

(resp. *a, e, u*) variantus (plg. *ážuolas* ir trm. *ánžu•ls, ónžũ•ls, óužõ•ls, áizuolas, áržuolas, áužuolas*) ir galimas jų radimosi priežastis. Pietų ir rytų aukštaičių dūrinių kirčiavimo reliktai nagrinėti B. S t u n d ž i o s pranešime: jų kirčio vieta priklausiusi nuo linkniuojamojo pirmojo dūrinio dėmens kirčiavimo paradigmos (plg. *kārviakotis: kārvis* 2, bet *grėbliākotis: grėblỹs* 3).

K. Būgos ir A. Salio pradėtus lingvistinės geografijos darbus tęsia jaunimas. Remdamasi A. Salio sudaryto „Apklauso 1“ duomenimis, vėliau surinktais tarmių faktais, V. P r a n s k ū n a i t ė aptarė avies ir ėriuko pavadinimus bei jų išplitimą. Apie dalelytės *gal* bei jos sinonimų vartojimą kalbėjo G. R i m k u v i e n ė.

Informacijai apie tarmes metakalbiuose komentaruose skirtas K. Ž u p e r k o s pranešimas (aptartos kelios teminės informacijos grupės: a) pagal tarmės žmonių būdo bruožus, b) pagal tarminį kalbėjimo atspalvį, c) pagal tarminius požymius (posakius, žodžius, gramatinės lytis), d) pagal emocinį bei estetinį santykį su tarme).

Paskelbtos pranešimų tezės (žr. Lietuvių kalbos tarmės ir jų tyrinėjimai. Praeitis ir dabartis /Antanui Saliui (1902 07 21 – 1972 07 31) paminėti. Konferencijos pranešimų tezės. 1992 m. lapkričio 5–6 d. Vilnius, 1992, 24 p.). Pranešimų pagrindu parengti straipsniai ir atsiminimai bus publikuojami 34 „Lietuvių kalbotyros klausimų“ tome.

Danguolė Mikulėnienė

Jörundur HILMARSSON

(1946 – 1992)

Very sad news has come from Iceland, so close to the heart of every Lithuanian: there died the famous Icelandic linguist and the only balticist in this country, the Lithuanian Honorary Consul in Iceland.

And he still was in his 47th year of life... For our linguists and for all those who knew him Jörundur had become almost a symbol of his native Iceland.

Hilmarsson was born on March 15, 1946, in Reykjavík. He studied in the classical gymnasium. His grandfather and father were lawyers, therefore his parents wanted him to continue the family tradition. But Jörundur left for Norway, the country of his remote ancestors, and in 1966 – 1977 (with some greater or smaller intervals) studied Indoeuropean comparative linguistics at Oslo University. There the future scientist was greatly influenced by prof. F.O. Lindemann and, of course, by the famous Norwegian balticist prof. Ch.S.Stang. In 1971, encouraged by him, Hilmarsson arrived at Vilnius University, and in nine months mastered Lithuanian language (by that time he already spoke Danish, Norwegian, English, German, and French, not to mention Latin, acquired in the gymnasium, and the native Icelandic). In 1974 – 1976 he was a lecturer at Reykjavík University; in 1977 he received his M.A. degree from Oslo University and in the same year extended his knowledge in Lithuania again. In 1978 he returned to Reykjavík, and in 1979 – 1981 studied Tocharian at Kiel University (Germany) as a grant-holder of the Alexander Humboldt Fund. His main teacher was prof. W. Winter (by the way, during that time the professor gave up his Lithuanian lessons to his student). In 1981 Hilmarsson left Germany for his motherland and began to work as one of the editors of the new etymological dictionary of the Icelandic. In 1986 at Leyden University (Holland) he defended his thesis for a doctor's degree „Studies in Tocharian Phonology, Morphology and Etymology with Special Emphasis on the o-Vocalism”.

After his doctorate, Hilmarsson made up his mind to take an almost unimaginable step. He managed to obtain some support from the Linguistic Institute at Reykjavík University and the Culture Fund of Iceland and decided to publish a scientific periodical „Tocharian and Indo-European Studies”. After sending letters to the linguists of many countries, he got as contributors many famous scholars from Iceland, Italy, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France, Russia, USA, China, and among them his former teachers F.O. Lindemann and W. Winter. In 1987 the first volume of the periodical was published. For Tocharian linguistics it really was an event of enormous significance.

When analyzing various problems of the Tocharian, Hilmarsson frequently based his statements and conclusions on the Lithuanian data and, besides that, in the periodical „Baltistica” he published several papers concerned with the Lithuanian language and the Baltic philology in general. His paper „Some Thoughts on the Icelandic language”, printed in „Mūsų kalba” (‘Our Language’. 1975, No. 2), could be treated as a short introduction to the Icelandic linguistics. For the future of our language, in all likelihood, very important should be the thought he expressed in the paper on the influence of foreign languages: ‘The struggle with the dangerous English way of thinking is more difficult because such a linguistic ghost is especially hard to discover’ (P. 47).

In the Icelandic press Hilmarsson published several papers about Lithuania, its history, and culture. But, perhaps, the greatest service to the Lithuanian culture was the Icelandic edition of Kazys Boruta’s „The Windmill of Baltaragis” (‘Myllan á Barði’, 1976) translated by him.

Several times Hilmarsson taught Lithuanian at Reykjavík University.

He helped our politicians Vytautas Landsbergis and Emmanuel Zinger a great deal during their visit to Iceland. As Lithuanian Honorary Consul he was determined to make the ties between the Icelandic and Lithuanian peoples more intimate.

The Icelandic linguist was last in Lithuania on October, 1991, when the International Congress of Balticists took place at Vilnius University. During the visit he did not miss the opportunity to walk around the new Iceland Street. It was the seventh visit to Lithuania by Jörundur Hilmarsson, the famous scientist and warm-hearted friend of ours. And it is very distressing for us to think that his eighth visit will never take place.

As fate would have it, a representative of Lithuanian linguists could pay the last homage to our friend. Simas Karaliūnas, who arrived from Vilnius in Iceland to learn the language of this country, had a pleasant opportunity to keep him company without any presentiment of the approaching disaster. They had parted only about two weeks before the death of the Icelandic linguist with a hope to meet again soon. When Karaliūnas, several times finding the door of Hilmarsson’s office at the University locked, called him up at home, he heard the soft voice of Mrs. Hilmarsson in the receiver: ‘He has died’. The only way out of the situation for Karaliūnas was to go to the Lutheran Church and bid the last farewell to the friend who had given him such a sincere welcome.

Cancer kills men insiduously even there where conditions for its rage seem to be infavourable.

Algirdas Sabaliauskas