

JURGIS PAKERYS

Old Lithuanian

Morphosyntactic structures – Part 5: Clausal word order. Clause combining



Roadmap

- 1. Clausal word order
- 2. Clause combining
 - 2.1. Coordination
 - 2.2. Finite subordinate clauses
 - 2.3. Non-finite subordinate clauses
- 3. Summary

1. Clausal word order

- **Intransitive** clauses
SV is dominant in Old and Modern Lithuanian

- **Transitive** clauses
Modern Lithuanian SVO
Old Lithuanian SOV/SVO

1. Main clause word order

- Original texts in MT (Ambrasas 2006: 70)
- **Verb-final** order is more frequent

SOV	SVO
42%	33%

2.1. Coordination

Different from Mod. Lithuanian:

- Coordinating CONJ **o**
(usually used as ‘while, whereas’ in Mod. Lithuanian)
- Coordinating CONJ **in**
(very rare in Old Lithuanian, not used in Mod. Lithuanian)

2.1. Coordination

(1) <i>tq</i>	<i>βadi</i>	<i>prigimkiet</i>	A	<i>iufu</i>
DEM.ACC.SG.M	word:ACC.SG	accept:PRS.2PL	and	POSS.2PL
<i>hukiufu</i>	<i>šheimina</i>	<i>makikiet</i>		
household:LOC.PL	family:ACC.SG	teach:2PL		

‘accept this word and teach [it to] your family in your household’ Mž 8,14-15

2.1. Coordination

(2) *βmones* *vβstrukdet* *in* *vreda [...]* *ne-parodet*
people:ACC.PL disturb:PST.2PL **and** duty:GEN.SG NEG-show:PST.2PL

‘You disturbed the people and did not show [i.e. fulfill] your duty’ VE 2,5-7

2.2. Finite subordinate clauses

Holvoet (2018: 1680)

Old Lithuanian	<i>jog</i>	+ IND	truth-valued
	<i>idant, kad</i>	+ IRR	non-truth-valued
Modern Lithuanian	<i>kad, jog</i>	+ IND	truth-valued
	<i>kad, jog (idant)</i>	+ IRR	non-truth-valued

2.2. Finite subordinate clauses

(1) *sakau / iog Iesus Chriftus tarnũ esti*
say:PRS.1SG that Jesus:NOM Christ:NOM servant:INS.SG be:PRS.3
buwes
be:PTCP.PST.ACT.NOM.SG.M

‘I say that Jesus Christ has been a servant’ VEE 3,5-6 Romans 15:8

2.2. Finite subordinate clauses

(2) *A tatai wifs ftoiofe / idant iffipilditu /*
and this all:N happen:PST.3 that fulfill:RFL.IRR.3
kas eft fakit [...]
what:NOM be:PRS.3 say:PTCP.PST.PSS.N

(lit.) 'And all this happened so that what was said [...] would be fulfilled'
VEE 2,2-3 Matthew 21:4

2.2. Finite subordinate clauses

- *kad(a)* ‘when’ > *kad* ‘that’

(3) *noretumbime* *kad’* *gâlimas*
want:IRR.1PL (when/)that possible:NOM.SG.M
butý *dàiktaś*
be:IRR.3 thing:NOM.SG

(lit.) ‘we would like when the thing would be possible’ >
‘we would like that the thing would be possible’ DP 30,20-21

2.2. Non-finite subordinate clauses

NOM cum PTCP

- Frequent with predicates of emotion, perception, cognition, communication, verbal manipulation, etc.
- Middle markers are common

2.2. Non-finite subordinate clauses

NOM cum PTCP

(1) *szinnakie-s*

know:IMP.2SG-RFL

'know that you will die' BB Genesis 20:7

smertimi

death:INS.SG

mirfens

die:PTCP.FUT.ACT.**NOM**.SG.M

2.2. Non-finite subordinate clauses

ACC cum INF = **ACC cum PTCP**

- Frequent with predicates of perception, cognition, communication
- PTCP.ACT are most common

2.2. Non-finite subordinate clauses

- ACC cum PTCP

(2) *Nęfa kiekwienas girdeia / lieβuwiu*
for everyone:NOM.SG.M hear:PST.3 tongue:INS.SG
fawa yūs kalbanczus
POSS.RFL 3.PL.ACC.M speak:PTCP.PRS.ACT.ACC.PL.M

‘For everyone heard them speak in their own languages’ VEE 76,8-9 Acts 2:6

2.2. Non-finite subordinate clauses

- DAT absolutus

(3) *Bet Petrui ataiufiam* (← *ataius*)
but Peter:**DAT** come:PTCP.PST.ACT.**DAT**.SG.M come:CNV.POST
ing Antiochia [...]
to Antioch:ACC

‘When Peter came to Antioch [...]’ BB Galatians 2:11

4. Summary

- Clausal word order (SOV > SVO)
- Clause combining

Coordination (*o, in*)

Finite subordinate clauses: *jog* IND, *idant* IRR

Non-finite subordinate clauses

NOM cum PTCP

ACC cum PTCP

DAT absolutus

Dekawaiu taw!
(WP 178r,20 Matthew 10:25)
Thank you!