ADJECTIVIZATION OF PARTICIPLES IN LITHUANIAN
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Introduction
Lithuanian participles (e.g. valgantis vaikas - eating child) are considered as verbal forms, but also have properties of adjectives.

Some participles lose verbal properties and become adjectivized. Įprastas (usual; verb įprasti – to get used to); nepakartojamas (unique; verb nepakartoti – not to repeat); nevykęs (unsuccessful; verb nevykti – not to happen); užimtas (busy person; verb užinti – to occupy).

Some participles are partly adjectivized (depends on context): Braškės valgomos šviežios (strawberries are eaten fresh); Valgomas uogos (edible berries).

The aim of this thesis is to find criteria to differentiate between adjectives and participles that have similar function.

Pilot study
160 frequent verbs and 43 adjectives with form of participles were analyzed.

Sources:
Lexical Database of Lithuanian Language Usage (Kovalevskaitė et al. 2021, https://kalbu.vdu.lt/mokymosi-priemones/leksikonas/);
Pedagogic Corpus of Lithuanian (Rimkutė et al. 2022, https://clarin.vdu.lt/xmlui/handle/20.500.11821/50);

Criteria to identify adjectivized participles
Semantic:
1. Changed lexical meaning of participle (nepakartojamas - unique; nepakartoti - not to repeat).
2. The quality that participle describes can change, have different degree of intensity:
   a. combination with adverbs of measure / degree: užimtas – labai užimtas (busy - very busy).
   b. degrees:
      prieinamas - prieinamesnis - prieinamiausias (acceptable - more acceptable - the most acceptable).
3. Synonyms and antonyms of participles and adjectives: Potenktintas (satisfied) - laimingas (happy); valgomas (edible) - nuodingas (poisonous).

Grammatical:
1. Lost categories of voice and tense.

Derivational:
1. Property of participle to form an adverb: Tinkamas - tinkamai (appropriate - appropriately); Įprastas - Įprastai (usual - usually).
2. Property of participle to form noun abstracts: Matomas - matomumas (visible - visibility); priklausomas - priklausomybė (dependent - dependency).

Statistical:
1. Ratios of participles to all verbal forms are important;
2. Among these frequently used participles dominating participles are important.

On average, participles make up to 16,17 % verbs. Verbs with high participles / all verbal forms ratios tend to have more adjectivized participles.

Verbs with 40-85,14 % participles / all verbal forms ratios:
praėiti (to wak past) - praėjusią / praėtą savaitę (last week);
gimti (to be born) - gimtas miestas (hometown);
patirti (to experience) - patyręs (experienced);
pazīnti (to know) - paziņas miestas (hometown);
papildyti (to supplement) - papildomas (additional).

Initial observations and future work
• Some identification criteria include a certain degree of subjectivity.
• Adjectivized participles can be recognized using different criteria.
• The task is to adapt more statistical information for automatic analysis.
• One of possible results - word lists with participles classified by the degree of adjectivization.
• These word lists would appear in the CLARIN-LT repository.