

## ON THE DERIVATIVES WITH THE ENDING *-EIVIS*, *-Ė*

### *Summary*

In the Lithuanian language, there are four main types of word derivation: suffixation, prefixation, paradigmation, and composition. There are cases when two types of derivation occur at the same time: prefixation and suffixation, composition and suffixation, therefore, there is a mixed type of derivation. The nouns are derived using all types of word derivation, especially by means of suffixation. According to derivational meaning, the derivatives are classified into derivational categories. There are 13 categories of noun derivation, which have a certain number of types. Often there are different types of derivation in the same derivational category, which are composed (formally) with the same suffix, but different endings, e.g. *-ėžis*, *-ė* and *-ėžius*, *-ė*, *-lys*, *-ė* and *-la*, *-ėlis*, *-ė* and *-ėla*. There are derivatives naming persons, which have similar endings: *-eiva* and *-eivis*, *-ė*. The derivatives with the suffix *-eiva* are mentioned in the writings on word formation, and the derivatives with *-eivis*, *-ė* are scarcely mentioned. The object of the research is the nouns ending in *eivis*, *-ė*. The aim of the paper is to discuss the semantic and derivational particularities of derivatives ending in *-eivis*, *-ė*. To achieve the aim the following objectives have been set up: from the scientific literature to collect and present the data about the suffix / ending *-eiva* and *-eivis*, *-ė*; from *Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language*, *Dictionary of Modern Lithuanian*, headwords of *Dictionary of Standard Lithuanian*, *Digital Supplement Catalogue of the Lithuanian Language Dictionary* to collect the names of persons with the ending *-eivis*, *-ė*, to supplement them with the data from *Database of Lithuanian Neologisms* and the *Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language*, to discuss the semantics and derivation of derivatives ending in *-eivis*, *-ė*.

In total 41 derivatives with the ending *-eivis*, *-ė* have been found in the mentioned resources (34 of them have been fixed in *Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language*). After the analysis of the formation and semantics of the derivatives ending in *-eivis*, *-ė*, the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. One part of the derivatives with the ending *-eivis*, *-ė* are based on two underlying words, one of which is a verb *eiti* with a suffix *-vis*, *-ė*, therefore, they are

considered to be the result of composition-suffixation. Some of the derivatives with the ending *-eivis*, *-ė* do not have the coherence with a verb *eiti* and are based on one underlying word. Considering the totality of derivatives and neologisms with the ending *-eivis*, *-ė* presented in the dictionaries, i.e. distancing from the individual derivational meanings of the derivatives, and comparing the derivatives ending in *-eivis*, *-ė* with cognate synonymic derivatives of the suffix *-eiva* as well as other suffixes, it is assumed that in some cases *-eivis*, *-ė* has to be considered as a suffix.

2. The bigger part of the derivatives ending in *-eivis*, *-ė* (92 per cent) are used as the derivatives of the derivational category of the possessors of nominal particularities, some of them (8 per cent) are used as the derivatives of the derivational category of the actors and the possessors of verbal particularities. Therefore, in the writings on word derivation, in these derivational categories, alongside the presented *-eiva* derivational type it is purposeful to indicate the emerging *-eivis*, *-ė* derivational type.

3. There is an analogy in word formation, and new derivations are constantly being created according to existing patterns of derivation. According to *Database of Lithuanian Neologisms* and the *Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language* material, in the Lithuanian language occur and likely will occur more neologisms with the ending *-eivis*, *-ė*, which supplement the rank of existing personal names.

KEYWORDS: derivational method; derivational category; derivational type; ending; suffix; synonymity.

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