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Lithuanian *-ỹstė* in the service of Latvian

The paper is dedicated to an unexplored area of Lithuanian-Latvian language contacts – the transfer and activating in Latvian of the word-forming element *-ỹstė*.

In 1868, Aleksandrs Vēbers (one of the leading activists of the second wave of Young Latvian movement – late 1860s and 1870s), who had lived for some time in Lithuania, introduced into Latvian the word *karal[i]s* as an equivalent to the already existing word *ķēniņš*. In the early 1870s it was followed by *karalīks*, *karaliene*, and *karaliste*. The latter coinage was obviously regarded as a good model for naming various types of state and gradually it was followed by a string of new words, e. g. *ķeizariste* (empire), *ķņaziste* (Fürstenthum, княжество). Although Kārlis Mīlenbahs in his very first article in 1881 rejected the idea of borrowing from Lithuanian, mentioning, in particular, *-iste*, the model continued to expand. It had to compete with previous convention of denoting such state forms by word combinations (*ķeizara valsts*, *ķņaza valsts*, *ķēniņa valsts*) and existing word-formation elements like *-ība* and *-ija*, cf. *bīskapība*, *bīskapija*, *bīskapiste*.

The author's corpus of citations from dictionaries, books, and periodicals contains 17 derivatives with *-iste*. Seven of them are found in the 8-volume *Latviešu literārās valodas vārdnīca*, some have disappeared after a shorter or longer use in written Latvian, as a rule, losing competition with other synonymous derivational models.