

Applicative prefix

Lith. *ap-eiti*, Latv. *ap-staigāt* ‘walk around’

1. *Kitą rytą atsibudusi nešina raktais **apėjo namus,***

2. *Nākamajā rītā pamodusies, viņa ar atslēgu saišķi **apstaigāja namu,***

‘The next morning she **walked around the house** with a bunch of keys’

Causative and applicative (Nau & Holvoet, Vol. 2)

Table 4. Constructions with simple, causative and applicative-causative verb in Lithuanian

simple verb	<i>ger-ti</i> ‘drink’	SUBJ (Agent) – DO (Patient) [Ex. 28]
causative	<i>gir-dy-ti</i> ‘give to drink’	SUBJ (Causer) – DO (Causee) – OBL (Patient) [Ex. 29] or (less frequently found): SUBJ (Causer) – DAT (Causee) – DO (Patient) [Ex. 30]
applicative	<i>su-gir-dy-ti</i> ‘give to drink, feed liquid’	SUBJ (Causer) – DAT (Causee) – DO (Patient) [Ex. 31]

Lithuanian

- (28) *J-i ger-ė vyn-q.*
 3-NOM.SG.F drink-PST.3 wine-ACC.SG
 ‘She drank (the) wine’

(constructed example)

- (29) *Édith močiut-ė prastai prižiūrėjo savo*
 Edith grandmother-NOM.SG badly look_after.PST.3 RPO
anūkėl-ę, gir-d-ė j-ą vyn-u
 granddaughter-ACC.SG drink-CAUS-PST.3 3-ACC.SG.F wine-INS.SG
 ‘Edith’s grandmother took bad care of her little granddaughter, she gave her
 wine to drink (“fed her with wine”)
 (www.ore.lt/2007/07/rozinis-edit-piaf-gyvenimas)

- (30) *j-ai gir-d-ė degtin-ę, norėjo nužudy-ti*
 3-DAT.SG.F drink-CAUS-PST.3 brandy-ACC.SG want.PST.3 kill-INF
 ‘They made her drink brandy, they wanted to kill her’
 (criminal report at www.eteismai.lt/byla/280850557510769/1-160-361/2009)

- (31) *Su-gir-d-ė j-ai vyn-o, tris piln-as*
 PFX-drink-CAUS-PST.3 3-DAT.SG.F wine-GEN.SG three full-ACC.PL.F
taur-es
 beaker-ACC.PL
 ‘They gave her wine to drink, three full beakers’
 (www.vaikams.lt/pasakos/jaunikis-galvazudys.html)

Voice beyond the passive: the middle (Holvoet et al., Vol. 2)

- (36) *Greitai tas butel-is išsigėrė,* Lithuanian
fast that.NOM.SG.M bottle-NOM.SG drink.up.PST.3.REFL
teko atsisveikinti ir namo eiti.
be.necessary.PST.3 take_leave.INF and home go.INF
‘The bottle got emptied very fast, and I had to take my leave and go home.’
<http://www.zdramys.com/indija2/2012-02-03.htm>

- (37) *Man kafij-a izdzērās, laikam pietiek* Latvian
1SG.DAT coffee-NOM drink.up.PST. 3.REFL probably suffice.PRS.3
pašreiz plāpāt.
for.now chat.INF
‘In the meantime my cup of coffee is empty [has got emptied], we’ve probably had enough of this chatting for now.’
<http://www.lelb.lv/forums/?fu=1&id=4351&rid=952&start=3>

Voice beyond the passive: converse (Nau & Holvoet, Vol. 2)

(35) *Ežer-as at-spindi dang-ų.*
lake-NOM.SG PFX-shine.PRS.3 sky-ACC.SG
'The lake reflects the sky.'

(36) *Dang-us at-si-spindi ežer-e.*
sky-NOM.SG PFX-RFL-shine.PRS.3 lake-LOC.SG
'The sky is reflected in the lake.'

Reflexive
converse
(Wiemer &
Grzybowska,
Vol. 2)

Latvian (constructed example)

(26) *man reibst / es reibstu no kafij-as*
1SG.DAT get_dizzy.PRS.3 / 1SG.NOM get_dizzy.PRS.1SG from coffee-GEN.SG
'I get dizzy from coffee'

(27) *kafij-a mani reib-ina*
coffee-NOM.SG 1SG.ACC get_dizzy-CAUS.PRS.3
'coffee makes me dizzy'

Causative converse

Passive and impersonal: Our contributions (Vol. 2)

- Birutė Spraunienė, Auksė Razanovaitė and Erika Jasionytė: *Solving the puzzle of the Lithuanian passive*
 - Axel Holvoet: *Latvian passives – personal, impersonal and evidential*
 - Cori Anderson: *Passivization and argument structure in Lithuanian*
- + (Volume 3) James Lavine: *Variable argument realization in Lithuanian impersonals*

Voice beyond the passive: Our contributions (Vol. 2)

- Axel Holvoet, Marta Grzybowska and Agnieszka Rembiałkowska: *Middle voice reflexives and argument structure in Baltic*
- Björn Wiemer and Marta Grzybowska: *Converse relations with the reflexive marker in Lithuanian and Polish: Between grammar and lexicon*

Causatives: Our contributions (Vol. 2)

- Peter Arkadiev and Jurgis Pakerys: *Lithuanian morphological causatives: A corpus-based study*
- Nicole Nau: *Morphological causatives in contemporary Latvian*
- Axel Holvoet: *Extended uses of morphological causatives in Latvian*

Forthcoming in Volume 3

- Syntactic causative constructions
 - Jurgis Pakerys: *Periphrastic causatives in Lithuanian and Latvian*
- Resultative constructions
 - Benita Riaubienė: *Resultative secondary predication in the Baltic languages*
- Applicative
 - Kirill Kozhanov: *Verbal prefixation and argument structure in Lithuanian*

- Action nominal constructions
 - Nicole Nau: *Argument realization in Latvian action nominal constructions: a corpus and text based investigation*
 - Natalia Zaika: *The Choice of Argument Case with Lithuanian Nominalizations*

Approaches and methods

“...advancing theoretically and typologically informed research into the Baltic languages”

What could be interesting for linguistic theory?

- argument vs. adjunct
- grammar vs. lexicon
- voice vs. valency change

What kind of studies?

- **synchronic descriptions of phenomena in one language**
- synchronic contrastive studies of Latvian and Lithuanian, or Baltic and other lang.
- areal-typological studies: Baltic in a Circum-Baltic / European / Eurasian context
- diachronic studies (of one or more languages), including the role of language contact

What kind of studies?

- corpus-based studies
- studies of various genres
- functional studies

Example for genre-related differences in argument realization (Nau, forthcoming)

Realization of arguments in action nominal constructions with *šana*-nouns

	total	no ARG	P	S	rest
Life stories	107	81 (73)	21	5	
Radio conversations	104	71 (56)	17	9	6
spoken sum	211	72% (61%)	18%	7%	6
Features	110	17 (15)	80	12	
Editorials	110	16 (11)	77	18	
written sum	220	15% (12%)	71%	14%	0
Interviews	110	53 (40)	47	10	

The End
(or the beginning?)