

Passive constructions in Lithuanian and Latvian

Pasīva konstrukcijas lietuviešu un latviešu valodā

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The aim of this article is to analyze passive constructions in Latvian and Lithuanian. The correspondences of the Lithuanian past passive and present passive participles as the predicates (that together with the auxiliary constitute the passive forms in Lithuanian) in Latvian were analyzed in the *Lithuanian-Latvian-Lithuanian parallel corpus* (LiLa). This research is limited to the analysis of the correspondences of Lithuanian passive constructions in the passive voice in Latvian.

The analyzed data show that the compound tense forms of the passive in Latvian are the first correspondence of the Lithuanian passive constructions with the past passive participle as a predicate. These constructions are in the passive voice in both languages, and both have resultative meaning (stative passive).

The simple tense forms of the passive in Latvian are the second correspondence of the Lithuanian passive constructions with the present passive participle as a predicate. These constructions are also in the passive voice in both languages, and both have process meaning (dynamic passive).

This study proved that the passive voice constructions are more often used in Lithuanian in comparison with Latvian, as many correspondences of Lithuanian passive voice constructions were identified in the active voice in Latvian.

Keywords: passive voice; past and present passive participle; parallel corpus.

Introduction

In comparison with other languages, the passive voice is not commonly used in Latvian (e.g. Ahero et al. 1959, 553; Endzelīns, Mīlenbahs 1993, 111). To elucidate it, this article will analyze what passive constructions are in both Baltic languages and what the correspondences of the Lithuanian passive voice constructions in Latvian are. The correspondences of the Lithuanian past passive and present passive participles¹ as predicates (that together with the auxiliary constitute the passive forms in Lithuanian) in Latvian were analyzed in the *Lithuanian-Latvian-Lithuanian parallel corpus* (LiLa) (*Lietuviešu-latviešu-lietuviešu paralēlo tekstu korpuss* (LiLa)). The present research was carried out using the LiLa's Lithuanian-Latvian subcorpus of different genres (e.g., fiction, journalism, legal texts) (Levāne-Petrova 2012; Utkā, et al. 2012, Rimkute, et al. 2013) that contains

¹ Henceforth the correspondences of the Lithuanian past and present passive participles as predicates will be referred to as 'the Lithuanian past or present participle'. Other Lithuanian participles in other functions will not be discussed in this paper.

more than 3.5 million running words. Thus, it means that the research was done using the texts originally written in Lithuanian and their respective translations in Latvian. Although the subcorpus contains different genres, the research was conducted in the subcorpus as a whole, not paying attention to the specific genres. As this article is dedicated to the passive voice constructions of both Baltic languages, the correspondences of the Lithuanian passive voice constructions that are not in the passive voice in Latvian are not analyzed in this paper.

The first part of this article will give a brief overview of the passive constructions both in Lithuanian and Latvian, and the second one will analyze the Lithuanian past and present participles as predicates and their respective correspondences in the passive voice in Latvian.

1. Passive constructions in Lithuanian

The present and past passive participles and the auxiliary *būti* ‘to be’, for instance, *esu/buvau/būdavau/būsiu nešamas/neštas* ‘(I) am/was/used to be/shall be carried’, constitute the passive forms in Lithuanian (Ambrasas 1997, 273). The auxiliary *būti* ‘to be’ together with the past passive participle with the suffix *-t-* and endings *-as* (M), *-a* (F); and the auxiliary *būti* together with the present passive participle with the suffix *-m-* and endings *-as* (M), *-a* (F) constitute the passive forms in Lithuanian (see Table 1).

An auxiliary + the present passive participle	An auxiliary + the past passive participle
<i>būti</i> ‘to be’ + <i>-m-as(-a)</i>	<i>būti</i> ‘to be’ + <i>-t-as(-a)</i>
<i>Knyga</i> book.NOM.F <i>yra</i> be.AUX.PRS.3 <i>skaitoma.</i> read.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.F ‘The book is being read. ’	<i>Knyga</i> book.NOM.F <i>yra</i> <i>perskaityta.</i> be.AUX.PRS.3 read.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F ‘The book has been read. ’

Table 1. Passive constructions in Lithuanian (Ambrasas 1997, 273).

According to the Lithuanian grammars, the passive forms with the past passive participle have the resultative, relative meaning, while the passive forms with the present passive participle have been used in the concrete and generalized meaning and are focused on the process (Ambrasas 1997, 251, 253).

2. Passive constructions in Latvian

The past passive participle and the auxiliary finite forms constitute the passive forms in Latvian. The suffix *-t-* of the Latvian past passive participle is the same

as in Lithuanian + the endings *-s* (M), *-a* (F). The participle agrees in gender and number with the subject, and the auxiliary agrees in person. The passive can be formed both from transitive and intransitive verbs (Nau 1998, 37). Unlike Lithuanian, there are two different auxiliaries in Latvian:

- the auxiliary *tikt* ‘to get, to become’, which together with the past passive participle forms simple tense forms of the passive and has the process meaning;
- the auxiliary *būt* ‘to be’, which together with the past passive participle forms the compound tense forms of the passive and has the resultative meaning (see Table 2) (Ahero et al. 1959, 552, 553; Nau 1998, 37; Nītiņa 2001, 81; Kalnača 2013, 505) (See Table 2).

An auxiliary + the past passive participle	
<i>tikt</i> ‘to get’ + <i>-t-s(-a)</i> <i>simple tense forms</i>	<i>būt</i> ‘to be’ + <i>-t-s(-a)</i> <i>compound tense forms</i>
<i>Grāmata</i> book.NOM.F <i>tiek</i> get.AUX.PRS.3 <i>lasīta.</i> read.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F ‘The book is being read. ’	<i>Grāmata</i> book.NOM.F <i>ir</i> be.AUX.PRS.3 <i>lasīta.</i> read.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F ‘The book has been read. ’

Table 2. Passive constructions in Latvian (Ahero et al. 1959, 552, 553; Nau 1998, 37; Nītiņa 2001, 81; Kalnača 2013, 505).

Usually, in Latvian and Lithuanian the agent is suppressed in the passive voice, because it is unknown, unrecoverable, generally-predictable and stereotypical, not important (Givón 2001, 125–126). However, in Latvian and also in Lithuanian as in the other languages the agent in the passive constructions is possible, but it is more often used in Lithuanian.

There is also a present passive participle with the suffix *-am/-ām-* in Latvian; however, according Latvian grammar descriptions these participles together with the auxiliary *būt* ‘to be’ (14) does not constitute the paradigm of the passive voice in Latvian (Kalnača 2013, 504–505; Nau 1998, 37; Nītiņa 2001, 100); therefore, these constructions are not covered by this article.

3. Correspondences of Lithuanian past passive participles as predicates in Latvian

1131 examples with the Lithuanian past and present participles and their respective correspondences in Latvian have been analyzed in the LiLa’s subcorpus.

The correspondences of Lithuanian past passive participles as predicates in Latvian are:

- 1) the past passive participle
- (1) a. *Tad Vyriausybė sudaryta!*
so government.NOM.F **formed.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F**
- b. *Tā tad valdība ir izveidota!*
so government.NOM.F **be.AUX.PRS.3 formed.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F**
‘So, the government **have been formed.**’
- 2) the verb in the active voice (Levāne-Petrova 2016)
- (2) a. *Princesē nusidējēle buvo uždaryta. Ji kalėjimą.*
princess.NOM.F sinful.NOM.F **be.AUX.PST.3 lock.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F** in prison.LOC.M
- b. *Nogrēkojušos princesi ieslodzīja cietumā.*
sinful.ACC.F princess.ACC.F **lock.PST.3** prison.LOC.M
‘The sinful princess **locked up** in a prison.’

The correspondence of the Lithuanian past passive participle in Latvian is a verbal predicate in both cases. The first correspondence (1) constitutes the compound tense forms and is in the passive voice in Latvian, while the second corresponding construction (2) constitutes the simple tense forms and is in the active voice in Latvian and, therefore, will not be analyzed further in this article ((see Levāne-Petrova 2016 for the second correspondence). Please see also statistics of the correspondences of Lithuanian past passive participles as predicates in Latvian in the Table 3.

The past passive participle	The verb in the active voice
399 (86.6%)	62 (13.4%)

Table 3. The statistics of the correspondences of Lithuanian past passive participles as predicates in Latvian.

3.1. The past passive participle

The past passive participle in Latvian is the first correspondence of the Lithuanian past passive participle as the predicate. This correspondence has been found in the subcorpus data more often (86.6%) than a verb in the active voice (13.4%). Such constructions both in Latvian and in Lithuanian are in the passive voice. The correspondences have been found in different tenses – in the past (3), the present (4) and the future (5), – for example:

- (3) a. *Karas buvo suplanuotas.*
war.NOM.M **be.AUX.PST.3 plan.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
- b. *Karš bija ieplānots.*
war.NOM.M **be.AUX.PST.3 plan.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
‘The war **had been planned...**’

- (4) a. *..kiek* *ponas* *Milvaras* *yra*
 how_far mister.NOM.M Milwar.NOM.M **be.AUX.PRS.3**
informuotas *apie* *jūsu* *rūpesčius.*
inform.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M about your.GEN.PL worries.GEN.PL.M
- b. *..cik* *Milvara* *kungs* *ir*
 how_far Milwar.GEN.M mister.NOM.M **be.AUX.PRS.3**
informēts *par* *jūsu* *ražēm.*
inform.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M about your.GEN worries.DAT.PL.M
 ‘.how far Mr. Milwar **has been informed** of your worries.’
- (5) a. *Taigi pirmākart* *bus* *sudaryta* *išties*
 so first_time **be.AUX.FUT.3** **form.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F** truly
koalicinė *Vyriausybė.*
 coalition.GEN.F government.NOM.F
- b. *Tā tad pirmoreiz* *būs* *izveidota* *patiešām*
 so first_time **be.AUX.FUT.3** **form.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F** truly
koalīcijas *valdība.*
 coalition.GEN.F government.NOM.F
 ‘For the first time a truly coalition government **will have been formed.**’

As the passive voice forms might not be just in the indicative mood, but also in the other moods in Latvian, the correspondences of the Lithuanian past passive participle as a predicate have been also found in the other moods; however, they are not often present in the analyzed data. An example in the conditional mood can be mentioned:

- (6) a. *Prezidentūros* *prestižui*
 presidency.GEN.F prestige.DAT.M
būtu *suđuotas* *smūgis,*
be.AUX.COND **get.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M** hit.NOM.M
jei žmonės būtu ėmę kalbėti:
- b. *Prezidenta* *prestižs*
 president.GEN.M prestige.NOM.M
būtu *iedragāts,*
be.AUX.COND **undermine.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
ja cilvēki sāktu runāt:
 ‘President’s prestige **would be undermined**, if people start talking: [..]’

The auxiliary verb might be omitted from the predicate in both languages, but this is more often observed in Lithuanian (1), (7), (8), (10), (12), (13), (14), (16), (19). For instance,

- (7) a. *Pranešimas* *autentikuotas..*
 message.NOM.M **authenticate.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
- b. *Paziņojums* *ir* *autenticēts..*
 message.NOM.M **be.AUX.PRS.3** **authenticate.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
 ‘The message **has been authenticated..**’

- (8) a. *..ženklas duotas..*
 Hint.NOM.M [is] **give.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
- b. *..mājiens dots..*
 hint.NOM.M [ir] **give.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
 ‘..a hint **has been given**..’

Usually, the compound tense forms of the passive in Latvian with the resultative meaning are the corresponding forms of the Lithuanian past passive participles as predicates; although, there are some examples (9), (10), (11) with the corresponding simple tense forms of the passive in Latvian. The statistics of the stative and dynamic passive forms in Latvian as correspondences of the Lithuanian past passive participles as predicates can be found in the Table 4, for example:

- (9) a. *..tuoļ pat buvau įsodintas*
 immediately **be.AUX.PST.1** **seat.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
į automobilį
 in car.ACC.M
ir išvežtas *į ligoninę.*
 and **take.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M** to hospital.ACC.F
- b. *..uzreiz tiku iesēdināts automašīnā*
 immediately **get.AUX.PST.1** **seat.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M** car.LOC.M
un aizvests *uz slimnīcu.*
 and **take.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M** to hospital.ACC.F
 ‘I **was** immediately **seated** in a car and **taken** to hospital.’
- (10) a. *Jis karūnuotas*
 he.NOM **crow.n.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
1990 metais..
 1990 year.INS.PL.M
- b. *Viņš tika kronēts*
 he.NOM **get.AUX.PST.3** **crow.n.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
 1990. gadā..
 1990 year.LOC.M
 ‘He **was** **crowned** in 1990..’
- (11) a. *..laiškas bus perduotas*
 letter.NOM.M **be.AUX.FUT.3** **give.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F**
jam nedelsiant..
 he.DAT immediately
- b. *..vēstule viņam tiks nodota*
 letter.NOM.F he.DAT **get.AUX.FUT.3** **give.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F**
nevilcinoties..
 immediately
 ‘..the letter **will be** **given** to him immediately..’

The compound tense forms of the passive (stative passive)	The simple tense forms of the passive (dynamic passive)
335 (84%) ²	64 (16%)

Table 4. The statistics of the stative and dynamic passive forms in Latvian as correspondences of the Lithuanian past passive participles as predicates.

It is possible to conclude that the compound tense forms of the passive in Latvian are the corresponding forms of the Lithuanian passive constructions with the past passive participle as a predicate, and these constructions have the resultative meaning in both languages. Thus, this passive might also be referred as the stative passive (Kalnača 2013, 505) in both languages. There are also some examples of the correspondences with the simple tense forms of the passive in Latvian, but these are more exceptions from the general tendency.

4. Correspondences of Lithuanian present passive participles as predicates in Latvian

The correspondences of the Lithuanian present passive participles as the predicates in Latvian are:

1) the past passive participle

- (12) a. *O toji nelemta ugnis vis labiau kurstoma.*
 but this.NOM.F fatal.NOM.F fire.NOM.F ever
 stronger **fire.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.F**

- b. *Bet šī liktenīgā uguns tiek uzkurināta.*
 but this.NOM.F fatal.NOM.F fire.NOM.F
get.AUX.PRS.3 fire.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F
aizvien spēcīgāka.
 ever stronger.NOM.F
 ‘But this fatal fire is **fired up** ever stronger.’

2) the verb in the active voice (Levāne-Petrova 2016)

- (13) a. *Antroji baltų kalba tradiciškai dėstoma.*
 second.NOM.F Baltic.GEN.PL.F language.NOM.F
 traditionally **teach.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.F**
abiejų šalių universitetuose.
 both.GEN.PL.F country.GEN.PL.F university.LOC.PL.F

² The 84% of the compound tense forms of the passive (stative passive) also includes the passive forms with the omitted auxiliary verb in a predicate. More research is required on these constructions in the future.

- b. *Otro* *baltu* *valodu*
 second.ACC.F Baltic.GEN.PL.F language.ACC.F
tradicionāli *māca*
 traditionally **teach.PRS.3**
abu *valstu* *universitātēs.*
 both.GEN.PL.F country.GEN.PL.F university.LOC.PL.F
 ‘The second Baltic language **is** traditionally **taught** in universities of both countries.’

3) the present passive participle (Levāne-Petrova 2013, 2014)

- (14) a. *Mano liga* *nepagydoma.*
 my illness.NOM.F **incurable.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.F**
- b. *Mana slimība*
 my.NOM.F illness.NOM.F
ir *nedziedināma.*
be.AUX.PRS.3 **incurable.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.F**
 ‘My illness **is incurable.**’

The correspondence of the Lithuanian present passive participle in Latvian is a verbal predicate in the first two cases (12) (13). The first correspondence (12) constitutes the compound tense forms and is in the passive voice in Latvian, while the second corresponding construction (13) constitutes the simple tense forms and is in the active voice in Latvian. The third correspondence of the Lithuanian present participle (14) is a compound predicate. As the second and the third correspondences do not form the passive forms in Latvian, these correspondences will not be analyzed further in this article (see Levāne-Petrova 2013, 2014, 2016 for the second and the third correspondence). Please see also statistics of the correspondences of Lithuanian present passive participles as predicates in Latvian in the Table 5.

The past passive participle	The verb in the active voice	The present passive participle
244 (36.4%)	304 (45.4%)	122 (18.2%)

Table 5. The statistics of the correspondences of Lithuanian present passive participles as predicates in Latvian.

4.1. The past passive participle

The first correspondence of the Lithuanian present passive participle as the predicate is the past passive participle in Latvian. This correspondence has been found in the subcorpus data very often (36.4%), but not so often as the correspondences of the Lithuanian past passive participle (84%). Such constructions both in Latvian and in Lithuanian are in the passive voice. The correspondences have been found in different tenses – in the past (17), the present (16) and the future (15), – for example:

- (15) a. *..jis [interviū]* **bus** *rodomas*
 it.NOM.M **be.AUX.FUT.3** **show.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.M**
rytoj..
 tomorrow
- b. *..tā [intervija]* **tiks** *rādīta* *rīt..*
 it.NOM.F **get.AUX.FUT.3** **show.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F** tomorrow
 ‘..it [interview] **will be shown** tomorrow..’
- (16) a. *Tai* **daroma**
 this.NOM.M **do.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.F**
saugumo *sumetimais.*
 safety.GEN.M reason.INS.PL.M
- b. *Tas* **tiek** *darīts*
 this.NOM.M **get.AUX.PRS.3** **do.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F**
aiz drošības apsvērumiem.
 PREP safety.GEN.F reasons.DAT.PL.M
 ‘This **is being done** for safety reasons.’
- (17) a. *Kalbos* *īrašas* **buvo** *daromas*
 speech.GEN.F record.NOM.M **be.AUX.PST.3** **make.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.M**
trečią *valandą* *po pietų..*
 three.GEN.F hour.GEN.F after afternoon.GEN.PL.M
- b. *Runa* **tika** *ierakstīta*
 speech.NOM.F **get.AUX.FUT.3** **record.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.M**
trijos *pēcpusdienā..*
 three.LOC.PL.M afternoon.LOC.F
 ‘The speech **was recorded** at 3 pm.’

The correspondences have been found not just in the indicative mood, but also in the other moods – for instance, in the conditional mood (18).

- (18) a. *Būtu ideālu,*
jei ir Pietu *Latvijos* *mokyklose*
 if also south.GEN.PL.M Latvia.GEN.F school.LOC.PL.F
būtu **dēstoma**
be.AUX.COND **teech.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.F**
lietuvių *kalba.*
 Lithuanian.GEN.PL.M language.NOM.F
- b. *Būtu ideāli,*
ja arī Dienvidlatvijas *vidusskolās*
 if also south_Latvia.GEN.F secondary_school.LOC.PL.F
tīktu **mācīta**
get.AUX.COND **teech.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F**
leišu *valoda.*
 Lithuanian.GEN.PL.M language.NOM.F
 ‘It would be perfect if the Lithuanian language **was taught** at southern Latvian schools as well.’

Almost all correspondences found for this Lithuanian participle are in the simple tense forms of the passive that denote processes in both languages, but, of course, the same as with the previous correspondence, there are some examples (19), (20) with the corresponding compound tense forms of the passive in Latvian. The statistics of the stative and dynamic passive forms in Latvian as correspondences of the Lithuanian present passive participles as predicates can be found in the Table 6. For example:

- (19) a. *..sādhanoje* ***aprašomas***
 sādhanā.LOC.F **describe.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.M**
 “*ištirpimo*” *procesas..*
 melting.GEN.M *process.NOM.M*
- b. *..sadanā* ***ir*** ***aprakstīts***
 sādhanā.LOC.F **be.AUX.PRS.3** **describe.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.M**
 izkušanas *process..*
 melting.GEN.M *process.NOM.M*
 ‘..the melting process **is described** in *sādhanā..*’
- (20) a. *..schema* *Lietuvoje* *iki* *šiol* *dar*
 shēma.NOM.F *Lithuania.LOC.F* *until* *nowdays* *yet*
 nebuvo ***taikoma.***
 not_be.AUX.PST.3 **use.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.F**
- b. *..shēma* *Lietuvā* *līdz* *mūsdienām* *vēl*
 shēma.NOM.F *Lithuania.LOC.F* *until* *nowday.DAT.PL.F* *yet*
 nebija ***lietota..***
 not_be.AUX.PST.3 **use.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F**
 ‘..until nowadays this scheme **has not been used** in Lithuania yet..’

The compound tense forms of the passive (stative passive)	The simple tense forms of the passive (dynamic passive)
21 (8.6%)	223 (91.4%) ³

Table 6. The statistics of the stative and dynamic passive forms in Latvian as correspondences of the Lithuanian present passive participles as predicates.

It is possible to conclude that the simple tense forms of the passive in Latvian are the corresponding forms of the Lithuanian passive constructions with the present passive participle as a predicate, and these constructions have the process meaning in both languages. This passive might be also referred to as the dynamic passive (Kalnača 2013, 505) in both languages.

³ The 94.4% of the simple tense forms of the passive (dynamic passive) also includes the passive forms with the omitted auxiliary verb in a predicate. More research is required on these constructions in the future.

Conclusion

This study has identified that the compound tense forms of the passive in Latvian are the corresponding constructions of Lithuanian passive constructions with the past passive participle as a predicate. These constructions have the resultative meaning in both languages (stative passive) (see the grey part of Table 7). The simple tense forms of the passive in Latvian are the corresponding constructions of the Lithuanian passive constructions with the present passive participle as a predicate. These constructions have the process meaning in both languages (dynamic passive) (see the white part of Table 7). Therefore, the participle indicates the process or resultative meaning in Lithuanian, while it is the auxiliary verb in Latvian.

LT	LT
<p><i>būti</i> ‘to be’ + the past passive participle</p> <p><i>Knyga</i> book.NOM.F <i>yra</i> be.AUX.PRS.3 <i>perskaityta.</i> read.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F ‘The book has been read.’</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	<p><i>būti</i> ‘to be’ + the present passive participle</p> <p><i>Knyga</i> book.NOM.F <i>yra</i> be.AUX.PRS.3 <i>skaitoma.</i> read.PTCP.PASS.PRS.NOM.F ‘The book is being read.’</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>
LV	LV
<p><i>būt</i> ‘to be’ + the past passive participle</p> <p><i>Grāmata</i> book.NOM.F <i>ir</i> be.AUX.PRS.3 <i>lasīta.</i> read.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F ‘The book has been read.’</p>	<p><i>tikt</i> ‘to get’ + the past passive participle</p> <p><i>Grāmata</i> book.NOM.F <i>tiek</i> get.AUX.PRS.3 <i>lasīta.</i> read.PTCP.PASS.PST.NOM.F ‘The book is being read.’</p>

Table 7. The correspondences of Lithuanian passive constructions in Latvian.

The study also approved that the passive voice constructions are more often used in Lithuanian than in Latvian because many correspondences of the Lithuanian passive constructions are in the active voice in Latvian. To find out more correspondences of the Lithuanian passive constructions and the reasons for their use in the active voice in Latvian, further research is required.

Sources

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Abbreviations

1, 3	person
ACC	accusative
AUX	auxiliary verb
COND	conditional mood
DAT	dative
F	feminine
FUT	future
GEN	genitive
LOC	locative
M	masculine
NEG	negative
NOM	nominative
PASS	passive voice
PL	plural
PRS	present
PST	past
PTCP	particle
SG	singular

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Kopsavilkums

Rakstā analizēts, kādas pasīva konstrukcijas ir lietuviešu un latviešu valodā un kādas lietuviešu valodas pasīva konstrukciju atbilstes ir atrodamas latviešu valodā. Izteicēja funkcijā lietoti lietuviešu valodas ciešamās kārtas pagātnes un tagadnes divdabji, kas kopā ar palīgdarbības vārdu *būt* veido ciešamās kārtas formas lietuviešu valodā, un to atbilstes latviešu valodā analizētas *Lietuviešu-latviešu-lietuviešu paralēlo tekstu korpusa* (Lila) lietuviešu-latviešu tulkojumu apakškorpusā. Lietuviešu valodas pasīva konstrukciju atbilstes, kas latviešu valodā nav ciešamajā kārtā, resp., ir darāmajā kartā, rakstā nav aplūkotas.

Raksta pirmajā daļā ir dots īss apskats, kādas ir pasīva konstrukcijas un kā tās tiek veidotas abās baltu valodās, savukārt raksta otrajā daļā ir analizētas lietuviešu valodas ciešamās kārtas pagātnes un tagadnes divdabju atbilstes latviešu valodā.

Analizētie dati uzrāda, ka lietuviešu valodas pasīva konstrukcijām ar lietuviešu valodas ciešamās kārtas pagātnes divdabi atbilst latviešu valodas pasīva salikto laiku formas. Abās valodās šīs konstrukcijas ir pasīvā, un abās valodās tām ir rezultāta nozīme (statiskais pasīvs).

Savukārt lietuviešu valodas pasīva konstrukcijām ar lietuviešu valodas ciešamās kārtas tagadnes divdabi atbilst latviešu valodas pasīva vienkāršo laiku formas. Abās valodās šīs konstrukcijas ir pasīvā, un abās valodās tām ir procesa nozīme (dinamiskais pasīvs).

Pētījums arī pierāda, ka lietuviešu valodā pasīva konstrukcijas salīdzinājumā ar latviešu valodu ir lietotas daudz biežāk, jo latviešu valodā tika fiksēts daudz lietuviešu valodas pasīva konstrukciju atbilstmju darāmajā kārtā.