

8. New deictic systems of demonstrative pronouns can be formed by: a) combining a demonstrative word (local adverb) with a demonstrative pronoun, e.g. Lat. **it(E)* “here” + *ti/ys* → *iti/ys*, Lith. *it(ai)* or **it(E)* “here” + *tas* → *itas*, Lat. *šitēn* “here” + *tas* → *šitēntas*, **šitēnE* “here” + (j)*is* → *šitēnais*, *šitēneis*; b) combining stems of two demonstrative pronouns of a similar deictic meaning, e.g. Lith. *ši-* + *tas* → *šitas* “this”.

9. Typologically the Prussian language and the Western dialects of East Balts, characterized by binomial deictic systems, approach the Finno-Ugrian languages which have binomial deictic systems as well, cf. Lat. *šis / tas* (Puze, Skrunda), Pruss. *schis / stas* and Est. *see / too*.

10. The binomial deictic systems of the Baltic Eastern dialects are structurally similar to those of the East Slavonic languages, cf. Lat. *itys / tys*, Lith. *itas / tas* and Russ. *эмом / мом*, Byeloruss. *эмом / мом*, *ўэмом / мом*.

11. The Samogitian dialect and some Līv subdialects are typologically similar to the Līv and the Swedish languages by their one-member deictic systems, cf. Līv *sie*, Lat. and Sam. *tas*, Sw. *den*. The opposition proximity / non-proximity is expressed by the words “here” / “there”, cf. Sam. *šitā· tās* “this” / *untā· tās* “that”, Lat. *tas te* “this” / *tas tur* “that” and Sw. *Denne boka her er bedre enn den boka der*.

SMULKMENA

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Straipsnyje „Sirvydas ar Širvydas“, išspausdintame Baltisticoje, XVII(1), p.30 – 43, buvo pateikta išrašų iš senųjų dokumentų, kuriuose minimas asmenvardis *Sirvydas*. Čia juos norima papildyti dar vienu duomeniu, kurį autoriui nurodė istorikas A. Tyla, būtent: 1706 m. Jurgis Sapiega atidavė Kupienio dvarą prie Lydos Jonui Sirvydui (*Janowi Syrwidowi*), žr. Sapiehowie, III, Petersburg, 1894, p. 67.

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