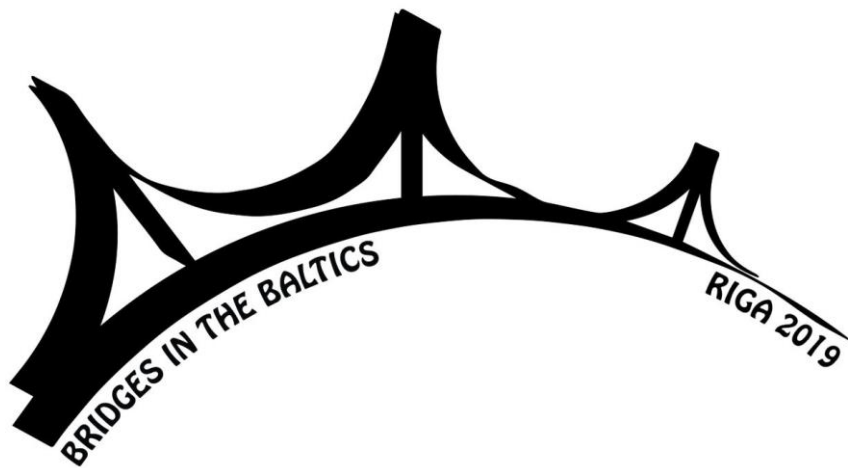
7<sup>th</sup> BALTIC STUDENT  
CONFERENCE

*BRIDGES  
IN THE BALTICS*

11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> OCTOBER 2019

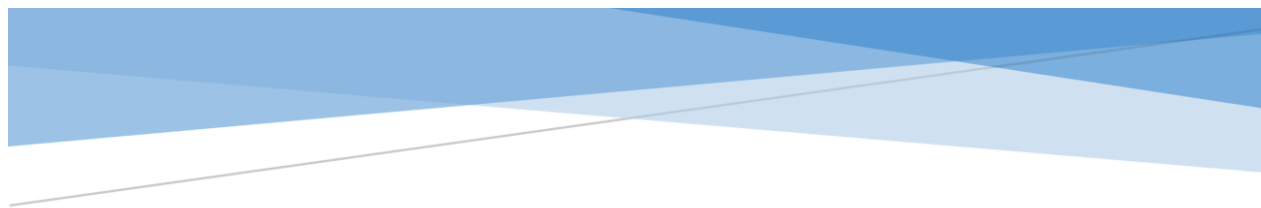
UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA





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**"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), the second in 2014 at the University of Latvia (Riga, Latvia), the third conference in 2015 at the Vilnius University (Lithuania), the fourth conference in 2016 at the Warsaw University (Poland) and the fifth conference in 2017 at the Stockholm University (Sweden), the sixth conference in 2018 at the University of Tartu (Estonia). The 7th conference will be held at the University of Latvia on October 11-12, 2019.

**Contacts and social media:**

University of Latvia

19 Raina boulevard, Riga, LV-1586, Latvia

e-mail: [bridgesinriga@gmail.com](mailto:bridgesinriga@gmail.com)

homepage: [sisu.ut.ee/balticbridge/riga-2019](http://sisu.ut.ee/balticbridge/riga-2019)

social media: [www.facebook.com/balticbridge](http://www.facebook.com/balticbridge)

### **This booklet contains:**

- Some practical information
- The programme
- Introductions of our plenary speakers and their presentations
- The timetable for parallel sessions
- The abstracts of parallel sessions in alphabetical order
- Some private space for your thoughts, notes or inspiring doodles
- The supporters of the conference

### **Important!**

The name tag pin you receive upon registration also serves as your ticket to the reception on October 11.

We advise you to carry it with you during the whole time of the conference.

### **Practical information:**

- Free Wi-Fi will be available during the conference. You will receive the password upon registration.
- Coffee breaks and between-session gatherings will take place in Room 205 at the Faculty of Humanities (4a Visvalza Str.).
- At the Faculty of Humanities, meals are available at “**Daily**” from Monday to Friday 11:00 – 16:00.  
You can find buffets, restaurants and cafes at the shopping centre “**Origo**” (Train Station) among which “Lido” (Latvian), “Gan Bei” (Asian), “Lage” (cakes), “Double Coffee” and “Cili Pica” are the most popular ones. Opening times vary, some places open at 7 am. Meals are available at the department store “**Stockmann**” as well (8, 13 Janvara Str.), with “Cili Pica” and “Costa Coffee” on the 1<sup>st</sup> floor and “Chat” on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor. The **Old Town** offers a wide variety of places for all tastes.
- The supermarket “Rimi” at the Train Station is open from 7:00 to 24:00.
- Around the university, the closest pharmacies are in the shopping centre “Origo”, in the Old Town at 16 Audeju Str. near the shopping centre “Galerija Centrs” and a **24/7** pharmacy at 3 Marijas Str.
- When withdrawing cash, the ATM will give you the cash first and then you need to press a button to get your card back.
- In the very unlikely case that something bad happens, call **112** for any emergency.
- When you’re sharing your experience here, don’t forget to include **#bridgesinthebaltics** for all your posts on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

## Programme

### Friday, 11 October 2019

09:00 – 09:30 **Registration** (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, lobby) and **welcome coffee**  
(Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, room 205)

09:30 – 10:00 **Opening of the conference** (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, room 401)

10:00 – 11:00 **First plenary presentation:**

**Mr. Arti Hilpus** (Ambassador of Estonia in the Republic of Latvia)

**Estonian and Latvian Wars of Independence: Overlaps and Differences. One Hundred Years of Estonian-Latvian Political and Military Cooperation**

(Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, room 201)

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee break (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, room 205)

11:30 – 13:00 **Parallel sessions I** (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, rooms 209, 214, 217, 218)

13:00 – 14:30 Lunch break

14:30 – 15:30 **Second plenary presentation:**

**Prof. dr. Marija Drėmaitė** (Vilnius University)

**Symbolic Geographies. Nordic Inspirations. Baltic Identities**

(Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, room 201)

15:30 – 16:00 Coffee break (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, room 205)

16:00 – 17:30 **Parallel sessions II** (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, rooms 209, 214, 217, 218)

18:00 – ... Welcome reception and the performance of the folklore band "Banga" (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, Room 401)

### Saturday, 12 October 2019

09:00 – 09:30 **Registration** and coffee (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, room 205)

09:30 – 11:00 **Parallel sessions III** (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, rooms 209, 217, 218)

11:00 – 12:00 **Third plenary presentation:**

**Phd. Dagnija Baltiņa** (The Director of the Special Collections Department at the National Library of Latvia)

**Enchanted World of Libraries and Their Magic of Today**

(Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, room 201)

12:00 – 13:30 Lunch break

13:30 – 15:00 **Parallel sessions IV** (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, rooms 209, 217, 218)

15:00 – 16:00 **Conference closing ceremony** (Faculty of Humanities, 4A Visvalza Street, room 201)

16:30 – 18:00 Guided tour of the University of Latvia (19 Raina boulevard, lobby)

## Introductions of our plenary speakers and their presentations



**Marija Drėmaitė** is a professor at Vilnius University, Faculty of History. She holds a PhD in History of Architecture (2006). Her research is focused on twentieth-century architecture, modernism, and industrial heritage. Her publications include *Baltic Modernism: Architecture and Housing in Soviet Lithuania* (Dom publishers, 2017) and the edited *Architecture of Optimism: The Kaunas Phenomenon, 1918–1940* (Lapas, 2018) which accompanies an eponymous exhibition.

### **Symbolic Geographies. Nordic Inspirations. Baltic Identities**

“In Finland we really felt architecture”, Lithuanian architect Vytautas Čekanauskas used to say remembering his study trips to Finland in the 1960s. Indeed, the Nordic concept of regionalism became very important in the formation of the Baltic post-war modernism (1959–1969), because it was seen as an acceptable model for the Baltic architects who wished to belong to the international community of modern architecture, yet retaining a national idiom and being distinctive within the USSR. In this context, the architecture of the Soviet Baltic republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) has been seen as exceptional, appropriating western cultural models much quicker and with greater passion, and was thus labelled as ‘our little West’ or ‘an inner abroad’. The formation of built environment in Lithuania in the 1960s will be discussed in this context.





**Arti Hilpus** is Ambassador of Estonia in the Republic of Latvia. He is a graduate in History of the University of Tartu (1995) and has attended the International Training Course of the Geneva Centre for Security Policy. Since 1996 he works for the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, his previous posts include Director of Division for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, First Secretary of the Estonian Embassy in Berlin and Director of Security Policy Division at the Foreign Ministry. Hilpus has been the Estonian Ambassador to Norway and Iceland in 2009-2012. Before assuming his current position, he was the Ambassador of Estonia to the Russian Federation in 2015-2018.

### **Estonian and Latvian Wars of Independence: Overlaps and Differences. One Hundred Years of Estonian-Latvian Political and Military Cooperation**

In this year Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are commemorating the centenaries of the most important battles in our Wars of Independence, which culminated in peace treaties with Soviet Russia in 1920. This presentation focuses primarily on the comparative study of the Estonian and Latvian Wars of Liberation: what were the similarities and differences in the political and military situation that had emerged by the beginning of the armed conflict? What were the common interests of the new nations and how did they assist each other, and what was the role of the Allies in the victorious conclusion of the war.





**Dagnija Baltiņa** is the Director of the Special Collections Department at the National Library of Latvia. She has a Bachelor degree in History from the University of Latvia and Master degree in World Heritage studies from Brandenburg Technical University and from Deakin University. From 2008 until 2016 she served as the Secretary General at the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO and from 2009-2011 also represented the Republic of Latvia at the UNESCO Executive Board being elected its Vice-President.

Dagnija Baltiņa is an internationally known expert in UNESCO standard-setting instruments and cultural heritage policies, especially the framework of UNESCO World Heritage and documentary heritage. She regularly participates and joins international conferences as well as expert working groups. Currently she is developing her PhD in History at the University of Latvia.

### **Enchanted World of Libraries and Their Magic of Today**

Current technological developments and changes we are all living through are also challenging and exciting times for libraries. And while seemingly the world wide web has no borders and possibilities are limitless, more and more we see that libraries are looked at so to support the navigation through a rapidly evolving world and to balance out endless accessibility and oblivion. In my talk I will be addressing the role of libraries, and the concept of national libraries in particular, in the contemporary world.





## The timetable for parallel sessions

Parallel Sessions I

11 October 2019

Time	LANGUAGE Visvalza Street 4A, room 209 Moderator: Marija Nikolajeva	LITERATURE Visvalza Street 4A, room 214 Moderator: Ieva Volungė	HISTORY Visvalza Street 4A, room 217 Moderator: Mari-Liis Neubauer	LANGUAGE Visvalza Street 4A, room 218 Moderator: Bridget Frances Moran
11:30 – 11:50	<p><b>Samanta Kietytė</b> Vilnius University MA student</p> <p><b>Metaphorization of surface adjectives in Lithuanian and Latvian languages</b></p> <p>Language: English</p>	<p><b>Anželika Teresė</b> Vilnius University, Lithuanian Institute of History PhD student</p> <p><b>Metaphors in Lithuanian sign language poetry: issues of identification, interpretation and translating</b></p> <p>Language: Lithuanian, English</p>	<p><b>Shan Huang</b> University of Latvia MA student</p> <p><b>Cultural image of Polish Livonia in the Polish and Baltic discourses</b></p> <p>Language: English</p>	<p><b>Akvilė Matulionytė</b> Vilnius University BA student</p> <p><b>Views, preconceptions and criticism regarding language politics in Lithuania currently expressed in popular media articles</b></p> <p>Language: English</p>
11:50 – 12:10	<p><b>Beatričė Danisienė</b> Vilnius University PhD student</p> <p><b>Another Way to Understand Human Mind: a Cognitive Definition</b></p> <p>Language: English</p>	<p><b>Kristina Korneliusa</b> University of Latvia BA student</p> <p><b>The Comparative Analysis of Imagery and Cultural References in Māris Melgalvs's Poems and Works by Male English Poets Published in 1970s – 2000s</b></p> <p>Language: English</p>	<p><b>Diāna Grīnvalde</b> University of Latvia MA student</p> <p><b>Evangelical Lutheran Church's of Latvia archbishop Gustavs Tūrs: politics, goals, stalinism (1946-1954)</b></p> <p>Language: Latvian</p>	<p><b>Bridget Frances Moran</b> University of Vienna BA student</p> <p><b>The Revitalization of Livonian</b></p> <p>Language: Latvian, English</p>
12:10 – 12:30	<p><b>Irena Snukiškienė</b> Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore PhD student</p> <p><b>Cognitive Picture of Truth and Lie in Lithuanian Proverbs</b></p> <p>Language: English</p>	<p><b>Ieva Kristinaitytė</b> Vilnius University MA student</p> <p><b>A Call for Democratisation of The Historical Narrative In The Perception of Lithuanian National Rebirth</b></p> <p>Language: English</p>	<p><b>Mari-Liis Neubauer</b> University of Reading, Cardiff University PhD student</p> <p><b>'With Fire and Sword': Baptism and Canon Law in 13<sup>th</sup>-Century Livonia</b></p> <p>Language: English</p>	<p><b>Patrick O'Rourke</b> University of Tartu PhD student</p> <p><b>The Livonian Substrate in Estonia and Latvia</b></p> <p>Language: Estonian</p>
12:30 – 12:50	<p><b>Marija Nikolajeva</b> University of Latvia PhD student</p> <p><b>The language's tricky matter: spatial expressions. The case of ON in Latvian and Mandarin Chinese</b></p> <p>Language: English</p>	<p><b>Ieva Volungė</b> Vilnius University, Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore PhD student</p> <p><b>Between Two Fields: Philosophical Paradigms of Donaldas Kajokas Poetry</b></p> <p>Language: Lithuanian, English</p>	<p><b>Péter Bedók</b> Pázmány Péter Catholic University PhD student</p> <p><b>The Catholic Church and Polish–Lithuanian ethnic contraries in the Vilnius region during the Second World War</b></p> <p>Language: English</p>	
12:50 – 13:00	Concluding the session, extra time for Q&A			

Time	LANGUAGE Visvalza street 4A, room 209 Moderator: Joris Kazlauskas	LITERATURE Visvalza Street 4A, room 214 Moderator: Jekaterina Dobrova	HISTORY Visvalza Street 4A, room 217 Moderator: Rasa Zozaitė	CULTURE Visvalza Street 4A, room 218 Moderator: Ernesta Dambrauskaitė
16:00 – 16:20	<b>Eidmantė Kalašinskaitė</b> Vytautas Magnus University MA student <b>The Voicing of Consonants at a Junction of Words</b>  Language: English	<b>Jekaterina Dobrova</b> University of Latvia MA student <b>Gender representations in contemporary literature</b>  Language: English	<b>Jūlija Bordahova</b> Latvian Academy of Culture MA student <b>Between conservation and developmental narrative: humanistic geography perspectives in Baltics</b>  Language: English	<b>Kotryna Vitkauskaitė</b> Vilnius University BA student <b>Zoonyms in Vilnius: Tendencies of Choosing Names for Dogs and Cats</b>  Language: Lithuanian
16:20 – 16:40	<b>Joris Kazlauskas</b> Vytautas Magnus University PhD student <b>Secondary stress in the standard Lithuanian language</b>  Language: English	<b>Jūratė Petronienė</b> Vilnius University MA student <b>The Search for the Literary Community in the 19th Century Lithuanian Women Literature (K. Praniauskaitė, G. Giunterytė-Puzinienė)</b>  Language: English	<b>Zane Rozīte</b> University of Latvia PhD student <b>Reflection of Female Students' Image in Latvian Press (1919–1940)</b>  Language: Latvian	<b>Rūta Latinytė</b> Vilnius University, Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore PhD student <b>Me and Myself: stories and experiences of a “gift giving for myself” in contemporary Lithuanian society</b>  Language: Lithuanian
16:40 – 17:00	<b>Regina Sabonytė</b> Vytautas Magnus University PhD student <b>Some Remarks on Standard Lithuanian Intonation: the Influence of Stress, Focal Position, and Sentence Type on F0</b>  Language: English	<b>Katarzyna Pasternak</b> Jagiellonian University PhD student <b>Cultural patterns and social role of a Soviet working woman in Lithuanian film “Stebuklas”</b>  Language: English	<b>Rasa Zozaitė</b> Vytautas Magnus University PhD student <b>Framing the independence: discourse about independence of the Baltic States in 1917 - 1918</b>  Language: Lithuanian, English	<b>Jason Mario Dydynski</b> University of Tartu PhD student <b>A Trip to the Store: Cross-cultural Comparisons in the use of Cute Character Branded Products in Estonia, The United States, and South Korea</b>  Language: English
17:00 – 17:20	<b>Szymon Hupytś</b> Jagiellonian University PhD <b>Ablaut innovations in Lithuanian</b>  Language: Lithuanian	<b>Aušra Terleckaitė</b> Vilnius University, Lithuanian Institute of History PhD student <b>The Change of Public Discourse in Soviet Lithuanian Literary Field</b>  Language: Lithuanian	<b>Laurynas Peluritis</b> Vilnius University PhD student <b>History of Soviet Philosophy in Lithuania as Myth and Narrative: First as Tragedy, then as Romance?</b>  Language: English	<b>Ernesta Dambrauskaitė</b> Lithuanian Institute of History PhD student <b>Daily routine in an average Lithuanian middle town. The use of theoretical approaches and the fixation of cultural changes</b>  Language: Lithuanian
17:20 – 17:30	Concluding the session, extra time for Q&A			

Time	LANGUAGE Visvalza Street 4A, room 209 Moderator: Daiga Deksnē	HISTORY Visvalza Street 4A, room 217 Moderator: Viesturs Rasnācis	CULTURE Visvalza Street 4A, room 218 Moderator: Justyna Rosowska
09:30 – 09:50	<b>Daiga Deksnē</b> University of Latvia PhD student  <b>Distinguishing meanings of prefixal verbs by comparing word sketches</b>  Language: Latvian	<b>Elīna Rasnāce</b> University of Latvia MA  <b>Local municipality council elections in the Republic of Latvia Riga county: example of Baldone municipality (1919-1934)</b>  Language: Latvian	<b>Anna Krawczyk</b> Warsaw University MA student  <b>Indoeuropean-European roots of nine-horns deer (<i>elnias devyniaragis</i>) in Lithuanian mythology</b>  Language: English
09:50 – 10:10	<b>Agnė Lisauskaitė</b> Vilnius University PhD student  <b>A diachronic approach to Lithuanian posture verb constructions</b>  Language: Lithuanian, English	<b>Anastasija Smirnova</b> University of Latvia MA  <b>Social policy in Baltic States: Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia (1918 – 1940)</b>  Language: English	<b>Aistė Brusokaitė</b> Vilnius University MA student  <b>Mystery of birth in Lithuanian and Latvian folklore</b>  Language: Lithuanian
10:10 – 10:30	<b>Danguolė Kotryna Kapkanaitė</b> Vilnius University PhD student  <b>The Lithuanian perfect from the 16th century texts until Facebook: a comparative study of two empirical sources</b>  Language: English	<b>Viesturs Rasnācis</b> University of Latvia MA  <b>The setting up of the Supply Chain Management and the formation of the Technical Basis of the Border Guard Forces of the Republic of Latvia (1991 – 1997)</b>  Language: Latvian	<b>Jindriřich Āeladīn</b> Charles University PhD student  <b>Cemeteries in Courland as a common cultural area of Baltic Germans and Latvians?</b>  Language: Lithuanian
10:30 – 10:50	<b>Justīne Kuņņecova</b> Ventspils University College, Liepaja University PhD student  <b>The Influence of the German language on the Development of the Lexical and Semantic Field of Fraud in Latvian</b>  Language: Latvian	<b>Adomas Źirlys</b> Vilnius University PhD student  <b>The effects of The Great Depression on Lithuanian railway policy</b>  Language: English	<b>Justyna Rosowska</b> Jagiellonian University PhD student  <b>Archaeology then and now. The story of one archaeological site</b>  Language: English
10:50 – 11:00	Concluding the session, extra time for Q&A		



Time	LANGUAGE Visvalza Street 4A, room 209 Moderator: Līga Romāne-Kalniņa	LITERATURE Visvalza Street 4A, room 217 Moderator: Marija Nikolajeva	CULTURE Visvalza Street 4A, room 218 Moderator: Lilla Dóra Kövesdi
13:30 – 13:50	<b>Agnese Ruiga</b> University of Latvia BA student  <b>Quality Assessment of Astrida B. Stahnke's English Translation of Aspazija's „Sidraba Šķidrums”</b>  Language: English, Latvian	<b>Marcos Luis Casas y Piironen</b> Turku University BA student  <b>Etnofuturism in Southern Estonian Literature</b>  Language: Estonian	<b>Katrīna Barševska</b> Goethe University Frankfurt BA student  <b>Humanist photographers Gunārs Binde and Antanas Sutkus: dialogue between Latvia and Lithuania</b>  Language: Latvian
13:50 – 14:10	<b>Līga Romāne-Kalniņa</b> University of Latvia PhD student  <b>Motherland and Mother tongue in the Baltic States: Representation of State and Language in Presidential Speeches</b>  Language: English, Latvian	<b>Brigita Daugēlaitė</b> Vilnius University MA student  <b>Kazys Boruta: Writer under the Soviet Rule</b>  Language: English	<b>Merit Müller</b> University of Tartu MA student  <i>Laena mulle hīu kannel, vormsilane!</i> – About the other Estonian kannel  Language: English
14:10 – 14:30	<b>Lina Vizgirdė</b> Vytautas Magnus University PhD student  <b>Gender Asymmetry in Lithuanian Youth Slang</b>  Language: Lithuanian	<b>Rasa Stakauskaitė</b> Vilnius University MA student  <b>The concept of resistance in Algirdas Julius Greimas' life and works</b>  Language: English	<b>Ernesta Dambrauskaitė</b> Lithuanian Institute of History PhD student  <b>The attitude of the performers to rap in Lithuanian and American documentaries</b>  Language: Lithuanian
14:30 – 14:50	<b>Milda Dailidēnaitė</b> University of Tartu PhD student  <b>Commands in Baltic and South Finnic languages</b>  Language: English		<b>Lilla Dóra Kövesdi</b> Loránd Eötvös University PhD student  <b>On the Role of Radio and Television between 1970 and 1989 in the Estonian SSR and the People's Republic of Hungary</b>  Language: Estonian, English
14:50 – 15:00	Concluding the session, extra time for Q&A		

## Abstracts of Parallel Sessions

**Adomas Žirllys**

Vilnius University, PhD student

### **The effects of The Great Depression on Lithuanian railway policy**

From their inception in XIX century, the railways were tightly knitted with economy and economical processes: at the same time being influenced by and in turn influencing them. As an „influencing“ phenomenon, the railways became a branch of economy in itself, and as such – required a strategy or a policy to run its course smoothly. Throughout history, different countries approached this problem differently, envisioning different roles for their national railways and formulating different policies.

In The First Republic of Lithuania, throughout 1920s, state supported railway policy that saw railways as a profitable enterprise, emerged and established itself. The goal in itself was straightforward, but its realization depended on many factors, some of them being out of Lithuanian hands. The policy was disrupted furthermore by the emergence of The Great Depression throughout the continent, affecting the economical situation and railways in turn.

In this presentation I will try to show how the railway policy that emerged in 1920s was being implemented, how The Great Depression disturbed the process, what was the reaction of Lithuanian authorities and what were the immediate and possible consequences of this reaction.

**Agnė Lisauskaitė**

Vilnius University, PhD student

### **A diachronic approach to Lithuanian posture verb constructions**

This research investigates the semantics and structure of the Lithuanian posture verb constructions in the Quandt Bible of 1735 and in the ecumenical Bible of 1999. It aims to examine the meanings and structure of the constructions that contain posture verbs *stovėti* ‘to stand’, *sėdėti* ‘to sit’, *gulėti* ‘to lie’ within their structure. There is a considerable body of research investigating various aspects of posture verbs in different languages of the world. However, only a small number of studies have so far targeted Lithuanian posture verb constructions. The present study is based on the qualitative and quantitative linguistic analysis, comparative, frame semantics and construction grammar methodology. The constructions with posture verbs *stovėti*, *sėdėti*, *gulėti* were selected applying the qualitative linguistic analysis method. Also, some results were obtained from quantitative linguistic analysis. The frames of *Death*, *Imprisonment*, *Law*, *Leadership*, *Medical conditions*, *Opposition*, *Possession*, *Posture*, *Service*, *Sex*, *Sleep*, *State*, evoked by the selected constructions, are examined using the frame semantics (*FrameNet* Project) and construction grammar methodology. The equivalent constructions from the ecumenical Bible of 1999 are examined applying the comparative methodology. The research has shown that the current posture verb constructions can form the core of the mentioned frames. The observation that has emerged from this analysis is that some meanings of analyzed constructions are conserved in the current Lithuanian language while others have already disappeared. This work could be useful for the historical linguists or translators.

## **Agnese Ruiga**

University of Latvia, BA student

### **Quality Assessment of Astrida B. Stahnke's English Translation of Aspazija's „*Sidraba Šķidrāts*”**

Aspazija was a prominent Latvian author around the beginning of the 20th century. In her creative works she brought attention to women's struggles in their daily lives and she can be considered as the Latvian symbol of feminism. One of the works touching on these subjects is „*Sidraba Šķidrāts*” (“*Silver Veil*”). It would be topical to see how her work is represented in other languages, especially English because it is a global language.

Thus, the purpose of this work is to see how much the English translation differs from or is similar to the original work in Latvian. This work will particularly look into the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> scene of the 3<sup>rd</sup> act.

This work uses a slightly modified version of Peter Newmark's model of translation criticism (1988), and the translation strategies from Andrew Chesterman's theory (1997).

The presentation will, firstly, introduce the author and the translator to the audience, as well as to the interpretations of the meaning of Aspazija's '*Silver Veil*', then it will consider the intention of the original work and the translation, later moving on to discuss the translation strategies used, and what these findings say about the translation.

## **Aistė Brusokaitė**

Vilnius University, MA student

### **Mystery of birth in Lithuanian and Latvian folklore**

The main purpose of this work is to find and classify lithuanian and latvian customs, as well as folklore texts about baby coming (pregnancy, delivery and christening). Their analysis is based on Arnold van Gennep's liminality theory, which is used as the primary methodical approach. The subject materials of this study are lithuanian beliefs, descriptions of their customs, in addition, latvian folk songs and their beliefs. One of the main difficulties is to compare lithuanian and latvian attitude towards delivery, to reveal similarities and differences between these nations and their folklore, and to find out the primary reasons for it (cultural, historical, confessional differences etc.). The common and unique symbols of fertility and genesis of human life are also relevant in this research.

## **Akvilė Matulionytė**

Vilnius University, BA student

### **Views, preconceptions and criticism regarding language politics in Lithuania currently expressed in popular media articles.**

The State Commission of the Lithuanian Language (*lt. VLKK – Valstybinė lietuvių kalbos komisija*) has been the target of a lot of criticism recently, both in the media, and in citizens' private lives. It was established when independence from the Soviet Union was restored (1990), to standardize the language and to regulate its use in public discourse, striving to preserve it, and to restore its prestige. Decades after this dramatic political shift, many express their displeasure with the idea of language standardization and its practices in Lithuania, often referring to it as free speech restriction. The curiosity of this situation motivated the research aimed to overlook the most common views, preconceptions and criticisms regarding language standardization in Lithuania.

After analyzing a substantial amount of relevant articles published in popular media websites (like [www.15min.lt](http://www.15min.lt) and [www.delfi.lt](http://www.delfi.lt)) in recent years, various opinions were encountered: some believe language standardization itself is obsolete, some overlook the pros of standardization and only focus on specific ridiculous instances, some disapprove of liberalism in this field while some seek to fight restriction, and more.

**Anastasija Smirnova**

University of Latvia, MA

### **Social policy in Baltic States: Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia (1918- 1940)**

Situation after WWI is well known as a “humanitarian awakening” which was caused by “war trauma” and modernisation of society. All social problems in a war time and especially after become more noticeable. In this paper I will analyse the situation in social care’s development from Russian Empire’s institutions in territory of three Baltic States and its transition into establishment of national social care institutions and organisations after the proclaimed independences.

The development of the national humanitarian institutions and organisations in independent Baltic States was dedicated with: voluntary organisations, state and also municipal level. Also, historically, the development and modernisation of the national institutions was linked with the German Elberfeld social system. We could name Baltic interwar social policies as modern; however, it differed in each of three Baltic States. Therefore in this paper I will try to mark differences in Social policy, its different backgrounds, national legislation and practices in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

**Anna Krawczyk**

Warsaw University, MA student

### **Indo-European roots of nine-horns deer (*elnias devyniaragis*) in Lithuanian mythology**

Deer are prehistoric symbols, used not only in Lithuanian tradition, but in many, also non-indoeuropean cultures. Furthermore, symbols of numbers, especially nine is rich and wide. Smith is also often seen symbol. All three symbols were well known in old stone age, as a parts of first rituals performed by humanity ever. Symbol of number nine showed up with lunar calendar, where nine days make full circle. Smith, before his role was limited to craftsman working with different kinds of metal, was also protoplast of shaman- performing primitive medical treatments and connecting with gods. In some of euroasian tradition still is seen same way as Prometheus in Ancient Greece and Rome. Deer, both wild and domestic (reindeer), had key role in hunting and pastoral societies, and early became one of the most important symbols and sacrifices. In Lithuanian mythology those symbols have wide meaning, from life and strenght to death. Together they are common found in folk songs performed during midwinter celebrations, called in Lithuanian ethnography Kalėdos. All are combine in motive of deer with nine horns (*elnias devyniaragis*), often carrying a smith on the first or last of them.

**Anželika Teresė**

Vilnius University, Lithuanian Institute of History, PhD student

### **Metaphors in Lithuanian sign language poetry: issues of identification, interpretation and translating**

The research which is being discussed in this report is a step in the study field of figures of speech in Lithuanian sign language (further – LSL). The author performed analysis of metaphors in LSL poetry, i.e. in 15 authentic pieces created by 8 Lithuanian deaf people. The goal was to answer the question how LSL metaphors are being created, what are their features. After the research it became evident that metaphors in LSL poetry are often created by using neologisms. Also, it was noticed that metaphors is complemented with other means of expression which are characteristic to LSL poetry. This report will also introduce a software which is globally used in the research of Sign language (further – SL). Moreover, methods which help identify and understand the object of analysis are being discussed and suggestions of identification and interpretation are given to LSL interpreters. Analysis of LSL metaphors, especially in the poetry, is valuable not only for identification of metaphors in the speech and for interpretation of them while translating, but also because of that SL poetry “reveals the beauty and complexity of SL to hearing people, teaches them to respect culture of the deaf and proves that SL poetry is possible” (Sutton-Spence 2005: 19).

**Aušra Terleckaitė**

Vilnius University, Lithuanian Institute of History, PhD student

### **The Change of Public Discourse in Soviet Lithuanian Literary Field**

While exploring soviet times, we usually speak about the all-encompassing system and oppose it to individuals. Whereas, this research believes, that “the system” is not an abstract, non articulated thing, but the result of people networks and decisions. Keeping in mind this notice, the presentation will concentrate on the change of meaning of ideological concepts and the change of values in Lithuanian public literary discourse. I will briefly introduce the concepts of *Big* and *Little Deals*, which unfold some compromises made by soviet authorities in exchange of stability in soviet Russia, and compare them with Lithuanian case. I will go into detail of Lithuanian writers community’s case and show their attempts to maneuver literary discourse and their role in changing it during the De-Stalinization. It will invoke the protocols and reports of the Primary Party Organization of Lithuanian Writer’s Union and the periodic press and will seek to show, how old ideologemes were reinterpreted or adapted to the local discourse.

**Beatričė Danisienė**

Vilnius University, PhD Student

### **Another Way to Understand Human Mind: a Cognitive Definition**

Today cognitive linguistics has developed various ways of exploring, understanding, and clarifying human mind. One of them is a cognitive definition method, created by Lublin ethnolinguists. The method helps to analyse one nation’s perception and evaluation of anything abstract, impossible to see, hear, or touch. In other words, it helps us explain what we have in mind when thinking and talking about phenomena like FAMILY, HOME, FREEDOM, HONOUR, etc.

According to this method, a concept analysis is structured in three parts. The first part is an investigation of data from dictionaries: definitions and examples, synonymic and antonymic relations, phraseology, and etymology. The second part opposes the first in the sense that it analyzes data from a students’ survey and represents the contemporary perception of the concept. The third



part contains an analysis of data from different discourses, showing similarities and differences between main elements of the concept exposed in various discourses. Finally, the cognitive definition is formulated. It reflects the understanding, evaluation, and characterization of the concept in question in human mind.

In my presentation I will introduce the method in more detail and present some results of former research of Lithuanian culture and language that investigated various concepts of central importance for most people.

### **Bridget Frances Moran**

University of Vienna, BA student

### **The Revitalization of Livonian**

There are already 21 languages in the European Union that are marked as “severely endangered” on the website of the Endangered Languages Project. A language encompasses a culture – if this language is lost, then the culture and part of its history disappears too. Revitalization enables the contact of the new generation with the language of their ancestors, with a part of their identity. The same website indicates that the Livonian language (in liv. *Līvõ kēļ* or *randakēļ*) is dormant, meaning that it no longer has any native speakers, but that a cultural group still identifies with it.

This paper concerns itself with the status of the revitalization of the Livonian language. What does the current language situation look like? Who is involved in this revitalization and what part does the Latvian state play? Can Livonian be implemented as a language for day to day life and society again? Does Livonian have a future and will it be successfully revitalized within the next century? I will first address the governmental measures and the specific language situation in Latvia, then the protagonists and the activities of the revitalization, and finally, the obstacles that need to be tackled.

### **Brigita Daugėlaitė**

Vilnius University, MA student

### **Kazys Boruta: Writer under the Soviet Rule**

Kazys Boruta (1905-1965) is one of the Lithuanian poets, writers and translators who had difficult relations with various governments and the soviet regime was no exception. Between 1946 and 1949 Kazys Boruta was in prison. After the release the author could not public his texts for some time but this did not stop him from writing. He left many texts, notes which are saved in the archives and still are waiting for the closer analysis. For this reason the research aims to examine author’s egodocuments (letter, diaries) and some official documents (internal reviews, reports of meetings) that lead to the reconstruction of the writer’s ideas, a world-view, a conception of the art and the differences between his personal opinion and the official one, the conflicts and disagreements with the censorship. Also, the sources reveal an emotional state of the author, his reactions and the net of the close friends.

**Daiga Deksnē**

University of Latvia, PhD student

### **Distinguishing meanings of prefixal verbs by comparing word sketches**

There are 11 prefixes used in verb formation in the Latvian language. The prefixes are polysemic. Derivations of the same basic verb can be close synonyms.

The central meanings of prefixes bear spatial features. Other meanings of prefixes express temporal, quantitative and some other features. From some basic verbs derivations with all prefixes can be created, other verbs accept only one or a few prefixes. Dictionaries do not give a clear answer when particular prefixal derivation should be used as different meanings reveal itself only in a context. In this case, analysis of word sketches and collocations is of great help. In this research, the corpus “Latvian Web 2014” in the Sketch Engine environment is explored.

Some examples. In corpus examples verbs *apgulties* and *atgulties* (‘to lie down’) have only one object in common – the noun ‘bed’. Only after *apgulties* follow words ‘beside’ and ‘under’. Only after *atgulties* follow ‘sofa’ and ‘rocking net’. Conclusions – *apgulties* has a neutral meaning, *atgulties* is associated with spending time in a relaxed manner.

Sometimes even native speakers can not explain the differences between some synonymic prefixal verb. Comparison of word sketches leads to greater clarity on this issue.

**Danguolė Kotryna Kapkanaitė**

Vilnius University, PhD student

### **The Lithuanian perfect from the 16th century texts until Facebook: a comparative study of two empirical sources**

From a typological diachronic perspective, the perfect category seems to follow a rather precise cycle of change – it tends to become a past tense. In this process, it tends to acquire certain meanings, while the current result meaning broadens towards a current relevance meaning, which can be understood very freely and develop into a general past tense. This has not been observed for the Lithuanian perfect. Interestingly, research available up to date on the topic doesn’t show any significant changes in the usage of this category from the earliest Lithuanian texts available up until now. In my presentation, I will compare usage and meanings of the Lithuanian perfects taken from two very different sources: the Database of Old Lithuanian Writings, which consists of Lithuanian texts written from 1573 until 1896, and a database of Facebook comments, taken from the pages of the main Lithuanian news portals where people discuss vividly a variety of topics and which reflects well the most contemporary language. Having in mind the inevitable usage differences due to the opposing nature of these two sources, such a comparison can nevertheless show some peculiarities of this relative stability in the Lithuanian perfect when viewed from a typological perspective.

**Diāna Grīvalde**

University of Latvia, MA student

### **Evangelical Lutheran Church`s of Latvia archbishop Gustavs Tūrs: politics, goals, stalinism (1946-1954)**

This paper is devoted for topic, which is practically not discussed in historiography – Evangelical Lutheran Church`s of Latvia archbishop Gustavs Tūrs activities. The aim of this paper is to portray the activities of archbishop Gustavs Tūrs during the time from 1946 till 1954, what kind of activities during his reign as an archbishop was the most important for himself, more precisely the relationship with other Higher Council members of Lutheran Church and Soviet government and the commissioner of religious affairs designated in Soviet Latvia.

The study is presenting the situation of Lutheran Church in the post-war Latvia starting from 1944 till 1948, when Latvia was occupied by USSR and to understand the role of Lutheran Church in state, where religion is not prohibited, but still experienced major repressions.

The study also describes the role of Gustavs Tūrs in sovietization of Lutheran Church, when it experienced changes both legally and socially. The closing section would represent the activities outside the Church`s Higher Council, trying to understand his significance in Luther Church during stalinism.

**Keywords:** Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Gustavs Tūrs, Religious cult affairs Council, archbishop.

**Eidmantė Kalašinskaitė**

Vytautas Magnus University, MA student

### **The Voicing of Consonants at a Junction of Words**

The aim of this research is to examine in which circumstances voiceless Lithuanian consonants at a junction of words become voiced. The attention was drawn to both plosives ([p], [t], [k]) and fricatives ([s], [ʃ]). These consonants were followed by a word which starts either with a vowel [v] or with a voiced consonant ([b], [d]). The research material concludes of 20 junctions of words, which were read 6 times by 4 informants (480 times in total).

The voicing analysis, accomplished using PRAAT, shows that all the examined consonants become voiced before voiced consonants: plosives become voiced in 92–100 % of all cases, fricatives – in 83–100 % of all cases. Voicing before vowels is also possible, but it's rather rare.

The results show that the relations between the durations of closure and explosion of plosive consonants before a vowel and a consonant differ – they are always lower before a vowel. The length of all consonants is 1,2 times longer at a natural rate than at a fast rate. The length of plosives before vowels and before voiced consonants differs only slightly, but the differences of fricatives are obvious – these consonants are about 2 times longer before vowels than before voiced consonants.



**Elīna Rasnace**

University of Latvia, MA

### **Local municipality council elections in the Republic of Latvia Riga county: example of Baldone municipality (1919-1934)**

The Riga county was the biggest of the 19 counties in the Republic of Latvia during the Interwar period, and the municipality of Baldone was one of the largest municipalities in the Riga county. As Baldone municipality was the location for the popular Baldone resort which was subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior, and not far from the capital city of Riga, many people from the municipality were eager to take a part in local elections for the municipality council.

The report features the characteristics of the local elections and problems during the process, a description of local political parties and a review of pre-election campaigns. The chronological borders of the report are dating from the year 1920 – the year the Latvian War of Independence ended – till 1934 when Prime Minister Kārlis Ulmanis carried out the coup.

The conclusion of the report helps to understand the significance of the local municipality elections, the complicated process of the elections and the political life and variety of the political parties in local municipalities.

**Ernesta Dambrauskaitė**

Lithuanian Institute of History, PhD student

### **The attitude of the performers to rap in Lithuanian and American documentaries**

The popular musical genre of rap in Lithuania, ascribed to the subculture of hip-hop, is appearing in the area of social and commercial advertisements more frequently. Rap is also gradually becoming a willingly used platform for telling various stories. This musical genre is used during different lessons and trainings as a means that encourages creativity and motivation of learning. Being based in the USA and quite strongly rooted in Lithuania, rap itself makes one think about how this phenomenon transformed in Lithuanian cultural sphere or how it is perceived nowadays by Lithuanian artists. Using documentaries, this article seeks to analyze the thoughts about rap and its significance in Lithuanian and American documentaries proposed by the hip-hop artists, in addition to discuss and explain their similarities and differences from the artist's perspective.

### **Daily routine in an average Lithuanian middle town. The use of theoretical approaches and the fixation of cultural changes.**

Usually, a daily routine of itself for a person is a significant measure of entity, which not only defines areas of a family, social status, aesthetics, job, development and others, but also creates a feeling of safety and stability. It is one of the reasons which allows to think that anthropological research of a daily routine is important, because in this way it can help to grasp the concrete and often at first glance imperceptible cultural processes and changes that are displayed in that daily routine. In Lithuania, the research of a daily routine is significant for its assistance to reveal a contemporary lifestyle of its citizens, which includes the main life aspects of a person as a social unit and indicates their tendencies. The cognition of Lithuanian daily routine is valuable, because it helps to better understand former and present ethnic culture and traditions, to evaluate its development in an intersection of the centuries, and to define the changing social and communal relations. According to various scientific theories, this presentation will seek to discuss how a daily routine can be perceived and comprehended in a contemporary context, how to discover its cultural changes and why it is important.

**Ieva Kristinaitytė**

Vilnius University, MA student

### **A Call for Democratisation of The Historical Narrative In The Perception of Lithuanian National Rebirth**

The main purpose of the following paper is to challenge Lithuanian literary canon and historical view of the Lithuanian national movement, which center is considered newspaper “Ausra” (first newspaper in Lithuanian language in the period of press ban (1864-1904)). Romantic nationalism is still perceived as a conservative and traditionalist movement with quite a monolithic philosophy, hence the paper fixes on the contrary idea: Andrius Vištelis, little researched, but the most popular poet of national movement at its’ time, who lived a colourful life, created curious and original cultural projects that left its print in modern Lithuanian culture. One of such examples is neopaganism. Therefore, A. Vištelis only managed to publish a small number of his poems and currently is outlined in historical narrative of XIX century due to lack of “seriousness”. The paper discusses cultural diversity and imagination of XIX century in case of “Ausra”, therefore frames the concept of nationalism as imaginary and communicatively formed one.

The current study of “Ausra” and A. Vištelis is based on his manuscripts and epistolary legacy of communicative associates of “Ausra” period (Jurgis Mikšas, Jonas Šliūpas, Mečislovas Davainis Silvestravičius, etc.).

**Ieva Volungė**

Vilnius University, Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore, PhD student

### **Between Two Fields: Philosophical Paradigms of Donaldas Kajokas Poetry**

The main point of my presentation is to reveal the development of relationship between poetry and philosophy throughout the 20th century and to highlight the similarities between two fields. One of the biggest influence for the development of this relationship was the dominant philosophical tendencies of the turn of centuries. These tendencies emphasized the person and his cognitive individuality. At the same time, individual and his experiences became the central figure in literature that dealt with philosophical and existential questions and the questions of being. The same process happened in poetry, but more subtly, because the individual, in other words – lyrical subject was always the central figure in poetry even if fulfilling different roles.

In my presentation I will briefly present the concepts of *philosophical poetry* and *poetic philosophy* and expand on them using examples from the poetry of 20th century Lithuanian poet Donaldas Kajokas. In his poetry Kajokas skilfully mixes poetic traditions and philosophical thinking from different cultures – from Eastern and Western traditions respectively he takes on the *form* and the *substance* of reasoning, yet he doesn’t reason as either. Instead he creates unique *poetical-philosophical* way of thinking and expressing those thoughts.

**Irena Snukiškienė**

The Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore, PhD student

### **Cognitive Picture of Truth and Lie in Lithuanian Proverbs**

The aim of the presentation is to define the concepts of *truth* and *lie* in Lithuanian proverbs.

The empirical data of the research is collected from Lithuanian paremiological collections: *Patarlės ir priežodžiai [Proverbs and Sayings]*, internet database *aruodai.lt*, and the collection of Lithuanian situational sayings *Vilką minim, vilkas čia [Speak of the Devil]*.

In cognitive linguistics, proverbs serve as the object of great importance, as they represent folk language and mainly date back to the times when written language sources were scarce. Their analysis reveals the semantic and axiological content preserved in the nation's culture, which is passed down to generations. Their repetitiveness is a very important characteristic as well, as it monumentalizes certain aspects and passes them down as linguo-cultural relict. Therefore, proverbs are the excellent source to analyse certain traditions, opinions, stereotypes and worldview.

The analysis of *truth* and *lie* in Lithuanian proverbs reveals the semantic and axiological content of these objects in Lithuanian worldview.

**Keywords:** truth, lie, justice, proverbs, paremiology, linguistic worldview.

**Jason Mario Dydynski**

University of Tartu, PhD student

### **A Trip to the Store: Cross-cultural Comparisons in the use of Cute Character Branded Products in Estonia, The United States, and South Korea**

The usage of branded mascots on products has a long history that had already began in the 19th century. With some of these historic mascots still being used in the advertising of products today. While many of these early mascots used realistic depictions of humans or animals, by the end of the 20th century many products across the globe had turned to the use of stylized cartoon characters. By the 1970's a major shift in the design of these characters towards the cute and lovable had occurred brought on by the international success of characters such as Hello Kitty. Since then the appearance of cute characters can be seen on global brands on anything from food to makeup products. But how widespread is the use of cute characters and are there any noticeable cultural differences? This study will investigate the usage and prevalence of cute character branding in three countries: Estonia, The United States, and South Korea. We will focus on the super market or grocery store as a source of cultural communication, where cultural semiospheres interact to reveal the presence of prevailing global trends and local customs.

**Keywords:** branding, cuteness, mascots, characters, product design

**Jekaterina Dobrova**

University of Latvia, MA Student

### **Gender representations in contemporary literature**

Gender studies is a relatively new research area in the field of humanities and has the initial grounds in such a well-known sociocultural phenomenon as 'feminism'. With regard to the subject of Gender Studies in literature the research is based on the theory of Cultural feminism which is the underlying concept of Feminism that reflects 'gender identity as a component of social and national cultural identity'.

The objective of the study are Gender representations in contemporary literature, and the focus has turned to the comparative analysis of Women's representations and identifying cultural Female models in the storybooks of the modern Baltic and Russian authors. Special attention is paid to the 'male' and 'female' authors' views on the traditional women's roles of 'wife' and 'mother' in contemporary literature. The research will identify the modern trends in modification of the traditional female images transmitted by contemporary writers.

**Keywords:** gender studies, women's representations, contemporary literature

### **Jindřich Čeladín**

Charles University, PhD student

### **Cemeteries in Courland as a common cultural area of Baltic Germans and Latvians?**

In one of the most industrial parts of the Russian Empire in the Baltic province in Courland, today western Latvia, we can still find in many cemeteries numerous graves with cast-iron crosses. In the mainly Lutheran environment, where lived a large minority of Baltic Germans, there was a great development of mass casting of cast-iron crosses in the second half of the 19th century. The presentation will focus on the history of casting in the Baltic provinces as well as on the typological continuity of cast-iron crosses with the German environment in Prussia. We will try also to answer the question whether shared at the cemeteries with cast-iron crosses the cultural space together the two main nations of the Courland province, Latvians and Germans.

### **Joris Kazlauskas**

Vytautas Magnus University, PhD student

### **Secondary stress in the standard Lithuanian language**

There are some investigations, which show that in Lithuanian dialects there exists a quite structured system of secondary stress (Girdenis 1981; Murinienė 2007). However, very few investigations was made about secondary stress in the standard Lithuanian (Girdenis 1981). The aim of this research is to find whether there exists a secondary stress in the standard Lithuanian language. There were analysed words *pasaka* ['pɑ:səkə] (a tale), *patiki* ['pət'ik'i] (commit), *praskėtė* ['prəs'kjet'e:] (scattered), *valkata* ['vɑ:l'kətə] (a beggar), *ekete* ['æ:k'jet'e] (an ice hole, sg. in.), *riešutu* ['riɛʃ'utə] (a nut, sg. in.) and *peršoko* ['p'æ:rʃo:ko:] (jumped over). To reach this aim 10 respondents of both genders (5 men and 5 women), different age (5 younger than thirty, 3 between thirty and sixty and 2 older than sixty) and different recording experience (4 professional and 6 non-professional speakers) were asked to record sentences with these words. One of the most important characteristics of the secondary stress is the quantity of unstressed vowels. The quantity of unstressed vowels in each analysed word (eg. both vowels *i* in the word *patiki*) was measured and compared. Results have shown that in all these words the quantity proportion of the second unstressed vowel is higher than of the first.



## **Jūlija Bordahova**

Latvian Academy of Culture, MA student

### **Between conservation and developmental narrative: humanistic geography perspectives in Baltics**

There is a seamless connection between the natural elements (geology, flora and fauna), the inhabitants (the people), their folklore (stories and songs) and the vast spaces in the Baltic region. The depths and openness described by humanistic geographers portray the centrality of such a relationship between humans and their landscape in Baltic folklores. All sustenance and development require a fine balance between conservation and use of land and its resources. Like any other region, Baltics need development in many areas. Through this presentation, I argue that there is a rich humanistic side that when acknowledged and understood will enable a more-sustainable and connected development. Ignoring the landscape-human relationship deprives the essential identity and future sustainable development of the Baltics.

## **Jūratė Petronienė**

Vilnius University, MA student

### **The Search for the Literary Community in the 19th Century Lithuanian Women Literature (K. Praniauskaitė, G. Giunterytė-Puzinienė)**

This work aims to present an early Lithuanian women literature in the aspect of search for the literary community. Early Lithuanian women writing is unique in its situation: a female who wanted to enter the literary field required a so-called mediator, often a male one, who would help the debutant to publish the very first work and would deal with the publisher. This often would happen because of the wide social influence that the mediator used to acquire. However after the entering the literary field the young author would have to gain the stronger position in it. That would happen with the dedications and poetical dialogues sent and received from other well-known and influential poets and would act as an symbolic gesture of the creation of the literary community. This presentation will focus on the representation of the literary community aspect in the poetry of Karolina Praniauskaitė (poems from the book „Piosneczki“ (1858)) and Gabrielė Giunterytė-Puzinienė (poems and short stories from the book „Pisma prozą i wierszem“ (1856)). The theoretical background for the study is based on the theories of Lewis Hyde (“The Gift”) and Stephen Greenblatt (“Shakespearean negotiations”).

## **Justyna Rosowska**

Jagiellonian University, PhD student

### **Archaeology then and now. The story of one archaeological site**

It happened in 1913, but the history of European archaeological excavations is a little bit longer than this. A young researcher from Warsaw came to examine one accidental discovery made in Vilkiutinis, raj. Varena, in Lithuania. The cemetery was called by locals "Milži kapis". Today, after more than 100 years from this, it is said to be used by people of East Lithuanian Barrow Culture. Until that time, Lithuanian researchers have returned there several times, discovering further fragments of this cemetery.

The paper presents the results of researches conducted in Vilkiutinis, but most of all it is an excuse to take a journey through the history of archaeological excavations itself. The story of the archaeological site gives us examples that still connect old times with those we live and work in, as the need for discovery, the fantasy that hides behind facts and even hard conditions of work.



**Justīne Kuzņecova**

Ventspils University College/Liepāja University, PhD student

### **The Influence of the German language on the Development of the Lexical and Semantic Field of Fraud in Latvian**

The development of the lexical and semantic field of fraud in the Latvian language has taken place during several centuries. As a result of foreign linguistic domination, one can trace numerous lexical and morphological influences as loanwords and calques which have been assimilated into the Latvian language. Latvian fraud-related lexis also holds examples of words of foreign, *inter alia* of German origin (e. g. *šķelmis, šulers, švindlers*). The paper, considering the close historical ties between the Latvian and German language, analyses the influence of the German language on this particular lexical and semantic field, provides examples of German words adapted in the Latvian language during a specific period of time and analyses extralinguistic aspects related to lexical borrowing.

**Katarzyna Pasternak**

Jagiellonian University, PhD student

### **Cultural patterns and social role of a Soviet working woman in Lithuanian film “Stebuklas”**

As a country within the frame of the Soviet Union, Lithuania has undergone many cultural changes. The attempts at converting every citizen of the Soviet Union into a homo sovieticus resulted in the transformation of the traditional patterns of femininity and masculinity and the emergence of new social roles. For example, the role of “a working woman / mother” obliged the woman to perform both tasks for the family and the state.

One of the contemporary culture texts that shows the deeply rooted presence of this role in the Soviet social reality is the Lithuanian film *Stebuklas*. It tells the story of post-Soviet Lithuania – suffering from the economic, political and social crisis. Its main character is Irena – a working woman, work leader who devoted her entire life to the management of a pig farm. The aim of the speech is to look at Irena in the context of the Soviet gender contract - how Irena realizes herself as a woman, how she fulfils the role of a working woman, or has gone completely away from the traditional model of femininity culture, in which she should fulfil herself as a wife and mother. The discussion of Irena's relationship with Bernardas, a stranger from the United States, serves to expose the social role that Irena plays and from which she subconsciously wants to free herself.

**Katrīna Barševska**

Goethe University Frankfurt, BA student

### **Humanist photographers Gunārs Binde and Antanas Sutkus: dialogue between Latvia and Lithuania**

Humanism in photography is a medium for combining art and social commentary, which is an integral part of visual art. One of the most brightest representatives in Latvia is Gunārs Binde, but in Lithuania – Antanas Sutkus.

The aim of the research is to compare the main motives, similarities and differences between some photographs of G.Binde and A.Sutkus, in view of the fact that they both share similar age, past (chronological period) and both are humanist photographers.

Are there choreographed movements or poses in the photographs of G.Binde and A.Sutkus? What is the main message, that both of Baltic photographers wanted to share through their photographs? How did the Soviet times affect G.Binde's and A.Sutkus' point of view? These and other questions

about G.Binde and A.Sutkus will be answered by the author of the research by using the comparative method.

**Keywords:** Antanas Sutkus, Gunārs Binde, humanist photographers, comparison

**Kotryna Vitkauskaitė**

Vilnius University, BA student

### **Zoonyms in Vilnius: Tendencies of Choosing Names for Dogs and Cats**

This paper focuses on the tendencies of zoonyms in Vilnius city and the most recent inclinations of choosing names for dogs and cats. This particular topic was chosen for several reasons. Firstly, there are only a few works which deal with Lithuanian zoonyms specifics, especially the specifics of naming dogs and cats. Secondly, the topic was chosen out of a need to understand the most common reasons and motives to name a pet in a certain way; also, to compare the results between two animal groups and find possible similarities, and differences.

The research was conducted using a semi-structured interview method. It was decided to refuse conducting the standard and traditional survey method, as the intention of this research was to gather the most natural and precise answers from the respondents, so it would be easier to conclude the results. Factors, like gender, age or education of the respondents were not taken into account, as the pet names themselves and their reasoning were the most important for the research purposes. It was decided to focus on dogs' and cats' names in Vilnius only, thus the results in other cities or villages might be different.

The comparison between dogs' and cats' names in Vilnius revealed that people tend to choose a name for their pet without considering the species of the animal. Also, it is common to choose a name that is more related to the animal itself than to the owner. Quite a lot of names are given because of how they sound. In addition, the outcome of the research highlighted the necessity of extended research regarding this topic and the possibility to create a more advanced classification for sorting dogs' and cats' names.

**Kristīna Korneliusa**

University of Latvia, BA student

### **The Comparative Analysis of Imagery and Cultural References in Māris Melgalvs's Poems and Works by Male English Poets Published in 1970s – 2000s**

The object of the current research are poems by Māris Melgalvs (1957-2005). Its goal is to raise the awareness about the works by this Latvian poet. He is often disregarded by the literature teachers at Latvian high schools, despite his poems being included in the textbooks. Consequently, the younger generation of Latvian society is in ignorance about his life and career. The comparative analysis of Melgalvs's poems to the works by male English poets born between 1930s and 1960s is conducted. The sample consists of Melgalvs's poems from the collection 'Lietus lāses pieskāriens' and three more, as well as 25 poems by 5 English poets – James Fenton, John Fuller, Geoffrey Hill, Andrew Motion and Craig Raine. The similarities and differences in imagery are discussed. To identify the main themes, the information on Poetry Foundation was used, as well as the TagCrowd tool, which helped to determine the word frequencies in the poems by each author. The main themes covered by Melgalvs were found to be the following – death, loneliness, poverty and love. The theme of love was analysed in particular – the high frequency of the word 'love' in the five poems by James Fenton prompted a comparative analysis of his poem 'Was That Your Idea of Love?' to Melgalvs's '*Izeju es Pārdaugavas ielās*'. It was found that the ways the two poets described love

were opposite: despite his poor living conditions, Melgalvs had an optimistic view upon love, while for Fenton it seems to have been a disappointment.

### **Laurynas Peluritis**

Vilnius University, PhD student

### **History of Soviet Philosophy in Lithuania as Myth and Narrative: First as Tragedy, then as Romance?**

After the reinstatement of national independence in 1990 Lithuania's philosophical community faced the need to reflect on its Soviet past and legacy. However, the soviet period in the history of Lithuanian philosophy has seen little academical inquiry and research up until this day and remains more constrained to the realm of memory and memoirs, apologetical myths and narratives. This can be explained by the need of legitimization of philosophy in the post-soviet state, or the fact, that the philosophical community itself still has little historical distance in relation to its own past (this, however, does not mean an absence of debates concerning the effects and legacy of Soviet ideology). Following Hayden's White methodology, as prescribed in his *Metahistory*, it can be argued, that history of philosophy in Soviet Lithuania is usually first told as a tragedy, especially the Stalinist period of ideological censorship and repressions, and then as heroic romance of philosophers overcoming obstacles and making many sacrifices for the "greater good" of philosophy. But is it really the case? The understanding of these narrative structures is of vital importance moving towards a critical history of Lithuanian philosophy during the Soviet occupation, alongside archive data and other sovietological historiography.

### **Līga Romāne-Kalniņa**

University of Latvia, PhD student

### **Motherland and Mother tongue in the Baltic States: Representation of State and Language in Presidential Speeches**

Since the time of the idea about national language was born in the 14<sup>th</sup> century writings by Dante until the multidisciplinary studies of languages across the world in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the concept of national identity and role of language in representing it has gained international scholarly recognition and importance. The Baltic States that are considered to be 'the smallest' in Europe, have strong sense of national belonging that has been represented by their presidents on various occasions across time. Using critical discourse analysis and corpus analysis, the present study looks at the positioning and representation of national language and state as national body in a corpus 150 presidential speeches by the presidents of the Baltic States since the Declaration of Independence (Latvia) and Restoration of Independence (Estonia and Lithuania). The results indicate that the presidents of Estonia refer to language more frequently than the presidents of Latvia and Lithuania, while the presidents of Latvia refer to the state as a mother more frequently. The presidents of Lithuania, however, refer to the state as national body both as motherland (more frequently) and as fatherland. The study is grounded in the theories of Baker (2006 and 2012), Wodak, Reisigl (2009 and 2016), and Fairclough (2009).

**Keywords:** presidential speeches, Baltic States, national identity, critical discourse analysis, corpus analysis

**Lilla Dóra Kövesdi**

Loránd Eötvös University, PhD Student

### **On the Role of Radio and Television between 1970 and 1989 in the Estonian SSR and the People's Republic of Hungary**

In the past few years there is a growing scholarly interest towards the everyday life of socialism, but only a few works discuss leisure and free time activities. After the end of the Stalin era household work and entertainment began to be affected by mechanisation. TV and radio were very popular and widespread form of entertainment thereby became a part of the everyday life of people. In my presentation I would like to give a brief overview about the role of radio and television and how they affected the everyday life of the Estonian SSR and in the People's Republic of Hungary in the last twenty years before the fall of the Soviet Union.

**Keywords:** Estonia, Socialism, Leisure Studies, Everyday Life, TV and Radio Entertainment

**Lina Vizgirdė**

Vytautas Magnus University, PhD student

### **Gender Assymetry in Lithuanian Youth Slang**

Youth slang is permeated by an evaluative component and anthropocentricity, most slang units are descriptions of people (various differentiations according to gender, external/internal characteristics, social status, interests, nationality, etc.). Gender marked units are a part of human descriptions which have an implied gender sense and gender stereotypes in their meaning, together with various psychological and social specifics. The study has shown that in Lithuanian slang a woman is usually described as an object of sensory pleasure, her body, real or supposed "availability" are accentuated. The elements of the semantic field, which could be described as the moral image of woman in Lithuanian slang is more often portrayed with a negative sign. An asymmetry is observed between anthropocentric feminine and masculine descriptions in Lithuanian youth language, this asymmetry can be partially described as axiological, because of a generally negative view on woman (frequent descriptions denying woman's individuality and morality dominate in Lithuanian slang). On the other hand, the positive content meanings are usually linked only to external woman's attractiveness. Therefore, a conclusion can be made that the central part in Lithuanian youth slang is dedicated to the masculine gender and the masculine world view. The discourse, which creates such world view is called androcentric.

**Marcos Luis Casas y Piironen**

Turku University, BA student

### **Etnofuturism in Southern Estonian Literature**

**Etnofuturism** is a concept invented by *Karl Martin Sinijärv*. Etnofuturism has been important since the fall of the Soviet Union and it has spread to other finno-ugric nations like Finland and the Udmurt Republic in Russia. Combining old and new culture, or linking the national material of mythology, folklore, and written literature to the best part of postmodern thinking: imitation, blending styles, pastiche and intertextuality. "The explanatory dictionary of Estonian defines ethnofuturism as" a future-oriented trend in culture that seeks folklore and combining modern culture ". A very important ethnofuturist writer in Southern Estonian Literature is **Küksi Ülle**. This writer has mainly written in Võru keel, that is a language different to Estonian spoken in Southern Estonia. The concept has been spread by the Estonian **Kostabi Selts** and **Hirohall** groups, but also

by several cultural figures in the Finno-Ugric tribal movement. Several Finno-Ugric Creators' Conferences have been held on Etnofuturism in the series "Etnofutu". Though the idea of Etnofuturism is quite enthralling, there are challenges as the far-right tries to appropriate it, **Sinine Äaratus** the youth wing of **EKRE** organized a conference on etnofuturism in February 2019, inviting among others members of a extremist Finnish organization.

### **Mari-Liis Neubauer**

University of Reading, Cardiff University, PhD student

#### **'With Fire and Sword': Baptism and Canon Law in 13th-Century Livonia**

In Medieval Europe, baptism was perceived as a crucial goal-post in the process of conversion: it signified a fundamental change to the individual, both in spiritual and legal terms. As testified by the chronicle of Henry of Livonia, baptism played a central role in the conversion of Livonia. Concurrently, central medieval legal treatises, such as the *Decretum* by Gratian (c. 1140), offered a substantial number of prescriptions on the correct practice of baptism.

The aim of this paper is to investigate the extent to which such laws on baptism were followed in the conversion of Livonia. The first section focuses on the validity and necessity of baptism, as explained by medieval canon lawyers and understood by missionaries and crusaders in Livonia; the second part explores the technicalities and practical details of baptismal liturgy. Finally, the paper considers the concept of forceful baptism in the context of Livonia and its legitimacy in canon law. By understanding the interaction between legal thought and the implementation of law, more can be said about the construction and development of Medieval Livonia as a Christian society.

### **Marija Nikolajeva**

The University of Latvia, PhD student

#### **The language's tricky matter: spatial expressions. The case of ON in Latvian and Mandarin Chinese**

This presentation aims at explicating the concept of upper location in Latvian and Mandarin Chinese as expressed by the preposition *uz* 'on' and the postposition 上 *shang* 'on' accordingly. Corpus data show parallel usage of several forms for some spatial scenes. Eg, in Latvian, both *uz* 'on' and the locative case (generic location; 'in') can be used for expressing the same location, and, in Chinese, 上 *shang* 'on' gets sometimes substituted by 里 *li* 'in' or is omitted when a place word (处所 *chusuoci*) instead of a 'usual' noun is used. This shows that schematization of spatial scenes is subject to many factors, both spatial and non-spatial. A comparison of the Latvian and Chinese 'on' shows similarity in its core meaning thus making it a universal prototype common to both Latvian and Chinese speakers. The extensions of the core meaning are language specific and do not always coincide in the two languages. This justifies the idea of partial randomness in the formation of a natural language that hinders both the description of its current state and the prediction of its change. The theoretical basis of the discussion includes the Prototype Theory, the Relevance Theory, the Image Schema Theory, as well as the Theory of Utterance Selection that explains language change.

**Merit Müller**

University of Tartu, MA student

### ***Laena mulle hiiu kannel, vormsilane!* – About the other Estonian kannel**

One of the most iconic Estonian folk instruments is the *kannel* (related to the Latvian *kokle*, the Lithuanian *kanklės* as well as the Finnish and Karelian *kantele*). Its sister instrument by name – the *hiiu kannel* – is however much less known.

The aim of this paper is to introduce the *hiiu kannel*, also known as *hiiurootsi kannel*, *rootsi kannel*, *Rootsi kannel*, *vibukannel* and *kiigekannel* in Estonian and as *talharpa* in the Estonian-Swedish dialects (cf. also Swedish *tagelharpa*, *stråkharpa*; Finnish *jouhikko*, *jouhikantele*).

The instrument in question is a 3-4 stringed bowed lyre, traditionally held between the knees while playing. It was brought to Estonia by Swedish immigrants, who settled on the islands Hiiumaa (Swedish *Dagö*), Vormsi (Swedish *Ormsö*), Suur- ja Väike-Pakri (Swedish *Rågöarna*) and Noarootsi (Swedish *Nuckö*) in the end of the 13th century.

The presentation will address the history of the Northern European bowed lyre in general as well as the history of the Estonian *hiiu kannel* in particular. In addition, its role in contemporary (Estonian) folk music will be discussed.

**Keywords:** folk music, instruments, hiiu kannel, bowed lyre, Estonian Swedes

**Milda Dailidēnaite**

University of Tartu, University of Latvia Livonian Institute, PhD student

### **Commands in Baltic and South Finnic languages**

It is a well-known fact, that Baltic and South Finnic languages share a multitude of common features that are not attested in surrounding languages and a lot of them have to do with verbs. The most notorious one is probably the so-called oblique, relative or evidential mood, which is used to express the speaker's attitude towards the reliability of the information.

Conveying commands in Baltic and South Finnic languages also have some special features that differentiate them from other languages in the area. That is argument marking (e.g. subject marking), non-direct command conveying forms as well as conveying non-direct commands using hortative particles. A hortative particle can be found in Russian, but not in Finnish and the partialisation process in German is way less advanced compared to Baltic and South Finnic hortative particles. What is interesting, subject marking in German hortative constructions is different than in Baltic and South Finnic hortative constructions.

In the presentation, I will give an overview of the ways commands are conveyed in Baltic and South Finnic languages. I will focus on argument marking in non-direct directives, like forms that convey mediated commands and hortative constructions.

## **Patrick O'Rourke**

University of Tartu, PhD student

### **The Livonian Substrate in Estonia and Latvia**

The topic of my presentation is connected to my doctoral studies that I have started in the spring of 2019, in which I study the extent of the Livonian substrate in Estonia and Latvia. The doctoral studies themselves are a continuation of my bachelor's thesis, in which I studied the possibility of a Livonian substrate in the dialect of the Häädemeeste parish, situated along the coastline south of Pärnu (O'Rourke 2015). The results showed that there was a possibility of a Livonian substrate that was not confined to just Häädemeeste, but that a Livonian substrate was possible for a wider area around the Pärnu bay area.

My presentation will present results of recent research of the Livonian linguistic prehistory, which show that the Livonian substrate is more widespread around the Bay of Riga than previously thought.

Reference: O'Rourke, Patrick (2015). *Häädemeeste murraku ja salatsiliivi keele võrdlus* [A Comparison of the Häädemeeste Dialect and Salatsi Livonian]. Bachelor's thesis. Tartu: University of Tartu.

## **Péter Bedők**

Pázmány Péter Catholic University, PhD student

### **The Catholic Church and Polish–Lithuanian ethnic contraries in the Vilnius region during the Second World War**

After the Soviet Army captured Vilnius in 19 September 1939, in October, the Lithuanian troops occupied the Northwestern part of the previous Wilno Voivodeship. The Sovietization of the Baltic States and later the German occupation resulted rapid estrangement of the previously also inadequate Lithuanian–Polish discourse. Poles tried to maintain their point of view during the Second World War, which declared the Vilnius region is part of Poland. Ethnic conflicts between Poles and Lithuanians in the Catholic Church also emerged in the Polish–Lithuanian borderlands. This research focus on the Polish–Lithuanian armed clashes, ethnic contraries and the elimination of the local Polish clergy and the collaboration of the priests with partisans on both sides. I use ecclesiastical sources and contemporary newspapers to reveal information about intertwining religious and ethnic identity in the Vilnius region during the Second World War. Polish priests generously supported the Polish Underground State and the idea about liberation of Poland and Vilnius. Despite of the repeated attacks against the Polish priests and communities, the Polish Home Army tried to liberate the Vilnius region, meanwhile the Lithuanians tried to keep the “regained territories” as much as it was feasible in reduced circumstances.



**Rasa Stakauskaitė**

Vilnius University, MA student

### **The concept of resistance in Algirdas Julius Greimas' life and works**

Algirdas Julius Greimas was a well-known linguist, researcher of mythology and founder of the Parisian school of semiotics. Seldom mentioned fact is that he also was an active participant in the resistance movement. During the German occupation of Lithuania Greimas was involved in the anti-Nazi resistance, underground press. After the emigration to the West he wrote many articles in periodicals concerning oppression, political resistance and other problems of the occupied Lithuania thus becoming actively involved in the anti-Soviet cultural resistance. In this presentation we analyse the concept of resistance of a person who himself participated in the opposition against authority and then afterwards as a scholar living abroad still extensively wrote about and conceptualise the matter. Greimas argued that the horrors and absurdity of the Second World War had shaped him as a person and as an intellectual. While those experiences made him ask the question about meaning, the reflection of resistance offered a view about the future of the nation, about the shared values. Different ways how Greimas participated in the resistance movement help us understand and present here how his notion of resistance had originated and was later conceptualised.

**Rasa Zozaitė**

Vytautas Magnus University, PhD student

### **Framing the independence: discourse about independence of the Baltic States in 1917 – 1918**

In order of exploring the development of discourses about independency of the Baltic States in public space newspapers are analysed. Main focus is given to daily newspapers which were issued in Germany and other countries in Europe as well as in press which was issued in the territory of the Baltic States. Special attention is paid to the analysis of public discourse in German-language newspapers such as Berliner Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung etc. An important challenge for analysis is detecting ideological controversies, differences which are important features of every political system. Thus, problematic questions arise. How the strive of the Baltic States for independence looked like within context of independence declarations and consolidations of sovereignty of neighbouring countries? What was the content of sovereignty notion when forming the idea of independent state? How the rise of new states was framed in the press? The materials presented during panel presentations might be interesting for further comparative research and comparison with data from later periods.

**Regina Sabonytė**

Vytautas Magnus University, PhD student

### **Some Remarks on Standard Lithuanian Intonation: the Influence of Stress, Focal Position, and Sentence Type on F0**

This research presents a pilot study on Lithuanian intonation. The aim of the research is to analyze the changes of F0 in relation to the lexical stress, focus (its position in a sentence), and sentence type (declarative, exclamatory, interrogative). The research material consists of more than 1000 audio-recorded phrases read by two speakers – male and female (aged 27 and 29 accordingly). The structure of phrases allowed to observe F0 changes in relation to the mentioned variables. Since focus can be seen not only in F0, but also in duration, the duration of the target syllables was



analyzed as well. The recordings were annotated and necessary boundaries determined using PRAAT.

The results show that the most prominent F0 differences, observed in stressed vs unstressed syllables, are closely related to the focal position and different sentence types. In declarative sentences read without focus, no significant differences between the F0 in stressed and unstressed syllables were determined. In questions, focus is expressed by duration rather than F0: the target syllables of the focused word are prolonged comparing to the same syllables in declarative sentences without focus.

### **Rūta Latinytė**

Vilnius University, Institute of Lithuanian Literature and Folklore, PhD student

### **Me and Myself: stories and experiences of a “gift giving for myself” in contemporary Lithuanian society**

The studies of the everyday practices based on phenomenological anthropology gives the opportunity to look at the experiences of gift giving practices in modern society within a particular cultural field – in Lithuania. The aim of this paper is to reveal a special case of gift giving – “my gift for myself” – found in common individual practices.

Every analyzed situation occurs as a unique moment of how a person is experiencing itself in the world, establishing a distance between Me and Myself. The research includes experience descriptions and qualitative non structured interviews commonly used in phenomenological anthropology.

Personal reflections about own gifts may reveal an experience of, how, according to Merleau-Ponty “reflection presents me to myself not as idle and inaccessible subjectivity, but as identical with my presence in the world and to others”. The phenomenological view to these experiences raises a question how do these practices gain meaning and memory. The occasions of a gifts for myself are recognized as moments of perception of interpersonal relationships and raises the need for a re-evaluation of Me, Myself and Other. It is also a creative way to build and feel relations with own identity.

### **Samanta Kietytė**

Vilnius University, MA student

### **Metaphorization of surface adjectives in Lithuanian and Latvian languages**

This work investigates how surface adjectives (such as *soft, rough, slippery*) are used in metaphors in Lithuanian and Latvian languages. Examples for the research were found in Lithuanian and Latvian corpuses. This research is based on cognitive linguistic theories: conceptual metaphors and embodiment theory. According to embodiment theory, people use their bodily experiences to perceive more complex domains, such as emotions, human character, language. For instance, one of the primary conceptual metaphors is MORE IS UP. We see that, when you pour water into a glass, its level is rising vertically. So we use that visual experience to describe more complex phenomena and that’s why we say *prices are high* or *I got a high grade*. Surface is one of the bodily experiences too, because we feel it by touching. So the aim of this investigation is to reveal how we use this tactile experience in metaphors: to which domains these adjectives switch, what meanings they gain and what are the connections between the direct and metaphorical meanings. Another aim is to compare these metaphors between Lithuanian and Latvian languages.

**Shan Huang**

University of Latvia, MA student

### **Cultural image of Polish Livonia in the Polish and Baltic discourses**

After the Livonian War (1558–1582), eastern part of Livonian Confederation was annexed to the Great Duchy of Lithuania and then the Polish-Lithuania Rzeczpospolita, which is known in history as the Duchy of Livonia, the Polish Livonia or Inflanty (in Polish). In the following Polish-Swedish War at the beginning of 17th century, it was again divided between Rzeczpospolita and Sweden. Comparing to the prosperous development of Swedish Livonia in social and cultural domains, Polish Livonia has always been described as the forgotten land in both Polish and Baltic history. It was not until recently that scholars recognized the unique culture of Polish Livonia shaping under the influence of multiethnic borderland culture. However, due to inequivalence of information and position, the image of Polish Livonia is presented differently in Polish discourse and in Baltic (out of Poland) discourse. In this article, the author will compare the image of Polish Livonia in the Polish and Baltic discourses, figure out their differences and the reason for discrepancy, and try to find its impact on the modern culture of Latgale.

**Szymon Huptyś**

Jagiellonian University, PhD

### **Ablaut innovations in Lithuanian**

Lithuanian language is known to be very conservative. Indeed, it does contain many features that date back to the proto-language times, such as robust case system or personal endings in verbs. Nevertheless, there is a particular feature that is unique for Lithuanian: ablaut innovations. In my presentation, I shall call an “innovation” every feature relating to ablaut that is not inherited from the proto-language. There is at least 7 patterns of how ablaut innovations work in Lithuanian. In my presentation, I shall present how they could emerge in the course of development of the language. The presentation is based on my PhD thesis, defended in November 2018 under supervision of Prof. Wojciech Smoczyński.

**Zane Rozīte**

University of Latvia, PhD student

### **Reflection of Female Students' Image in Latvian Press (1919–1940)**

With the proclamation of Latvian State, women were granted significant political, economic and social rights. It was result of women's mass entry to public sphere due to social changes caused by First World War. However, despite the women's activity and presence in public sphere, the perception of women's role remained basically within those before World War, accepting women's social role mainly as “reproducers of the nation”. Consequently, in the public there were reflections and discussions on new social roles of women. Such role was also female student – a new and vast phenomenon in Latvian society, appearing with the establishment of Latvian universities in 1919-1921. Report will look at the construction of female student's image in the parliamentary Latvian press in 1919-1934, basing on the qualitative content analysis. Analysis of the press shows that female students were perceived in different ways. Many feared studies will weaken women's maternal desires, or female students' will try to occupy men's role in society. On the other hand, there were discussions about higher education's great role in the pursuit of women's legal, political, financial and intellectual independence. Discussion in the press about female students is one example of debate on gender roles, as well as complicated emancipation process of Latvian women.

**Viesturs Rasnacis**

University of Latvia, MA

### **The setting up of the Supply Chain Management and the formation of the Technical Basis of the Border Guard Forces of the Republic of Latvia (1991 – 1997)**

The setting up of the Supply Chain Management for the Border Guard Forces of Latvia mirrors the development happening at the same time in the Republic – after the Soviet occupation almost everyone was forced to start from scratch. As with all state institutions, especially the ones whose purpose was the protection of the country, the Border Guards barely had any equipment or provisions necessary for their soldiers.

When re-establishing the protection of the Latvian borders, most units were deployed in almost barren checkpoints with barely enough subsistence for a week and a theoretical plan of resupplying themselves when proper logistics are established. This paper will describe how in addition to the lack of resources it's only through a painstaking process of trial and error until the Latvian Border Guards establish proper chains of supplies and equipment while having to plan on future procurements several years ahead.



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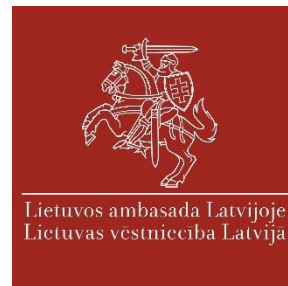
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