

|           |  |                          |                     |
|-----------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Text:     | spontaneous spoken text                                    | <b>Ltg_2012_bio_MaLa</b> | Language: Latgalian |
| Speaker:  | Maruta Latkovska   |                          |                     |
| Recorded: | August 2012 by Nicole Nau, at the speaker's home in Viļāni |                          | 04:02 min           |

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This document contains a **morphological analysis** of the text (interlinear glossing), followed by **comments** on inflectional categories and word-formation and remarks on the meaning or origin of some words.

## I. Morphological analysis

- (1) *nu* *jā -*  
PTC PTC
- ar* *bab-eŋ-u* *myusim* *bej-a*  
with grandma-DIM-ACC.SG 1PL.DAT be.PST-3
- taid-ys* *nu* *vakor-ā* *klus-uos* *stuŋd-is*  
such-NOM.PL.F PTC evening-LOC.SG quiet-NOM.PL.F.DEF hour-NOM.PL
- ‘Grandma and I had these quiet hours in the evening.’
- (2) *ee* *kod -*  
HES when
- j-ei* *skaitēj-a* *puotor-us,*  
3-NOM.SG.F recite.PST-3 prayer-ACC.PL
- es* *j-ai* *paleidziej-u*  
1SG.NOM 3-DAT.SG.F help.PST-1SG
- i* *kod* *na-dreikstē* *lasē-t* *ni-k-ū -*  
and when NEG-be\_allowed.PST.3 read-INF NEG-WH-ACC
- ‘When she was reciting prayers and I helped her, and one wasn’t allowed to read anything.’
- (3) *es* *gon* *bīži* *viņ -* *nu*  
1SG.NOM PTC often PTC PTC
- es* *tikū* *kai* *ī-za-muocej-ūs* *lasē-t*  
1SG.NOM just PTC PFX-RFL-teach.PST-1SG.RFL read-INF
- es* *gon* *bab-eŋ-ai* *gon* *draudziŋ-om*  
1SG.NOM CONJ grandma-DIM-DAT.SG conj friend.FEM-DAT.PL
- kur-uos* *at-guoj-a* *pi* *j-uos* *gost-ūs,*  
REL-NOM.PL.F PFX-go.PST-3 to 3-GEN.SG.F guest-LOC.PL
- as* *j-om* *skaitiej-u* *gruomot-ys* *prīkšā*  
1SG.NOM 3-DAT.PL.F read.PST-1SG book-ACC.PL in\_front
- ‘However, I often – as soon as I had learnt to read – I read to grandma as well as to her friends who came to visit, I read to them from books.’
- (4) *maŋ* *patyk-a* *lasē-t*  
1SG.DAT appeal.PST-3 read-INF
- ‘I liked to read.’

- (5) *vot un ee vēļ t-ymuos ot klus-aj-uos stuņd-ēs,*  
 PTC and HES also DEM-LOC.PL.F PTC quiet-DEF-LOC.PL.F hour-LOC.PL  
*kod mes ar bab-eņ-u bej-om kūpā*  
 when 1PL.NOM with grandma-DIM-ACC.SG be.PST-1PL together  
*i i muocēj-am-ēs t-ūs gar-ūs puotor-us,*  
 and and teach.PST-1PL-RFL DEM-ACC.PL.M long-ACC.PL.M.DEF prayer-ACC.PL  
*kaid-us j-ei skaitē,*  
 which-ACC.PL.M 3-NOM.SG.F recite.PST.3  
 ‘Well, and another thing about these quiet hours when granny and I were together and were learning these long prayers that she recited.’

- (6) *es vāl-uok dūmoj-u, ka*  
 1SG.NOM late-COMP think.PST-1SG that  
*t-ys maņ skūl-ā voi škol-ā paleidzēj-a*  
 DEM-NOM.SG.M 1SG.DAT school-LOC.SG or school-LOC.SG help.PST-3  
 ‘I later thought that it helped me in school,’

- (7) *jo es variej-u iza-muocē-t-īs*  
 because 1SG.NOM be.able.PST-1SG PFX.RFL-teach-INF-RFL  
*i dzejūļ-us ot taid-us gar-us*  
 PTC poem-ACC.PL PTC such-ACC.PL.M long-ACC.PL.M  
*i vys-i breinuojēs –*  
 and all-NOM.PL.M wonder.PST.3.RFL  
 ‘for I could learn very long poems by heart and everybody wondered.’

- (8) *k-as maņ ir nu – deļ k-uo es var-u*  
 wh-NOM 1SG.DAT be.PRS.3 PTC for WH-GEN 1SG.NOM be\_able.PRS-1SG  
 ‘what I had, why I could’

- (9) *veļ taid-a nu na-lel-a meitin-e*  
 still such-NOM.SG.F PTC NEG-big-NOM.SG.F girl-NOM.SG  
*i variej-u jau taid-us ī-sa-muocē-t*  
 and be\_able.PST-1SG already such-ACC.PL.M PFX-RFL-teach-INF  
 ‘such a small girl still and I already could learn by heart such [poems].’

- (10) *as dūmoj-u ka tys i*  
 1SG.NOM think.PST-1SG that DEM-NOM.SG.M PTC  
*biern-eib-ā vot t-ys ar puotor-im tei –*  
 child-DER1-LOC.SG PTC DEM-NOM.SG.M with prayer-DAT.PL here  
*atmin-is treniņ-š sov-a veid-a t-ys bej-a*  
 memory-GEN.SG training-NOM.SG RPO-GEN.SG.M way-GEN.SG DEM-NOM.SG.M be.PST-3  
 ‘I think that this – with these prayers, in my childhood – that it was a kind of memory training.’

- (11) *nu tai – nu bab-eņ-a maņ bej-a faktisk-i*  
 PTC thus PTC grandma-DIM-NOM.SG 1SG.DAT be.PST-3 actual-ADV  
*taid-s pat-s golvon-ais cylvāk-s dzeiv-ē*  
 such-NOM.SG.M EMPH-NOM.SG.M main-NOM.SG.M.DEF person-NOM.SG life-LOC.SG

‘Actually granny was the most important person in my life.’

- (12) *deļ t-uo ka mam-a daudz struoduoja,*  
 for DEM-GEN.SG.M that mum-NOM.SG much work.PST-3  
*bej-a cīši aiz-jim-t-a,*  
 be.PST-3 very PFX-take-PPP-NOM.SG.F

‘because mother worked a lot, she was very busy’

- (13) *nu ot bab-eņ-a maņ –*  
 PTC PTC grandma-DIM-NOM.SG 1SG.DAT  
*gon pi j-uos t-ī t-ūs puotor-us*  
 CONJ at 3-GEN.SG.F DEM-NOM.PL.M DEM-ACC.PL.M prayer-ACC.PL  
*mes muocēj-am-ēs gon par dzeiv-i runuoj-om*  
 1PL.NOM teach.PST-1PL-RFL CONJ about life-ACC.SG talk.PST-3

‘and so granny – at her place we learned these prayers, and we also talked about life’

- (14) *j-ei mm j-ei ir pec izceļsm-is*  
 3-NOM.SG.F HES 3-NOM.SG.F be.PRS.3 after origin-GEN.SG  
*taitod nu Kruoslov-ys rajon-a, voi tod apriņķ-a,*  
 PTC from Krāslava-GEN district-GEN.SG or then county-GEN.SG  
*Šķaun-is pogost-a, Landskoron-ys – Ostrovsk-u sādž-ys*  
 Šķaune-GEN parish-GEN.SG Landskorona-GEN Ostrovski-GEN village-GEN

‘she is originally from the village Landskorona – Ostrovski, in the Šķaune parish in Krāslava district or county’

- (15) *un j-ei mm*  
 and 3-NOM.SG.F HES  
*j-ai bej-a lob-s bols-s*  
 3-DAT.SG.F be.PST-3 good-NOM.SG.M voice-NOM.SG  
*j-ei bej-a lob-a dzīduo-tuoj-a*  
 3-NOM.SG.F be.PST-3 good-NOM.SG.F sing-AN-NOM.SG(F)

‘and she had a good voice, she was a good singer’

- (16) *maņ ni mam-ai taid-a bols-a nav,*  
 1SG.DAT NEG mum-DAT.SG such-GEN.SG.M voice-GEN.SG NEG.be.PRS.3

‘neither I nor mother have such a voice’

- (17) *bet bab-a iz-vadē vys-us tur nu Ūgrinik-im,*  
 but grandma-NOM.SG PFX-lead.PST.3 all-ACC.PL.M there from Ūgrinīki-DAT  
*kur-i nū-myr-a ot pa t-ū mež-a ceļ-u*  
 REL-NOM.PL.M PFX-die.PST-3 PTC along DEM-ACC.SG.M forest-GEN.SG way-ACC.SG

*leidz Viļān-u bazneic-ai*  
up\_to Viļāni-GEN church-DAT.SG

‘but grandma accompanied all people from Ūgrinīki who died [in the funeral procession] along the forest track up to the church of Viļāni’

- (18) *j-ei dzīduoj-a ari kuoz-uos j-ei dzīduoj-a*  
3-NOM.SG.F sing.PST-3 also wedding[PL]-LOC 3-NOM.SG.F sing.PST-3  
‘she also sang at weddings’

- (19) *un maņ ir taid-s lel-s grāk-s dzeiv-ē iz-darei-t-s*  
and 1SG.DAT be.PRS.3 such-NOM.SG.M big-NOM.SG.M sin-NOM.SG life-LOC.SG PFX-do-PPP-  
NOM.SG.M  
‘and in my life I have committed one really big sin’

- (20) *tikū pa-za-ruodēj-ēs t-ī – magnetofon-i –*  
just PFX-RFL-show.PST-3.RFL DEM-NOM.PL.M tape\_recorder-NOM.PL  
*Daina... laikam Daina –*  
Daina probably Daina  
‘when the first tape-recorders had just appeared – *Daina*, I think they were called’

- (21) *mam-a bej-a nū-pierk-us-e taid-u magnetofon-u*  
mum-NOM.SG be.PST-3 PFX-buy-PAP-SG.F such-ACC.SG tape\_recorder-ACC.SG  
*un es it-ymā magnetofon-ā ī-rakstej-u*  
and 1SG.NOM DEM-LOC.SG tape\_recorder-LOC.SG PFX-write.PST-1SG  
*bab-en-is salm-u dzīduoj-um-us saprūt-i*  
grandma-DIM-GEN.SG psalm-GEN.PL sing-DEI-ACC.PL understand.PRS-2  
‘my mother had bought such a tape-recorder and I recorded granny’s singing of psalms, you see?’
- (22) *un vāl-uok es uz-rakstiej-u viersā kau kaid-us šlāger-us ja*  
and late-COMP 1SG.NOM PFX-write.PST-1SG on\_top PTC which-ACC.PL.M hit-ACC.PL PTC  
‘and later I overwrote it with some hits!’

- (23) *un – as na-zyn-u es sok-u*  
and 1SG.NOM NEG-know.PRS-1SG 1SG.NOM say.PRS-1SG  
*k-ū es šūdiņ at-dū-tu par t-ū*  
wh-ACC 1SG.NOM today PFX-give-IRR for DEM-ACC.SG  
*lai es varā-tu t-ū at-grīz-t*  
CONJ 1SG.NOM be\_able-IRR DEM-ACC.SG PFX-turn-INF  
*bet nu tai t-ys bej-a*  
but PTC thus DEM-NOM.SG.M be.PST-3  
‘and I don’t know – I tell you: I would give anything today if I could turn it back – but that’s how it happened’

(24) *nuu un pec t-am nu*  
 PTC and after DEM-DAT.SG.M PTC  
*ka skūl-ā suok-am ī-t*  
 when school-LOC.SG begin(PST)-1PL go-INF  
 ‘well then later, when we went to school’

(25) *faktisk-ai skūl-ā jau t-ū literar-ū valūd-u*  
 actual-ADV school-LOC.SG PTC DEM-ACC.SG.M literary-ACC.SG.DEF language-ACC.SG  
*bej-a – suok-am muocei-t-īs*  
 be.PST-3 begin(PST)-1PL teach-INF-RFL  
 ‘in school actually we began to learn the standard language (= Latvian)’

(26) *un skūl-ā jau mes sajut-om ka*  
 and school-LOC.SG PTC 1PL.NOM feel.PST-1PL that  
*t-ys latgal-isk-ais ir kau k-as taid-s*  
 DEM-NOM.SG.M Latgalia-DERI-NOM.SG.M.DEF be.PRS.3 PTC WH-NOM such-NOM.SG.M  
*na vysā lob-s*  
 NEG completely good-NOM.SG.M  
*taid-s ūtr-uos kategorej-is*  
 such-NOM.SG.M second-GEN.SG.F category-GEN.SG  
 ‘and in school we felt that this Latgalian is something not really good, sort of second rate’

(27) *maņ pat ir taid-s – pī-dzeivuojs-um-s kad es*  
 1SG.DAT PTC be.PRS.3 such-NOM.SG.M PFX-live-DERI-NOM.SG when 1SG.NOM  
 ‘I even have a special experience [of which I would like to tell]’

(28) *vosor-uos mani aiz-syutē mam-a dzeivuo-t tur*  
 summer-LOC.PL 1SG.ACC PFX-send.PST.3 mum-NOM.SG live-INF there  
*pi krist-a-muot-is Sarkaņ-ūs*  
 at cross-gen.sg-mother-gen.sg Sarkani-loc  
*tīpat Rēzekn-is t-ymā rajon-ā*  
 right\_here Rēzekne-GEN DEM-LOC.SG district-LOC.SG  
*Sarkaņ-u bazneic-a kur t-ei slovon-uo irā*  
 Sarkani-GEN church-NOM.SG where DEM-NOM.SG.F famous-NOM.SG.F.DEF be.PRS.3  
 ‘during summer mother sent me to stay with my godmother in Sarkani – that’s right here in Rēzekne district, where the famous church of Sarkani is –’

(29) *un tur ee*  
 and there HES  
*es dzeivuojs-u pi krist-a-muot-is – mam-ys muos-ys*  
 1SG.NOM live.PST-1SG at cross-GEN.SG-mother-GEN.SG mum-GEN.SG sister-GEN.SG  
 ‘I was living there at my godmother’s place – she is mother’s sister’

(30) *un tur at-brauc-e nu Viļān-im*  
 and there PFX-go\_by\_transport-INF from Viļāni-DAT  
*skūluotuoja Rudko meita Velga*  
 teacher-GEN.SG Rudko daughter-NOM.SG Velga-NOM  
 ‘one day Velga, the daughter of teacher Rudko, came [by bus] from Viļāni’

(31) *iz-kuop nu autobus-a i sok-a*  
 PFX-descend.PRS(3) from bus-GEN.SG and say.PRS-3  
*"lob-a dīn-a Marut-a"*  
 good-NOM.SG.F day-NOM.SG Maruta-NOM  
 ‘she got out of the bus and said “good afternoon, Maruta” (in Latgalian)’

(32) *un es ej-u tur garom veikā-am*  
 and 1SG.NOM go.PRS-1SG there by shop-DAT.SG  
*es sok-u -- "labdien"*  
 1SG.NOM say.PRS-1SG “good\_day”  
 ‘I was passing by a shop and I said “good afternoon” (in Latvian)’

(33) *j-ei sok-a*  
 3-NOM.SG.F say.PRS-3  
*"k-as tu na-muok-i latgal-isk-i runuo-t?"*  
 WH-NOM 2SG.NOM NEG-know.PRS-2SG Latgalian-DEI-ADV speak-INF  
*as sok-u "nāā – na-muok-u as".*  
 1SG.NOM say.PRS-1SG NEG NEG-know.PRS-1SG 1SG.NOM  
 ‘she said: “what – you can’t speak Latgalian?” I said: “No, I can’t”’

(34) *j-ei vėl maņ reiz-i*  
 3-NOM.SG.F more 1SG.DAT time-ACC.SG  
 ‘she [asked] me again’

[interviewer interrupts with the question when, in which year, that happened]

(35) *nu – kur-ā god-ā –*  
 PTC which-LOC.SG year-LOC.SG  
*tod kod es guoj-u pyrm-ā klas-ē*  
 then when 1SG.NOM go.PST-1SG first-LOC.SG class-LOC.SG  
*seždesmit pyrm-ā seždesmit pyrm-ā god-ā*  
 sixty first-LOC.SG sixty first-LOC.SG year-LOC.SG  
 ‘which year – when I was in first grade, sixty one, in the year sixty one’

[end of interruption, speaker resumes the sentence begun before the interruption]

(36) *un j-ei maņ vėl reiz pros-a:*  
 and 3-NOM.SG.F 1SG.DAT more time[ADV] ask.PRS-3  
*"tu – tu na-muok-i latgal-isk-i?"*  
 2SG.NOM 2SG.NOM NEG-know.PRS-2SG Latgalian-DEI-ADV

*es sok-u "na-muok-u"*  
1SG.NOM say.PRS-1SG NEG-know.PRS-1SG

‘and she asked me again: “you don’t know Latgalian?” I said “I don’t.”’

- (37) *j-ei vėl maņ reiz, sok-a*  
3-NOM.SG.F more 1SG.DAT time[ADV] say.PRS-3  
*"teišam" j-ei sok-a "na-muok-i?"*  
really 3-NOM.SG say.PRS-3 NEG-know.PRS-3  
*es sok-u "na-muok-u" –*  
1SG.NOM say.PRS-1SG NEG-know.PRS-1SG

‘One more time she [asked] me, she said: “really, you can’t?” I said: “I can’t.”’

- (38) *es smiej-ūs kai t-ys svāt-ais Pīter-s*  
1SG.NOM laugh.PRS-1SG.RFL as DEM-NOM.SG.M holy-NOM.SG.M.DEF Peter-NOM  
*kur treis reiz-is aiza-līdzēs, jā?*  
REL three time-NOM.PL PFX.RFL-forbid.PST.3.RFL PTC  
*kung-am Jez-um*  
lord-DAT.SG Jesus-DAT.SG

‘it makes me laugh – just as Saint Peter, who three times disowned the lord Jesus’

- (39) *i dūmoj-u ka nu vot*  
and think.PRS-1SG that PTC PTC  
*var-byu-t deļ t-uo vys-a mun-a dzeiv-e*  
can.PRS.3-be-INF for DEM-GEN.SG.M all-NOM.SG.F my-NOM.SG.F life-NOM.SG  
*tagad vot ir tai nū-kuortuo-t-a ka*  
now PTC be.PRS.3 thus PFX-arrange-PPP-NOM.SG.F that

‘and I think that maybe that is why my whole life is organized now so that’

- (40) *maņ t-uos latgal-isk-uos līt-ys juo-aiz-stuov*  
1SG.DAT DEM-NOM.PL.F Latgalia-DERI-NOM.PL.F.DEF thing-NOM.PL DEB-PFX-STAND  
*par t-ū biern-eib-ys aiza-līg-šon-u*  
for DEM-ACC.SG child-DERI-GEN.SG PFX.RFL-forbid-DERI-ACC.SG

‘I have to defend the Latgalian case, because of this denial in my childhood’

- (41) *jā – jo as ar bārn-a sirs-neņ-u sa-prot-u*  
yes because 1SG.NOM with child-GEN.SG heart-DIM-ACC.SG PFX-be\_able.PST-1SG  
*ka kau k-as ar t-ū latgal-isk-ū*  
that PTC WH-NOM with DEM-ACC.SG Latgalia-DERI-ACC.SG.DEF  
*t-ys ir kau k-as na-pareiz-ais*  
DEM-NOM.SG.M be.PRS.3 PTC WH-NOM NEG-right-NOM.SG.M.DEF

‘for with the pure heart of a child I understood that there is something with this Latgalian, that it is something improper’

- (42) *un ka t-ei ir nu valst-s volūd-a*  
 and that DEM-NOM.SG.F be.PRS.3 PTC state-GEN.SG language-NOM.SG  
*t-ys čīul-isk-ais ir*  
 DEM-NOM.SG.M Čīuli-DERI-NOM.SG.M.DEF be.PRS.3  
*t-ys jau augst-uok-ā līmen-ī*  
 DEM-NOM.SG.M PTC high-COMP-LOC.SG level-LOC.SG  
 ‘and that the state language, the Čīuli language, is on a somehow higher level’

## II. Comments

### Lexicon

- baba, babeņa* – grandma, granny; affectionate term; loan from a Slavic language (compare Polish *babcia*)
- skaiteit / laseit* – both words can mean ‘read’, but the first is used especially for reading aloud as well as for reciting
- puotors* – this word with the meaning ‘(Christian) prayer’ comes from Latin *Pater noster* (the Lord’s prayer); compare Polish *pacierz*
- gosts* – this word is used in the locative plural in some fixed expressions such as *īt gostūs* ‘go for a visit’; the root is Slavic, cf. Polish *gość* ‘guest’
- skūla / škola* – the speaker uses two forms for the word ‘school’: *skūla* is modelled after the Latvian *skola*, while *škola* is held to be the genuine Latgalian form (however, today many speakers prefer *skūla*)
- čiuli* – this is one of the names by which Latgalian refer to non-Latgalian Latvians; some think it is depreciative, but others use it as a neutral term, especially referring to the Latvian (standard) language – *čiulu volūda* or *čiulu mēle, čīuliskais*. Other terms for Standard Latvian used in this fragment are *literaru volūda* ‘literary language’ and *valsts volūda* ‘state language’.
- salmi, salmu dzīdujumi* – *salmi* is the Latgalian form for ‘psalms’; *salmu dzīdujumi (dzīdušona)* ‘singing of psalms’ is a Latgalian catholic tradition of singing prayers for a deceased person (Office of the Dead). The tradition is still alive in Latgale and is quite unique from an ethnographic point of view. See:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aNAyb99uCM> (with comment in Latvian)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IrKHczpWHxE>



### Abbreviations used in the glosses with short comments on grammatical categories

| ABBR.   | meaning                     | comment  |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1, 2, 3 | first, second, third person | refers to personal pronouns ('I', 'you', 'he' etc.) and agreement markers (verb endings). In verb endings, there is no difference between 3SG and 3PL, therefore only "3" is indicated in the glosses, for example <i>bej-a</i> 'be.PST-3' (third person past tense of the verb 'to be')   |
| ACC     | accusative                  |  |
| ADV     | adverb                      | adverbs can be formed from adjectives by the suffix -i or -ai, for example <i>faktiski</i> in (11) and <i>faktiskai</i> in (25)  |
| COMP    | comparative                 | the comparative of adjectives and adverbs is formed with the suffix -uok-, for example <i>vālu</i> 'late' > <i>vāl-uok</i> 'later'   |
| CONJ    | conjunction                 | for 'and' the speaker uses both <i>i</i> and <i>un</i> ; the latter has been taken over into Latgalian from Latvian, while <i>i</i> is the genuine Latgalian conjunction. The two-part conjunction <i>gon... gon...</i> '... as well as ...' in (3) and (13) is used after a Latvian model (Latvian <i>gan..., gan...</i> ; the genuine Latgalian would be <i>i...i...</i> ) |
| DAT     | dative                      | the dative is used to express possession, as there is no verb meaning 'have' in Latgalian; for example: <i>jai beja lobs bolss</i> 'she had a good voice' in (15)  |
| DEB     | debitive                    | a special verbform expressing necessity ('must'), formed with the prefix <i>juo-</i> , for example <i>juoīt</i> 'must go', <i>juosoka</i> 'must say'   |
| DEF     | definite                    | adjectives have a definite and an indefinite ending (see below)  |
| DEM     | demonstrativ                | the most common demonstrative pronoun is <i>tys</i> 'that'; another one found in this text is <i>itys</i> 'this'   |
| DERI    | derivational suffix         | see below (word-formation)   |
| DIM     | diminutive                  | in this text only two diminutive forms appear: <i>babeņa</i> < <i>baba</i> 'grandmother' and <i>sirsneņa</i> < <i>sirds</i> 'heart'.   |
| EMPH    | emphatic pronoun            | the emphatic pronoun <i>pats</i> has some meanings in common with Polish <i>sam</i> (but not the meaning 'alone'), for example <i>jis pats / on sam</i> (roughly: 'he himself')  |
| F       | feminine                    |  |
| FEM     | female                      | the word <i>draudzine</i> 'female friend' is derived from <i>draugs</i> '(male) friend'  |
| GEN     | genitive                    |  |
| HES     | hesitation                  | hesitation forms have no meaning; they typically consist in an unclear vowel sound (here transcribed as <i>eee</i> ) or a nasal (here transcribed as <i>mm</i> )   |
| INF     | infinitive                  |  |
| IRR     | irrealis mood               | this mood could also be called "subjunctive" or "conditional"; it appears two times in (23)  |
| LOC     | locative                    | the locative is always used without a preposition, for example <i>školā</i> 'in school', <i>dzeivē</i> 'in life', <i>kuozuos</i> 'at weddings'   |
| M       | masculine                   | masculine forms may have a neutral function, as there is no neuter gender in Latgalian, for example in the demonstrative pronoun <i>tys</i> 'that (one)', which corresponds to both Polish <i>ten</i> and <i>to</i> .  |

|     |                              |  |
|-----|------------------------------|--|
| NEG | negation                     | clause negation is expressed by prefixing <i>na-</i> to the finite verb, for example <i>namuoku</i> 'I can't' ( <i>muoku</i> 'I can'), <i>nazynu</i> 'I don't know'  |
| NOM | nominative                   |  |
| PAP | past active participle       | this participle is used to form compound tenses, for example <i>beja nūpīerkuse</i> 'had bought' in (21); cf. PPP  |
| PFX | prefix                       | see below (word-formation)   |
| PL  | plural                       |  |
| PPP | past passive participle      | sometimes this participle is similar to an adjective, for example <i>aizjimta</i> 'busy' (Polish <i>zajęta</i> ) in (12)<br>an interesting construction is the possessive perfect used in (19): <i>maṇ lels grāks izdareits</i> literally 'I have a big sin committed'; in the "normal" perfect the active participle is used: <i>es esu izdareijuse lelu grāku</i> 'I have committed a big sin' |
| PRS | present tense                | the difference between past and present tense is marked by differences in the verbal stem, for example <i>es saprūtu</i> 'I understand' / <i>es saprotu</i> 'I understood', <i>es zynu</i> 'I know' / <i>es zynuoju</i> 'I knew'.  |
| PST | past tense                   |  |
| PTC | particle                     | see below  |
| REL | relative pronoun             |  |
| RFL | reflexive                    | see below (word-formation)   |
| RPO | reflexive possessive pronoun | this pronoun is comparable to Polish <i>swój</i>   |
| SG  | singular                     |  |
| WH  | 'what'/'who'                 | the word <i>kas</i> can mean both 'what' and 'who'; it is also part of pronouns such as <i>nikas</i> 'nothing', 'nobody'   |

## Particles

As is typical for spontaneous spoken speech, this text contains many particles. Particles are notoriously difficult to translate, especially into English, where they are much less common than in Latgalian (or Polish, or German). The following particles and combinations appear in this fragment:

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>nu, nu jā, nu tai, nuu, nu ot</i> | used at the beginning of a new paragraph, could be translated as 'well' or 'so'   |
| <i>vot, ot</i>                       | presentative particles with several functions, often not translatable; probably of Slavic origin (compare Russian <i>vot</i> , Polish <i>oto</i> )  |
| <i>i, gon</i>                        | focus particles that are also used as additive conjunctions; for example, in (3) the first appearance of <i>gon</i> is as a particle (not translatable), while in <i>gon babeņai, gon draudziņom</i> 'to granny as well as to her friends' it is a complex conjunction. Similarly <i>i</i> in (7) is first used as a particle (roughly translatable as 'even') and then as the conjunction 'and'. |
| <i>kau, viņ, kai</i>                 | these particles appear here only as part of a complex: <b><i>kau kas</i></b> (41) 'something', <i>bīži viņ</i> (3) 'often', <i>tikū kai</i> (3) 'just'  |

## Definite endings of adjectives

The definite ending of adjectives has several functions.

- It marks definiteness of the noun phrase, often after the demonstrative pronoun *tys*:  
definite: *tūs garūs puotorus* (5) – 'these long prayers' (which were mentioned before)  
indefinite: *dzejūlus ot taidus garus* (7) – 'very long poems'
- It is used with proper names: *svātais Pīters* (38) 'Saint Peter'
- Adjective and noun express a concept: *klusuos stundis* (1) 'quiet hours' (as a certain tradition, not just any hours that were quiet).
- The adjective alone expresses a concept rather than modifying something:  
*tys ir kau kas napareizais* (41) 'this is something improper / an improper thing'

## Word-formation: nouns and adjectives

Several nominal derivational affixes are found in this text. The most productive are the following:

- eņ- diminutive: *baba* > *babeņa* 'granny'
- eib- abstract noun: *bārns* 'child' > *bierneiba* 'childhood'
- um- action noun: *dzīduot* 'sing' > *dzīduojums* 'singing'
- šon- action noun: *aizalīgt* 'deny' > *aizalīgsona* 'denial'
- tuoļ- agent noun: *dzīduot* 'sing' > *dzīduotuoja* 'singer (female)'

A derivational suffix for building adjectives is -isk-, as in *latgalisks* 'Latgalian'.

Compounding is not frequent in Latgalian. An example of a compound noun is *kristamuote* 'godmother' in (28) and (29), literally 'cross-mother'.

## Word-formation: verbs

The most important means for deriving verbs are prefixes and the reflexive maker; they are often combined.

Each prefix has several meanings, lexical and grammatical functions. In the glosses all prefixes are therefore given the label PFX. Sometimes a prefix changes the meaning of the verb completely, sometimes the meaning of the prefixed verb is the same as that of the base verb. Examples from the text:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>syuteit</i> 'sent' >                    | <b><i>aizsyuteit</i></b> 'sent away'                  |
| <i>īt</i> 'go' > `                         | <b><i>atīt</i></b> 'come' (on foot)                   |
| <i>braukt</i> 'go' >                       | <b><i>atbraukt</i></b> 'come' (by means of transport) |
| <i>grīzt</i> 'turn' >                      | <b><i>atgrīzt</i></b> 'turn back'                     |
| <i>dūt</i> 'give' >                        | <b><i>atdūt</i></b> 'give away' (also 'give back')    |
| <i>raksteit</i> 'write' >                  | <b><i>īraksteit</i></b> 'record'                      |
| <i>kuopt</i> 'climb'                       | <b><i>izkuopt</i></b> 'descend, get out'              |
| <i>dareit</i> 'do' >                       | <b><i>izdareit</i></b> 'commit'                       |
| <i>mirt</i> 'die' >                        | <b><i>nūmirt</i></b> 'die'                            |
| <i>pierkt</i> 'buy' >                      | <b><i>nūpierkt</i></b> 'buy'                          |
| <i>dzeivuot</i> 'live' >                   | <b><i>pīdzeivuot</i></b> 'experience'                 |
| <i>prast</i> 'be able, know (how to do)' > | <b><i>saprast</i></b> 'understand'                    |

Some verbs are always or almost always used with a prefix, for example ***patikt*** 'please, like' (4), ***paleidzeit*** 'help' (1).

The reflexive marker is put at the end of simple verbs. In prefixed verbs it appears after the prefix, optionally repeated at the end. At the end of a word-form the reflexive marker fuses with an inflectional ending and is often not separable. In the position between prefix and stem it has the form -sa- which after a vowel is often pronounced -za-. With the prefixes *aiz-* and *iz-* the reflexive marker fuses to *aiza-* and *iza-*

Examples:

*muoceit* 'teach' > *muoceit-īs* 'learn' > ***ī-sa-muoceit*** or ***ī-sa-muoceit-īs*** 'learn, study thoroughly'  
*ruodeit* 'show' > *ruodeit-īs* 'show oneself' > ***pa-sa-ruodeit*** or ***pa-sa-ruodeit-īs*** 'show up, appear' (20)  
*līgt* 'negate, refuse, forbid' > *aiz-līgt* 'forbid, refuse' > ***aiza-līgt***, ***aiza-līgt-īs*** 'deny, disown' (38)

Some verbs are always reflexive, for example *breinuotīs* 'wonder' (7) and *smītīs* 'laugh' (38).