

**THE GENITIVE OF NEGATION IN LATVIAN:
THEORY AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF DAINAS**

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Abstract

The problem of the Genitive of negation is one of the most up-to-date in current Russian linguistic discussion. The nature of the Genitive Rule in Russian is still unclear and the register of papers devoted to this scientific question grows constantly. The Genitive Rule is also popular topic for researchers, whose scientific interest belongs to other Slavonic languages (for instance, Polish) or the same language family (for example, Lithuanian). Considering the relevance of the problem, it was decided to find out if the Genitive Rule also exists in Latvian language. During the theoretical part of the work, it turned out that, it is possible to use the negated Genitive in place of the Accusative with the transitive verbs, however, the use of the negated Genitive is rather archaic; it is stylistically marked, and, as a rule, it occurs in fiction. The negated Accusative shows dominance in modern literary Latvian. However, since literary Latvian is very young (about one hundred years), since the dominance of the negated Accusative in old Latvian was not proved, and, finally, since no special papers devoted to the Genitive of negation in Latvian exist, it was aimed to make a quantitative analysis of the situation in Old Latvian and Latvian dialects. For the above mentioned purposes, Latvian popular songs (dainas) were taken as a main source. The analysis of the work was carried out manually. After analyzing more than 20000 dainas, it was found out, that the negated Accusative was not unambiguously dominant before Latvian was codified. In addition to that, it was proved that in one region of Latvia (Latgale) the negated Genitive occurred even more frequent. The results and the corpus of current thesis could be very useful for further semantic and syntactic research.

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Table of contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Abstract..... | i |
| Acknowledgements..... | iii |
| Table of contents..... | v |
| List of abbreviations..... | vi |
| List of historical regions of Latvia..... | viii |
| List of counties..... | x |
| List of tables..... | xii |
| List of charts..... | xiv |
| PART 1 | |
| CHAPTER 1..... | 1 |
| Introduction..... | 1 |
| CHAPTER 2..... | 3 |
| 2.1. A brief history of Latvian written language..... | 3 |
| 2.2. A morphological review on the Genitive in Latvian..... | 5 |
| 2.3. The syntax of the Genitive and the Accusative in modern Latvian..... | 6 |
| 2.4. GENACCNEG situation in Latgalian..... | 8 |
| 2.5. GENACCNEG situation in Latvian dialects..... | 9 |
| CHAPTER 3..... | 10 |
| Conclusions..... | 9 |
| PART 2 | |
| CHAPTER 1..... | 12 |
| Introduction..... | 12 |
| CHAPTER 2..... | 14 |
| Research material..... | 14 |
| 2.1. The source of the analysis..... | 14 |
| 2.2. A brief history of Latvian collecting..... | 15 |
| 2.3. Collectors, collections..... | 16 |
| 2.4. A brief geographical description of Latvia..... | 19 |
| CHAPTER 3..... | 16 |
| Method..... | 21 |
| CHAPTER 4..... | 24 |
| Results of the analysis..... | 24 |
| 4.1. The number of dainas analyzed by collections..... | 24 |
| 4.2. The number of dainas analyzed by regions..... | 25 |
| 4.3. The number of GENACCNEG examples received from dainas analysis..... | 27 |
| 4.4. GENACCNEG: geography..... | 30 |
| CHAPTER 5..... | 37 |
| Conclusions..... | 38 |
| CHAPTER 6..... | 40 |
| Discussion..... | 40 |
| REFERENCE LIST..... | 42 |
| APPENDIX..... | 46 |

List of abbreviations

GENACCNEG – The Genitive of negation rule

LTV – Latviešu literatūras vēsture (*The history of Latvian literature*)

LHR – Latvian historical region

LLL- Latvian literary Language

MLL – modern literary Latvian

RLBZK – Rīgas Latviešu biedrības Zinību komisija (*The scientific commission of Riga Latvian Society*)

SING. – Singular

PL. - Plural

M. – Masculine

FEM. – Feminine

N. - Neuter

List of historical regions of Latvia

1. KURZEME
2. LATGALE
3. SĒLIJA
4. VIDZEME
5. ZEMGALE

List of counties

Aizpute county (Kurzeme)

Bauska county (Zemgale)

Cēsis county (Vidzeme)

Liepāja county (Kurzeme)

Daugavpils county (Latgale)

Grobiņa county (Kurzeme)

Ilūkste county (Sēlija)

Jelgava county (Zemgale)

Jaunjelgava county (Sēlija)

Kuldīga county (Kurzeme)

Krāslava county (Latgale)

Ludza county (Latgale)

Rīga county (Vidzeme)

Jēkabpils county (Sēlija)

Madona county (Vidzeme)

Piltene county (Kurzeme)

Rēzekne county (Latgale)

Tukums county (Zemgale)

Talsi county (Kurzeme)

Valka county (Vidzeme)

Valmiera county (Vidzeme)

Ventspils county (Kurzeme)

Verova county (Vidzeme)

List of tables

| | |
|---|----|
| Table1: Counties which were used in the analysis in accordance with LHR.... | 20 |
| Table2: the number of dainas analyzed by collections and regions..... | 25 |
| Table3: the number GENACCNEG examples according to collections..... | 27 |
| Table4: the number of GENACCNEG examples according to regions..... | 30 |

List of charts

| | |
|---|----|
| Chart 1: Frequency of GENACCNEG examples..... | 27 |
| Chart 2: Frequency of GENACCNEG examples for Collection of Kr. Barons and F. Brīvzmenieks..... | 29 |
| Chart 3: Frequency of GENACCNEG examples for Collection of scientific commission of Riga Latvian society..... | 29 |
| Chart 4: Frequency of GENACCNEG in Kurzeme..... | 31 |
| Chart 5: Frequency of GENACCNEG in Latgale..... | 32 |
| Chart 6: Frequency of GENACCNEG in Selija..... | 33 |
| Chart 7: Frequency of GENACCNEG in Vidzeme..... | 34 |
| Chart 8: Frequency of GENACCNEG in Zemgale..... | 35 |

Part I

Chapter 1

Introduction

Explaining the use and nature of the Genitive of negation is one the most popular topics in current Russian linguistic discussion. The number of publications, including general Russian grammars, original papers and monographs, by now exceeds two hundred (Van Helden, 2008p.3). GENACCNEG is also found in some other Slavic, Baltic and Finnic languages. From the positions of GENACCNEG, we can classify these languages in three groups:

1. Languages in which the direct object of a negated verb is used only in the accusative (except for some set expressions, Czech);
2. Languages in which the direct object of a negated verb is used almost exclusively in the genitive (Polish, Lithuanian);
3. Languages in which the direct object of a negated verb can be used both in the accusative and the genitive (Russian);

Although a huge number of works related to Russian GENACCNEG exists, the situation with Latvian language is completely different. Among dozens of papers related to Latvian linguistics, none could be found devoted to GENACCNEG. According to J. Endzelīns (1923; 1971) both the Accusative and the Genitive can be used with a negated verb in Standard Latvian. But the conditions under which the cases were used are hardly specified. Furthermore, the situation of GENACCNEG in modern Latvian, Latgalian and in Latvian dialects is still unclear.

Since there is a considerable interest in GENACCNEG discussion in Russian linguistics and since Russian and Latvian are kindred languages, I believe that it is important to understand

the situation relative to Latvian. Because of the lack of specific papers, first of all, it was decided by working with scientific sources, to show the real situation in modern literary language and dialects. It was necessary to make the following theoretical steps:

1. providing a brief history of Latvian written language;
2. providing a brief history of (a) Latvian and (b) Latgalian grammars;
3. providing a morphological review on the Genitive case in Latvian;
4. explaining the current GENACCNEG situation in MLL from a syntactic and stylistic points of view;
5. finding out if GENACCNEG opposition exists in Latvian dialects.

Upon completing listed above tasks, three possible directions for a further analysis were suggested: historical, semantic and quantitative. It was decided to focus on quantitative analysis. This decision is logically motivated because of the lack of the specific papers: the created set of examples and quantitative data could constitute a firm basis for further semantic and historical research. Since the Latvian linguistic tradition is relatively young, I believe that it is important to know not only the current state of a problem, but also to understand its development.

The thesis consists of two parts: 1) theoretical (three chapters namely an introduction, a chapter on GENACCNEG in Latvian, conclusions; 2) practical (six chapters namely introduction, method, a chapter on collectors, collections, geography, a chapter on results from the sources analysis, discussions and conclusions).

Chapter 2

GENACCNEG in Latvian

2.1 A brief history of Latvian written language; a brief history of (a) Latvian and (b) Latgalian grammars.

The history of Latvian written language is pretty young. The first book written in Latvian ‘Luther’s small catechism’ was printed in 1586 in Königsberg. A year after, three more books were printed: 1) *Undedsche Psalmen und geistliche Lieder* 2) *Undedsche Evangelia und Episteln* 3) *Passio; von dem Leiden und Sterben unsers Herrn// und Heilandes Jesu Christi* (Endzelīns, 1903; 1971, p. 273). However, there are historical evidences that manuscripts written in Latvian existed even before that: in 1530 two priests from Riga named Eks and Ramm already had been translating psalms and songs from the Bible in Latvian. Unfortunately, these sources were lost.

The first descriptions of Latvian language were made by German priests, written in German: from J. Rehehunen’s *Grammar* (1644) to A. Bilenstein’s works (I- 1863; II-1864). The first German grammars of Latvian language had only a few remarks on syntax. Starting from G. Stenders’s *Neue vollständigere lettische Grammatik, nebst einem hinlänglichen Lexico, wie auch einigen Gedichten* (1761) the domain of syntax received more scientific attention. „The most significant 17th and 18th ct. works [...] were written by Gothard Friedrich Stender. In his grammars [...] Stender attempted to define the principles of word-formation analysis: to figure out the nature and meaning of word formation and the relationship between a derivative and a basic word” (Navickaitė -Klišauskienė, 2014, p.7). A. Schleicher with *Handbuch der litauischen Sprache* (1856-1857) and A. Bilenstein with *Die lettische Sprache* (1863-1864) introduced Latvian and other Baltic languages to the Indo-European linguistics, emphasizing on syntax and comparative method.

K. Mīlenbahs and K. Endzelīns have created a basic language model in description of Latvian syntax. The highest academical point in Latvian traditional syntax is *Mūsdienu latviešu literārās valodas gramatika* ‘A grammar of modern Latvian literary language’ written in 1962 by A. Ahero, Dz. Barbare, A. Bergmane, A. Blinkena, L. Ceplītis, R. Grabis, M. Lepika, A. Miķelsone, T. Porīte, V. Staltmane.

Latvian formed as a language in the Middle Ages. The formation of Latvian was the result of the interaction of dialects of the Eastern Baltic tribes. During the process, the language of tribe of Latgalians, who had been living to the north of the Daugava river, became one of the main sources of Latvian. However, “in later times, historical factors led to separate developments in the language Latvians in the Eastern and the Western part of the territory. For several centuries Latgalian was separated from the territories where other varieties of Latvian were used” (Nau, 2011, p.5).

Latgalian belongs to the Baltic languages group and it is mainly used in Eastern Latvia. Comparing with Latvian, it has a number of the differences in morphological, lexical and syntactical aspects. Lazdiņa and Marten write that Latgalian “developed separately from Latvian of several hundred years” and Latgalians “were politically separated from other Baltic-speaking people when their territory came first under Polish and then under Russian rule, whereas the Western parts of today’s Latvia remained Swedish [...]in terms of its perception by the state as a historic variety and the self-identification of its speakers with the main ethnos of the state, can be considered a regional language in line with regional languages such as Kashubian in Poland, Low German in Germany or Scots in Scotland” (Lazdiņa, Marten, 2012, pp. 68-69). Besides that, Latgalian has a “distinct literary tradition based on the Latin alphabet (instead of the Gothic script used for the Latvian language in the other Latvian territories” (Krauze, 2009, pp. 38-39). “Most Latgalians regard themselves as ethnic Latvians with a separate Language” (Nau, 2011, p.4). “Nowadays many linguists acknowledge Latgalian as a language distinct from Latvian, and information on Latgalian as a separate Baltic language is included in reference books (Brejdak, 2006; Andronov and & Leikuma, 2010; Eckert, 2010) (Nau, p.8).

The first attempts to make a scientific description of the written Latgalian language were made in the 18th century: J. Šprungjanskis’s grammar *Dispositio imperfecti ad optimum seu Rudimenta grammatices Lotavicae* (1732); H. Mēdem’s grammar *Lotavica Grammatica*(1737). However, the examples for these grammars were taken not only from Latgalian, but also from Latvian, and different dialects. Such a situation can be explained, since Latgalian in 17th century, before Latgalia as a region was territorially formed, was also in use in Kurzeme and Vidzeme (see below p. 21) where the Catholic priests were active. According to Vanags (2007,

pp. 10-13) both Šprungjanskis and Mēdem grammars were made only as a guide for a Catholic priests, but not as an attempt to codify the language: „During the 17th and the 18th centuries [...] polish missionaries, especially Jesuits, were active in spreading and stabilizing the Catholic faith [...] the Jesuits were also active in the field of education and spread the of literacy (Nau, p.5). The first religious books in Latgalian were printed in the very beginning of the 18th century.

The first full Latgalian language grammars were written in the beginning of the 19th century: *Grammatyka Lotewska krótko zebrana dla uczących się Języka Lotewkiego przez I.X.J. Rymkiewicza Roku, 1810*. The oldest preserved gramamar *Gramatyka Inflantsko-Lotewska dla Uczących się Języka Łotewskiego* was written by T. Kossowski in 1853. *Latwišu wolúdas gramatika* written by Skrinda in Russian in 1908 was the first Latgalian grammar created by a native speaker. Nowadays, no traditional academical grammar of Latgalian language exists.

2.2 A morphological review on the Genitive case in Latvian.

The early grammatical system of written Latvian has no considerable differences with the modern system, but still there are a lot of minor differences. Aside from orthographical peculiarities, the language of the first writings differs rather little from the literary language of today. The main changes during 400 years have been mainly in the vocabulary, while fewer have occurred in syntax and morphology, and none at all in phonetics” (Rūke-Draviņa, 1977, p. 36). Although Vanags (1994) writes that in 16th-17th centuries the Latvian case paradigm was already stable enough and it corresponds to the modern Latvian case system, i.e. that the same cases were used, Rūke-Draviņa notes that “The difference is more noticeable in the morphology. Old Latvian differed from the contemporary language in many of its grammatical forms” (1977, p. 36). There are several differences in case usage which are worth to mention. According to Vanags (1994) the Genitive in plural in old manuscripts often occurs with two different nominal endings: *-u-*; *-uo*. Although he mentions that two different endings occur, he does not consider them as a semantic or a syntactical opposition. I believe that it may be only a syntactical opposition. Further he writes that such a situation could be found in Central dialects (Vidzeme, Zemgale, Kurzeme); also, it could be found in Highland dialects and in Livonian dialects (Vanags, 1994). Following Vanags terminology, it is possible that in case of the Genitive plural endings ambiguity, the main influence came from the Genitive and the Accusative neutralization, which had started to occur among Germans from Riga who spoke Latvian. I assume it might be

due to the endings syncretism. That is why, it is very important to mention that the Accusative singular and the Genitive plural coincide in 1st, 3^d, 4th declensions. For example: *vīru* ‘a man’ (acc., masc., sing., 1st decl.) and *vīru* ‘men’s’ (gen., masc., plur., 1st decl.); *tirgu* ‘a market’ (acc., masc., sing., 3d decl.) and *tirgu* ‘markets’s’ (gen., masc., plur., 3d decl.); *sievu* ‘a wife’ (acc., fem., sing., 4th decl.) and *sievu* ‘wives’ (gen., fem., plur., 4th decl.) I believe that the genitive plural ending *-uo* could be used instead of *-u* so as to avoid confusion with the accusative singular ending. What is also very important, in comparison with Russian, where the morphological syncretism between the Accusative and the Genitive of the same noun in the same number exists (e.g. *не вижу отца*, ‘I do not see a father’), in Latvian there is no morphological syncretism between the Accusative and the Genitive in singular.

2.3 The syntax of the Genitive and the Accusative in modern Latvian; stylistic and semantic points of view.

In Latvian a noun in the Genitive combines with pronouns, proper names, verbs, numerals, and adverbs. The usage of the Genitive is very wide, and its meanings are multiform. In Latvian the Genitive often expresses the same meaning as the adjective does in other languages: *koka galds* (‘a wooden table’; ‘деревянный стол’).

From a semantic point of view, the most important meanings of the Genitive are: partitive Genitive; the Genitive of need; the genitive of purpose; the Genitive of belonging; the Genitive of object; the Genitive of subject etc. The Genitive of object is the most relevant for this and further research.

According to many grammarians (Kalme, Smiltnece, 2001, p. 95), (Rubīna, 2005); (Kalnača, 2002, pp. 142-144), (Mīlenbahs 1907, pp. 171-173), (Paegle, 2003, p. 41) etc. in **modern Latvian** the Genitive is able to enter the same relations as the Accusative, with **any** verbs without any specific syntactic circumstances. However, there are several semantic differences. The Genitive is used with verbs the action of which does not cover the object completely, but only a part of it (Endzelīns, Mīlenbahs, 1938, p. 128). Thus, it is possible to distinguish the “partitive” Genitive with following verbs: *ēst maizes*, ‘to eat bread’; *dzert alus* ‘to drink beer’ etc. Nowadays, in written language in such positions mainly the Accusative is used. The most authoritative Latvian academical grammar *Latviešu valodas gramatika* (2013) points out that in **modern literary language** the usage of the Genitive with verbs is restricted. The Genitive could be used only with several verbs and constructions related to concrete semantic groups (2013, p 348).

The Genitive in Latvian sometimes occurs with verbs *bēgt* ‘to run away from’, *bīties* ‘to be afraid of’, *vairīties* ‘обходумь’, *kaunēties* ‘to be shun’ etc. In modern Latvian such constructions are rare. As a rule, they are used with a pronoun „no” (from): *bēgt vilka* (old variant: ‘to run from a wolf’; *bēgt no vilka* (modern variant).

In modern Latvian language the following verbs according to literary norm should be used only with the Genitive: *gribēties* ‘to want’, *pietikt* ‘to be enough’, *trūkt* ‘to lack’, *vajadzēt* ‘to need’, *tvīkt* ‘to pine’, *alkt* ‘to be eager’.

There are two basic language models for verb *vajadzēt* ‘to need’: 1) *vajadzēt* + gen.; 2) *vajadzēt* + inf. Therefore, according to norm the verb *vajadzēt* is connected only with the Genitive. However, in practice, there is a great deal of evidence that these verbs are often used with the accusative. Even in one author’s text both correct and incorrect positions could be found (for instance, J. Kaļņiņš „A. Pumpurs”). Such a violation of the norm produces serious misunderstanding, since there is a coincidence between singular Gen. and plural Acc. (see Section 2). For example:

1. *vajadzēt vīru* (acc. sing. ‘ need a man’)
2. *vajadzēt vīru* (gen. plur. ‘ need men’)

It is also possible to use the negated Genitive in place of the Accusative with transitive verbs: *nepazīt dzīvi* (G. ‘not to know life’; ‘не знать жизни’); *nepazīt dzīves* (A. ‘не знать жизнь’).

In modern Latvian nouns take the Genitive if they have following meanings: absence, need, necessity, sufficiency. For example: *trūkst talanta* (‘there is not enough talent’; ‘не хватает таланта’) etc.

Pronoun „*nekas*” ‘nothing’ with negated verbs always stands in the Genitive. For example:

1. *Viņai taču nekā šeit nevajadzēja* (Gen.) ‘She does not need anything’; (J. Kalniņš, «Andrejs Pumpurs»).
2. **Vairāk man neko nevajag* (Acc.) ‘I do not need anything’ (L. Purs «Sunlights around us»).
3. The Genitive of lack as a rule cooperates with an existential negated verb „not to be”:
 1. *Te vairs nav meža* (Gen.) ‘There are no forest’.
 2. **Te vairs nav mežu* (Acc.); ‘There are no forest’.

In modern Latvian the Accusative generally interacts with verbs, less often with nouns and adjectives. The Accusative with a verb’s object is a dominant case in MLL.

As mentioned before, according to Latvian grammarians (see. p.5), from the **syntactical** point of view, the Genitive and the Accusative can be used indiscriminately with **any negated transitive verb. The literary norm allows to use both cases depending on author's decision** (Mīlenbahs, 1907, pp.171-173;). However, from the **stilistical** point of view the synonymy of the Genitive and the Accusative is **not homogeneous**. The negated complement in Genitive with verbs *ēst* 'to eat', *dzert* 'to drink', *dot* 'to give', *gribēt* 'to want', *kārot* 'to crave', *lūgt* 'to ask', *meklēt* 'to search', *atcerēties* 'to remember') etc. is connected with archaic forms of Latvian language. Examples of the negated Genitive could be found in the 19th century fiction, in diaries and novels written in labor camps (early 20th century), and more often in dialects. Rozenbergs (1983, p.21) suggests that the negated Genitive has an obsolete shade, because in modern Latvian normally the Accusative is used. For instance, in periodicals the negated complement is in the Accusative. Therefore, the negated Genitive in modern Latvian is rather a marked form, which belongs to the domain of fiction. For example, the negated Genitive often occurs in 20th century novels, such as: *J.Ezeriņš Es nebiju varonis* 'I was not a Hero'; *A. Ers Satīrs un krusts* 'The satire and the Cross' etc.

In modern Latvian the synonymy of the Genitive and other cases is not neutral and, as a rule, is connected with a concrete style and content.

2.4 GENACCNEG situation in Latgalian

For the current thesis it was not aimed to make a comprehensive review of the GENACCNEG situation in Latgalian. However, since we formulate one of the possible direction for a further research which is connected with Latgalian (see below p.10, p.1), it is worth to add a brief description.

In Latgalian the negated Genitive with transitive verbs is the only position allowed. For instance, Bukš's writes that: „ The negated object is in the Genitive”(Bukš, Placinskis, 1973, p.296). In Nau's grammar of Latgalian it is written that „ the Genitive is used to mark the subject in negated existential clauses and the object in negated transitive clauses” (Nau, 2011, p. 91). In addition, Nau writes: „ All varieties of Latgalian use the Genitive for marking objects in negated clauses [...] the rule affects all kinds of objects (mass and count nouns, proper names, pronouns) and holds for all tense and mood forms of the verbs ” (Nau, 2014, p.218). Following from that, it is possible to conclude that the negated Genitive with transitive verbs is dominant in Latgalian.

2.5 GENACCNEG situation in Latvian dialects

“The standardization process in Latvian during four centuries shows that the dialectal background as a basis for the standard language little by little moves from western districts in Latvia towards East-Latvian dialects” (Rūke-Draviņa, 1977, p. 20). According to examples from dainas (a traditional form of music and poetry from Latvia), collected by Kr. Barons (a famous systematizer and collector of Latvian folk songs) it turns out that the negated Accusative is also possible (Endzelīns, 2010, p. 114). Partly, it depends on the dialect: the negated accusative in dainas predominantly was used in Livonian dialects, where the usage of the Genitive is strictly limited. In the Southern Kurzeme the situation is partially the same. However, even in Latgalian dialects, where the German influence was not that strong, the Accusative sometimes occurs in the negated forms.

According to Endzelīns, in Kurzeme Region (the western part of Latvia, at the shores of the Baltic Seas and Gulf of Riga), as a rule, the accusative is a norm. In Vidzeme Region (north-central Latvia north of the Daugava River) the negated Genitive is used more often. In Vidzeme the negated personal pronouns in Genitive are regularly used in place of the Accusative:

1. *Tu manis neredzēja* (G. ‘I have not seen myself’)
2. *Tu mani neredzēja* (A. ‘I have not seen myself’)
3. (Endzelīns, Mīlenbahs 1928, p. 209).

In many counties the Genitive is used even then, when an indefinite predicate supplemented by a complement is not negated, but a verb near the predicate is in the negated form: *Sienā plaut nemācēju* ‘I do not know how to mow the lawn’.

Double negated Accusative in Latvian occurs when one of them is the predicate’s accusative: *Negribu, nejemšu atraikni vīru* ‘I do not want to, I won’t marry a widower’.

In addition to the accusative direct object (here: *atraikni* «widower»), the predicate (here: *nejemšu* ‘I will not’ takes a second object (here: *vīru* «man»). Such examples could be found only in old dainas In modern Latvian in such cases a preposition „par” (for) between the Accusatives is used: *Negribu, nejemšu par atraikni vīru* («I do not want to, I won’t marry a widower») (Endzelīns, Mīlenbahs, 1928 pp. 215-216). If a verb takes two accusatives, neither of them can change into a genitive when it is negated.

Chapter III

Conclusions

Summarizing the information related to GENACCNEG in Latvian, it is possible to make the following conclusions:

1. theoretically, it is possible to use the negated Genitive in place of the Accusative with the transitive verbs;
2. the use of the negated Genitive in place of the Accusative is rather archaic; it is stylistically marked, and, as a rule, it occurs in fiction;
3. the GENACCNEG opposition also exists in Latvian dialects (in Kurzeme, Vidzeme);
4. there are several verbs which allow only the Genitive when they are negated: *gribēties* ‘to want’, *pietikt* ‘to be enough’, *trūkt* ‘to lack’, *vajadzēt* ‘to need’; when such verbs are not negated the Genitive is not obligatory;
5. double negated Accusative in Latvian occurs when one of them is the predicate’s accusative;
6. no special works devoted to GENACCNEG in Latvian linguistics exist.

For the practical part of the thesis, it was decided to focus on the quantitative analysis of Latvian dainas from the position of GENACCNEG. As it was shown in the theoretical part, the negated Genitive was also acceptable before MLL was codified. However, it is still unclear which case position was dominant before the codification of Latvian. Besides, referring to Enzdelīns (see p. 10) the differences in the negated case usage according to the specific region of

Latvia existed. From that follows, that it is also unclear which negated case was more frequent in the specific region of Latvia. Based of these reasons, first of all, it was aimed to find out which negated case position was dominant in Latvia during the 18-19th centuries; secondly, it was tasked to explore which negated position demonstrated dominance in the specific region of Latvia. In addition, it was suggested that the results received from the quantitative analysis, as well as the corpus of the analysis, might be useful in further semantic and historical research.

Part II

Chapter I

Introduction

In the previous section a comprehensive review of the situation in GENACCNEG in modern literary Latvian was presented. The description of the GENACCNEG was implemented from a syntactical, semantic and stylistic points of view. From the theoretical part it becomes clear, that, although, in MLL both cases (Gen. and Acc.) are possible with the negated transitive verbs, the Genitive form is rather archaic: the Accusative of negation, nowadays, is an unquestionable literary norm and it dominates in written language. Also, in previous section a brief review of Latvian written language history, Latvian and Latgalian grammars was given.

As noted before, in contradiction to current Russian linguistics situation, GENACCNEG in Latvian linguistics is completely neglected. One can hardly find any specific paper devoted to this scientific problem. Due to the fact that in MLL the negated Accusative shows dominance, and, that the negated Accusative is the only written form allowed, it is interesting whether such situation was the same before MLL was codified. Based on these facts, the following **questions** were formulated: was the negated Accusative also dominant before MLL was codified? Are there regions in Latvia where either the negated Genitive or the Accusative is unambiguously dominant? Based on these questions, the following **hypotheses** were formulated: the negated Accusative was not unambiguously dominant before MLL was codified; in the specific regions of Latvia the negated Genitive was more frequent than the negated Accusative. Thus, it was decided to find out whether the negated Accusative always dominated in Latvian, or, the negated Genitive was also common. We also decided to explore whether the situation was the same for all territory of modern Latvia, or, perhaps, different regions had singularity in a specific negated case usage.

Thus, for the practical part of the thesis, the following tasks were formulated:

1. analyzing statistically the situation with GENACCNEG in spoken popular Latvian in 18-19 centuries;
2. investigating which position of GENACCNEG was dominant in each particular region of Latvia;
3. clarifying whether the negated Accusative was always dominant in Latvian;
4. drawing the linguistic map of Latvia according to GENACCNEG usage.

I believe that it is important to know not only the current situation of GENACCNEG in MLL, but, also to understand the evolution of the GENACCNEG problem. I assume that the results of this work may clarify the problem of GENACCNEG in Russian: by comparing the situation in Latvian and Russian, applying semantic theories from Russian linguistics, it will be possible to reveal which of the theories is more applicable. In addition, it is also possible that current work could lay the foundation for a new sphere of the scientific interest in Balto-Slavic linguistics: the nature and origin of GENACCNEG in Latvian. In the second part of the thesis, it **was not aimed** to make syntactical or semantic analysis. However, I believe that the results can be useful in studying of GENACCNEG in Latvian from both syntactic and semantic aspects.

Chapter II

Research material

2.1 The source of the analysis

For our quantitative analysis dainas were chosen as the main source of examples. There are a number of reasons for this decision:

1. large amount of dainas (66 331 dainas available for the current thesis¹);
2. dainas geographically cover all the territory of modern Latvia;
3. ancient origin of dainas;
4. popular roots of dainas;
5. spoken usage.

The age of Latvian popular songs could be hardly determined. „A lot of Latvian popular songs are much older than the times, when Latvian nation was formed as a historical category” (Ambainis, p. 64). During the centuries, Latvian traditional popular songs were kept only in people’s memory, transferred from generation to generation. Brought together in collections, they became fully available only in the second half of the 19th century, during the period of Latvian National Awakening. Thus, dainas have originated and survived in the environment where the influence of the standard language was minimal. Besides, dainas cover all territory of modern Latvia and they have roots in every region of Latvia. From that follows that dainas can provide the information that answers the research questions and that can prove or disprove the hypotheses of the current thesis (see p.13): dainas can show not only the frequency of the specific case position in common, but also to demonstrate in which region the specific negated case may have strong preferences.

¹ see <http://www.dainuskapis.lv/>

2.2 A brief history of Latvian folklore collecting

The collecting of dainas was undertaken by the first Latvian progressive intellectuals: Kr. Valdemars, Fr. Brīvzemnieks, H. Visendorfs, Kr. Barons et al. In addition, more and more Latvian German amateur linguists (priest Vārs et al.) and professional folklorists and linguists (Georg Büttner, A. Bilenstein et al.) in the beginning of the 19th century started to pay their scientific interest to Latvian folkore. They made a significant contribution to collecting and studying dainas.

However, the first attempts to demonstrate the richness of dainas have been made in the 17th century already. For example, dainas could be found in collection of historical materials of the University of Tartu *Syntagma de origine Livonorum, 1632*; others examples of dainas were included in J. Wischmann's poetics *Der Undeutsche Opitz, 1697*. The famous German 18th century writer and philosopher Johann Gottfried von Herder even included several German translations of dainas in his popular songs collection (Niedre, 117).

Until the end of the first half of the 19th century, the Latvian literary language was mainly forming "within the limits of popular songs, riddles, sayings preserved in the oral tradition (Latviešu literatūras vēsture, 38). First of all, the beginning of Latvian national literary language is associated with the Latvian bourgeois nation formation; secondly, the necessity of literary language was dictated by the conditions of national oppression. The development of folkloristics in the second half of the 19th century in Latvia is closely associated with the political situation at that time. The ideological struggle motivated folklore collecting and created practical opportunities for its publication. Latvian intellectual elite came to the conclusion that folklore was not only the source of literary, linguistic, historical and ethnographic materials, but also an important factor for national unity. The rejection of the old Latvian written language as the literary language basis was a dominant movement in the cultural policy of the Latvian intellectuals – it was decided to choose popular spoken language, further folklore and popular songs, as a pattern for LLT (LTV, 39). Exactly from that moment an impetuous process of Latvian normalization and standardization had begun. Dainas were chosen as a basis for literary Latvian formation and they can fully demonstrate the situation with GENACCNEG in Latvian during 18-19th centuries. For this reason, we have taken dainas as the source of the analysis.

As mentioned, not only professional linguists, but also amateurs focused their attention on dainas collecting. For the current work, it was decided to analyze not only collections of the famous Latvian folklorists (Kr. Barons, F. Brīvzemnieks) or Latvian German folklorists (A. Bilenstein, G. Büttner), but also less known collections (H. Visendorf's collection; the

collection of Latvian writers department of Jelgava etc.). Such a decision was made to enhance the diversity of the examples and to objectify the results to the limits: coincidences in cases positions considering different education, specialization of collectors, native language and the time when collections were published could be accepted as an additional argument for the GENACCNEG situation characteristics. The information on collectors and collections involved in the current thesis is provided below.

2.3 Collectors, collections

Brīvēznieks Fricis (1846-1907) - Latvian poet, translator, folklorist. In 1869 the Society of Devotees of Natural Science, Anthropology, and Ethnography of the Moscow University decided to start the ethnographic research of the Latvian nation. F. Brīvēznieks became the main implementer of that project. On the one hand, he was interested in showing the poverty and adversity of the Latvian nation, on the other hand, in saving Latvian folk materials from extinction. Brīvēznieks's task, formulated by the department of Ethnography, was to gather cultural material for the future collection. For the materials gathering 600 rubles were given and in 1869 the first expedition to Latvia was organized. From the materials received, in 1873 the first collection of Latvian popular songs with Russian translations, explanations and review on Latvian popular poetry was published (the number of dainas was 1118). Latvian texts were published using Russian alphabet.

In 1875 Brīvēznieks started the second Latvian folk materials' collection. This collection was published in 1881 with the assistance of Kr. Barons (see below), who suggested writing Latvian texts using Latin letters. During the preparation of the second collection, Brīvēznieks's activity acquired a new importance: he constantly published in Latvian newspapers and had a correspondence with other collectors, becoming a heart of folk collecting movement. In 1887 in Moscow Brīvēznieks published collection of 200 Latvian popular stories translated in Russian. The same year he published 27 Latvian popular stories in Riga. That was the first publication of Latvian popular stories ever.

Brīvēznieks was the one who started the ideological struggle with those who believed that Latvian linguistics and folklore was only the business of German Baltic priests. For instance, in the very beginning of Brīvēznieks's folklore collecting, he asked Büttner, who was famous German Latvian folklorist of that time (see below) for his support: Büttner had more than 4000 unpublished dainas and he did not give any text for the publishing. Later, A. Bielenstein (see below) in Moscow tried to publish his own collected dainas instead of Brīvēznieks's. When his attempt had succeeded he urgently published his collection in Leipzig in 1874.

Brīvēznieks became one of the “fathers” of Latvian folklore collecting and systematization. His activity was the basis for Kr. Barons’s *Latvian dainas* complete edition.

Krišjānis Barons (1835-1923) - the „father of the dainas”. He began his study of dainas in 1878 while working at the Moscow Gymnasium, creating the card-tray of Latvian popular culture in his spare time. After moving to Riga, in 1893, Kr. Barons devoted himself to the preparation of the monumental *Latvian dainas* edition. From the early eighties the stream of dainas he received was growing rapidly. In 1881 Barons’s collection included about 30.000 dainas texts. In 1883 the number of dainas was close to 54.000, but when the first edition of Latvian dainas was published it included about 133.000 texts together with about 16.000 dainas texts from other collections. The number of dainas together with the high evaluation of the publication, already in 1893 made possible to formulate general principles for the complete dainas edition. Barons describes these principles in a letter to Visendorfs (see below): „[...] only the complete edition of dainas can demonstrate the diversity of dainas; [...] in our collection we want to use all small songs collected [...] we want as complete collection as possible” Barons, 1962, p. 18).

During the process of manuscript preparation, systematization and transcription, Kr. Barons developed the principle of dainas classification. Relying on the experience of Russian folklorists, he decided to classify dainas in the following groups: ‘Different professions’; ‘Defending of the Motherland’; ‘International Situation’; ‘Family and relatives’ etc. As a result, each daina from the collection completely confirms the definition formulated in the introduction to the edition: „ Writing [...] becomes popular song only then, when it goes through a long and strict national censorship [...] and when, finally, nation accepts it as its private ownership” (Arājs, 138).

Latvian Dainas composed by Kr. Barons includes all dainas collected by 1913. His collection is one of the most extensive collections of popular poetry ever published.

Henry Visendorf (Visendorfs Henrijs) (1861-1916) – publisher, dealer and journalist. He was publishing in French, German and English press, member of the Paris Folklorists Society. Wrote for Latvian newspapers *Balls* ‘The Voice’, *Austrums* ‘The East’ etc. Being influenced by the ideas of Brīvēznieks, he became interested in Latvian folk art, especially in dainas. He was raising funds for the Kr. Barons „Latvian dainas” first edition (ten editions, 1894-1898), was one the major sponsors of the publications. Using his social standing, he was helping Brīvēznieks to publish works against russification of the Latvian schools. He has made a considerable contribution in studying and collecting of Latvian dainas, as well as to the popularization of Latvian language and culture.

Georg Büttner (Bitners Georgs Ludvigs Frīdrihs) (1805-1883) – Latvian German folklorist. Studied theology at the University of Tartu, in Leipzig and in Berlin. Was a Lutheran pastor. For the German speaking audience, he prepared the first and the biggest in the 19th century collection of Latvian popular songs *Latviešu ļaužu dziesmas un ziņģes*, 1844 ‘Latvian popular songs and romances’. Out of more than 5000 collected dainas he has selected 2854 examples which could be easier understandable for German readers. Inese Aide writes that Büttner’s interest in popular songs was “first of all, due to their art value, and since dainas provide rich material for language researchers” (Aide, 2013). In 1858 Büttner appealed to Latvians to collect dainas by their own. Approximately 2400 unpublished dainas were later included in Kr. Barons in his *Latvju dainās* ‘Latvian dainas’.

August Johann Gottfried Bielenstein (Augusts Bīlenšteins) (1826-1907) – Latvian German linguist, folklorist, ethnographer. He was the editor of *Latviešu Avīzes* ‘Latvian newspaper’, doctor of the University of Tartu, honorary doctor of the University of Königsberg, member of the St. Petersburg Academy. He made a significant contribution to Latvian linguistics. His major works are: *Die lettische Sprache, nach ihren Lauten un Formen...* ‘The Latvian Language, its Phonetics and Forms’, 1863-1864, *Lettsische Grammatik* ‘Latvian grammar, 1863), *Die Elemente der lettischen Sprache* ‘The elements of the Latvian Language’, 1866. Bielenstein was also engaged in Latvian folklore collecting and publication. His collection *Latviešu tautas dziesmas*, 1-2 ‘Latvian popular songs’ 1-2 was published in 1874-1875. In addition, in 1881 his collection of Latvian riddles was published: *1000 Lettische Rätsel* ‘1000 Latvian riddles’.

Riga Latvian Society, founded in 1868, is the oldest official Latvian organization. “It has had an outstanding role in the history of the Latvian nation, and thanks to it has been founded and established several notable Latvian educational, culture and science institutions that still work nowadays” (<http://rlb.lv/rls-history>). It includes 12 commissions.

The scientific commission of Riga Latvian Society was the first scientific organization founded in 1869 and it existed till 1940. 1875 was the year when a vigorous activity of the commission had started, when Fr. Veinbergs, Kr. Barons, A. Pumpurs, Fr. Brīvzemnieks joined the commission. The main activity of the commission was aimed at Latvian folklore and ethnography materials collecting, Latvian language and writing studying, creating of Latvian terminology and orthography. The activity of the commission laid the foundation for a Latvian linguistics further development and gave a strong support to the Latvian folklore exploration.

1889 was the year when the collection of the scientific commission was (5th issue of the journal) published. It included only a small part of all dainas which were received from amateur collectors, priests, members of the society etc. By 1889 the number of dainas received was close

to 26.000. The structure of the publication was taken from J. Sprogis' "*Памятники латышского народного творчества*". In the introduction to the scientific commission's collection it was mentioned that "this popular songs collection could be considered as an addition to Sprogis' book" (RLBZK, 5). Songs were enumerated to show when they were received. The organization of the publication was also borrowed from the Sprogis' collection.

Jelgava Latvian Society was founded in 1880. Jelgava was the largest city of Kurzeme (see below) and at the time of the Latvian National Awakening it became one of the most important Latvian social centers. In 1887, when a young and energetic lawyer Jānis Čakste (the first president of independent Latvia) received the chairman position, Jelgava Latvian Society started its noticeable activity. Čakste's idea was to transform Jelgava into an important cultural center: the creation of new committees at the society was a great opportunity to reach the goal.

The Writing department of Jelgava Latvian Society was founded in 1881, however significant activity of the department started only in 1888. The official task of the Writing department was to collect and systematize ethnographic and folklore materials. In 1890 members of the department voted to publish their own collection of Latvian popular songs. The first collection consisted only of 168 texts. The same year two more collections of dainas were published. The success of the department's activity depended largely on ordinary people's participation: by 1894 more than 40 collectors contributed more than 19.000 of dainas, which were later included in Baron's monumental *Latvian dainas* collection.

2.4. A brief geographical description of Latvia

As mentioned in the introduction to the practical part, to objectify the results of the work, it was decided to analyze dainas covering all the territory of modern Latvia. In order to make the content of the work more accessible, below a brief geographical review of the process will be provided. Only general geographical facts and relevant terminology will be explained.

The analysis the current thesis covers all five cultural regions (*lat. "novads";* *рус. "район"*) of Latvia (here and below the regions will be written in alphabetic order): Kurzeme, Latgale, Sēlija (Eng. *Selonia*), Vidzeme, Zemgale (see *map 1*). Each of the cultural region consists of counties (*lat. "apriņķis";* *рус. "уезд"*). For the current thesis 23 counties were selected (see *map.1, p 23*). Below we present a brief description of Latvian cultural.

Kurzeme – LHR. Kurzeme is the western part of Latvia. Before the 13th century the territory of modern Kurzeme was part of West Lithuania. After the 13th century the territory of

Kurzeme was included in the Livonian Order and in the Bishopric of Courland. In comparison with other LHR, Kurzeme has distinct dialects, building materials, national clothing etc.

Latgale – Latvian historical region. Latgale is the eastern part of Latvia. It covers about a quarter of all modern territory. In the 16th century, after the Livonian war, Latgale became a part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. As a consequence, victory of the Counter-Reformation in the region has made Catholicism the main religion among Latgalians. In 1772 Latgale became a part of the Russian Empire, more precisely a part of the Vitebsk Governorate. Thus, Latgale had been forming differently from other Latvian regions cultural, economical and social circumstances.

Sēlija (Selonia) – LHR. Sēlija is situated in the southeastern part of Latvia, which encompasses Zemgale (see below). The boundaries of modern Sēlija were formed in a consequence of the late Crusades (one of purposes of the late Crusades was also a Christianization of Baltic lands). Sēlija differs from other LHR by dialect, national clothing, building materials etc. Jēkabpils is the cultural center of Sēlija.

Vidzeme – LHR. Vidzeme is the north-central part of Latvia, bordering with Estonia. The territory of modern Vidzeme could be traced from the Archbishopric of Riga foundation in 1201. Vidzeme was the first of Latvian regions which was subdued in the time of the Crusades. It was baptized in 1209. Although, Vidzeme differs from other LHR by dialect, national clothing, building materials etc., due to Livonian Order influence it has common features with Zemgale culture.

Zemgale –LHR. Zemgale is a middle part of south Latvia. After the 13th century it was included in the Livonian Order. The population of Zemgale speaks the central dialect. The originality of Zemgale was also influenced by Kreevins, people whose native language was Votic (Finnic branch of the Uralic languages), who had lived in Bauska during 15-19th centuries. High land fertility of Zemgale was the reason for a rapid agrarian development. In that regard, Zemgale was the first region which started to exploit modern rural technologies. In the 19th century Jelgava became a cultural, educational and industrial center of Zemgale.

Table 1: Counties which were used in the analysis in accordance with LHR

| Kurzeme | Zemgale | Vidzeme | Latgale | Sēlija |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| <u>Aizpute</u> | <u>Bauska</u> | <u>Cēsis</u> | <u>Daugavpils</u> | Ilūkste |
| <u>Grobiņa</u> | <u>Jelgava</u> | <u>Madona</u> | <u>Ludza</u> | Jaunjelgava |
| <u>Kuldīga</u> | Tukums | <u>Rīga</u> | <u>Rezekne</u> | Krāslava |
| <u>Liepāja</u> | | <u>Valka</u> | | Jēkabpils |
| <u>Piltene</u> | | <u>Valmiera</u> | | |
| <u>Talsi</u> | | | | |
| <u>Ventspils</u> | | | | |

Chapter III

Method

To implement above-mentioned tasks (see p.14) it was decided to choose the method of a quantitative analysis. The following strategy was accepted:

1. analysis of a considerable number of examples from different sources (collections);
2. creation of corpus in accordance to source and region of example;
3. regimentation of examples by the following criterias:
 - 3a) dainas which contain the negated Genitive;
 - 3b) dainas which contain the negated Accusative;
 - 3c) dainas in which both cases are negated;
4. quantitative analysis of the results.

The geography of the analysis includes all five historical regions of Latvia consisting of twenty-three counties 'уезд'. The analysis includes the following six sources: *G.F. Buettner's collection; collection of Kr. Barons and F. Brīvzemnieks; A.G. Bielenstein's collection; collection of Jelgava Latvian writers' department; collection of scientific comission of Riga Latvian society; H.Visendorfs collection.*

As it known, for a maximum objectivity of any quantitative analysis, a huge number of examples is obligatory. Therefore, for the current thesis it was decided to analyze a really significant number of dainas. Before starting the calculations, it was suggested that **20000** dainas will be enough for an objective and reliable analysis (it is approximately one third of all dainas available for the current thesis (see p.15)). After summarizing all analyzed dainas, it turn out that the exact number of dainas involved in the current analysis is even more: **21262** dainas (32.05% of dainas available).

The next step in the analysis was to reveal dainas which included necessary negated case positions (see above). After analyzing **21262** dainas, we received **622** dainas in which the necessary negated cases with the transitive verbs were presented. As we understood that a

number of 622 dainas is sufficient for a further analysis, it was decided to move to the subdivision of the examples in accordance with the following criteria:

1. source (in order to know when a particular example was collected);
2. belonging to a particular region and district of Latvia (in order to understand a dispersion of a particular example);
3. placement of examples according to interaction with different cases. E.g.: (all translations of dainas were made by the author special for current thesis)

a) the negated Accusative:

*Stāvi, stāvi, dēla māte,
Tev **krēsliņu nepacelšu** (acc., sing., m.)
Kam tu mani aprunaji,
Pa ciemiem staigadama.*

*Стой, стой, свекровь,
тебе **кресло не подам** (acc., sing., neutr.).
Ты меня обругала,
по гостям ходя.*

*Stand, stand, mother-in-law,
I won't give you a chair.
You've cursed me,
making visits.*

b) the negated Genitive:

*Sieva mana Žīda rada,
Ta **neēda** cūkas **gaļas** (gen., sing., fem);
Sievai pirku vērša gaļu,
Pats ļupiju cūkas gaļu*

*Жена показала мне еврея,
он не ест свинины (gen., sing., fem).
Жене покупаю говядину,
сам съедаю свинину.*

*My wife showed me Jew,
he doesn't eat pork.
I buy beef for my wife,
and I eat pork.*

c) both cases are negated within the limits of one sentence:

*Migla, migla, liela rasa,
Ta man **labā nedarija** (gen., sing., m.)
Rasā manas kājas sala,
Miglā **govu neredzeju** (acc., sing., m.).*

*Туман, туман, роса большая
мне добра не делают; (gen., sing., n.)
от росы ноги мёрзнут,
в тумане корову не вижу (acc., sing., fem.).*

*Fog and a big dew
don't bring me good;
I've got legs cold because of dew,
in the fog I don't see my cow.*

To make the analysis more transparent and accessible, it was decided to produce the tables which would include all general numbers involved in the current thesis. The following tables were created: the number of dainas analyzed by regions and collections, the number of GENACCNEG examples according to the collections, amount of examples according to regions.

After all groups and tables were organized, quantitative analysis was implemented. The percentage ratio of each particular position was calculated. Proceeding from the percentage ratio charts demonstrating frequency of usage were constructed. Further, the description of charts was given. Based on received results, the conclusions were made. In the end of the thesis, we suggest several new possible directions of research.

Chapter IV

Results of the analysis

4.1 Total number of dainas analyzed by collections

Table 2 (below) shows the total number of dainas analyzed for each collection. It was decided to analyze not less than **600** examples for each region or as many examples as it was available for each region from G.F. Buettner's collection, collection of Kr. Barons and F. Brīvēznieks, A.G. Bielenstein's collection, Collection of Jelgava Latvian writers' department (the number of examples from section „Grobīņi county” of Collection of Jelgava Latvian writers' department is **651** since it was a full amount for the region). It was decided to analyze not less than **200** examples or as many as it was available for the collection of scientific commission of Riga Latvian society and H.Visendorf's collection. G.F. Buettner's collection and A.G. Bielenstein's collection were analyzed completely; it was analyzed **39, 14%** (7480 out of 29277 dainas) from the collection of Kr. Barons and F. Brīvēznieks; **86, 2 %** (5632 out of 6533 dainas) from the collection of Jelgava Latvian writers' department; **15, 66%** (2775 out of 17716 dainas) from the collection of the scientific commission of Riga Latvian society; **30, 2%** (3173 out of 10503 dainas) from the H.Visendorf's collection. The average number of dainas analyzed from each collection was approximately **3544**.

4.2 The number of dainas analyzed by regions

Table 2: The number of dainas analyzed by regions and collections

| | G.F. Buetnner's collection | Collection of Kr. Barons and F. Brīvzemnieks | A.G. Bielenstein's collection | Collection of Jelgava Latvian writers department | Collection of scientific comission of Riga Latvian society | H. Visendorf's collection | Total for county |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | |
| Aizpute county | 69 | 600 | 267 | 534 | 200 | 200 | 1870 |
| Bauska county | 34 | 370 | 42 | 508 | 143 | 200 | 1297 |
| Cēsis county | 1 | 600 | 271 | 526 | 200 | 200 | 1798 |
| Daugavpils county | 0 | 600 | 0 | 114 | 200 | 200 | 1114 |
| Grobiņa county | 6 | 600 | 2 | 651 | 200 | 200 | 1659 |
| Ilūkste county | 0 | 5 | 0 | 139 | 18 | 84 | 246 |
| Jaunjelgava county | 42 | 600 | 105 | 50 | 200 | 145 | 1142 |
| Jelgava county | 0 | 400 | 0 | 600 | 200 | 200 | 1400 |
| Jēkabpils county | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 |
| Krāslava county | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 13 |
| Kuldīga county | 123 | 600 | 100 | 500 | 200 | 200 | 1723 |
| Liepājā county | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Ludza county | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 200 | 202 |
| Madonas county | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 143 |
| Piltene county | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 |
| Rīga county | 34 | 600 | 126 | 172 | 200 | 200 | 1332 |
| Rēzekne county | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 200 | 209 |
| Talsi county | 147 | 600 | 268 | 600 | 200 | 58 | 1873 |
| Tukums county | 1 | 89 | 45 | 600 | 55 | 200 | 990 |
| Valmieras county | 32 | 600 | 152 | 4 | 200 | 57 | 1045 |
| Valkas county | 43 | 600 | 64 | 3 | 200 | 200 | 1110 |
| Ventspils county | 95 | 600 | 132 | 600 | 200 | 200 | 1827 |
| Verova county | 0 | 5 | 0 | | 2 | 200 | 207 |
| Total | 627 | 7480 | 1575 | 5632 | 2775 | 3173 | 21262 |

Table 2 (above) shows the total number of dainas analyzed for each county. The total of dainas analyzed for all the counties is **21262**. It is possible to divide the results into three quantitative groups:

1. counties with the number of dainas exceeding one thousand: **56, 5%** or 10 out of 23 counties;
2. counties with the number of dainas exceeding two hundred: **21, 75%** or 5 out of 23 counties;
3. counties with the number of dainas less than two hundred: **21, 75%** or 5 out of 23 counties.

As we can see from **Table 2** there are four counties in which the total number of analyzed dainas is very small: Jēkabpils county, Krāslava county, Liepājā county, Piltene county. It seems that these results can be explained considering the historical and linguistic reasons: both Jēkabpils and Krāslava counties are part of Sēlija region, which spoken language was generally Latgalian. Since dainas are part of oral literature, I assume that Latgalian language could be the reason for such a small number of examples (the dispersion of Latvian folklore tradition could be not as high as in other regions). The situation with other Sēlija's counties is unclear.

It is worth to add, that Latgalian language and Latvian-Latgalian dialects became a big challenge for the current thesis: since it was decided to analyze examples which cover all territory of modern Latvia, and because author of the current thesis never before had experience with Latgalian language, analysis of dainas from counties which are a part of Latgale region was a very difficult task.

The situation with the Piltene county could be explained by the demography of the county: according to statistics, the population of the county was never higher than one thousand people. Furthermore, the bulk of the population till the 19th century consisted of Polish and Lithuanian nobility, whose native language was not Latvian. The situation with the Liepāja county remains unclear. We could find no explanations for such a small amount of examples.

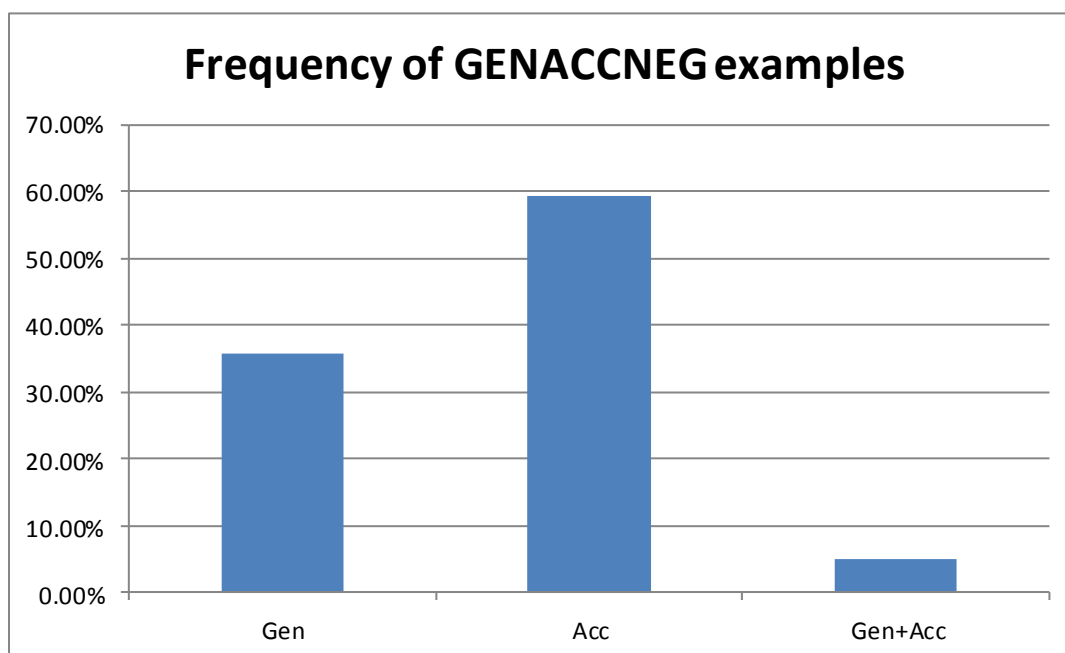
4.3 The number of GENACCNEG examples from dainas analysis

Table 3: the number of GENACCNEG examples according to collections

| | Genitive | Accusative | Genitive and Accusative |
|---|----------|------------|-------------------------|
| G.F. Buetner's collection | 14 | 33 | 1 |
| Collection of Kr. Barons and F. Brīvzemnieks | 106 | 81 | 10 |
| A.G. Bielenstein's collection | 5 | 38 | 6 |
| Collection of scientific commission of Riga Latvian society | 20 | 34 | 1 |
| Collection of Jelgava Latvian writers' department | 36 | 103 | 5 |
| H. Visendorf's collection | 42 | 79 | 8 |
| Total | 223 | 368 | 31 |

Table 3 shows the number of GENACCNEG examples received from sources analysis for each particular collection. All the collections are organized chronologically (in accordance with p.13 point 1). The total number of GENACCNEG examples is **622**.

Chart 1 illustrates the overall distribution of the Genitive and the Accusative in negated transitive sentences:



All examples were classified into three groups:

1. dainas with the negated Accusative: 59.16% or 368 out of of 662 positions

*Grieze grieza rudzu lauku,
Tautiets manu vainadziņu.
Griez, tautieti, dadžu lapu,
Negriez manu vainadziņu (acc., sing., m.).*

*Коса косит рожь на поле,
а люди мой венюк.
Срезайте, люди, другие листья,
не режьте мой венюк (acc., sing., m.).*

*Scythe mow my rye on the field,
people mow wreath.
Mow, people, other leaves,
not my wreath.*

2. dainas with the negated Genitive : 35.85% or 223 out of 662 positions:

*Vēl', Dieviņ, tu man labu,
Ļaudis labā nevēleja (gen., sing., fem)
Ļaudis labā nevēleja (gen., sing., fem)
Ne vienā vietīņā*

*Пожелай, Боже, ты мне добро,
люди добра не желают (gen., sing., n.),
люди добра не желают (gen., sing., n.),
нигде вовсе.*

*God, wish me kindness,
people never wish kindness
people never wish kindness
nowhere.*

3. dainas in which both cases are negated within one sentence: 4.98% or 31 out of of 622 positions:

*Bērits mans kumeliņš
Neēd auzu, (acc., pl., fem.), ne ābola (gen., sing., m.)...*

*Жеребёнок, мой жеребец,
не ест ни овёс (acc., sing., m.), ни яблока (gen., sing., n.)...*

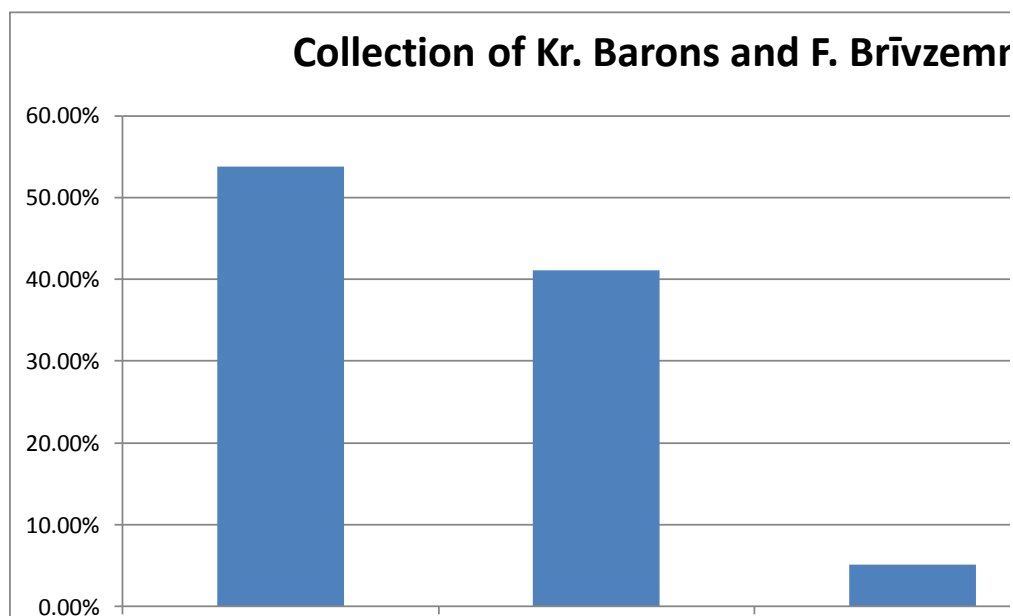
*Foal, my stallion,
eats no oats, no apple...*

From **Table 3** follows that the negated Accusative **was not the unambiguously dominant** case in Latvian before literary language was codified. Inspection of the Table 3 shows that there are no collections demonstrating a strong bias in favour of either case except A.G.

Bielenstein's collection. The negated Genitive positions occur more frequent than in every third example. Moreover, for two collections the frequency of the negated Genitive is even higher:

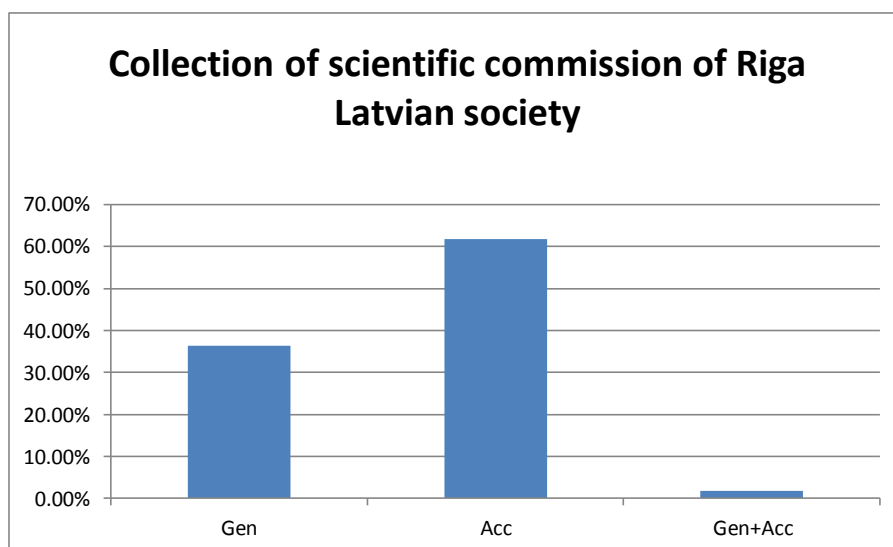
Collection of Kr. Barons and F. Brīvzemnieks: Gen.: 53.8%; Acc.: 41.12%; Gen+Acc.: 5.08%:

Chart 2: Frequency of GENACCNEG examples for Collection of Kr. Barons and F. Brīvzemnieks



- Collection of scientific commission of Riga Latvian society: Gen.: 36.37%; Acc.: 61.82%; Gen. +Acc.: 1.82%:

Chart 3: Frequency of GENACCNEG examples for Collection of scientific commission of Riga Latvian society



It is worth noting that Gen+Acc positions are not very relevant for the quantitative analysis because of their small quantity. However, it was suggested that such examples are very

demonstrative: being infrequent enough, Gen+Acc examples display that both cases could exist even within the limits of one sentence. Showing actual usage of cases, Gen+Acc examples are highly perspective for further semantic research. Considering the importance of such infrequent positions, it was decided to include them in common quantitative analysis. By removing Gen+Acc positions from calculations, the frequency of Gen. examples will become even higher.

4.4. GENACCNEG: geography

Table 4: amount of GENACCNEG examples according to regions

| | Genitive | Accusative | Genitive and Accusative |
|---------|----------|------------|-------------------------|
| Latgale | 17 | 15 | |
| Kurzeme | 87 | 189 | 16 |
| Sēlija | 14 | 25 | 3 |
| Vidzeme | 65 | 86 | 4 |
| Zemgale | 40 | 53 | 8 |

In previous section, it was statistically proved that the negated Acc. was not unambiguously dominant in Latvian dainas. However, the situation is not absolutely homogeneous. According to the results of the calculations, the negated Genitive was not identically usable across Latvia. On the one hand, there are several counties, where the negated Accusative is practically only acceptable position (for example Ilūkste county: 13, 3% or 2 out of 15; Talsu county 16, 12% or 10 out of 62), on the other hand, where the Genitive is dominant (for example, Daugavpils county 66.6% or 14 out of 21; Valka county: 55.9% or 19 out of 34). Finally, there are counties where both cases show relatively a high frequency (for example: Bauskas county 39.2% or 20 out of 51). Nevertheless, altogether by regions, the Genitive shows definitely high frequency. The following charts demonstrate the frequency of positions according to each region of Latvia. Possible explanations of the following results will be suggested in next chapter.

Chart 4: Frequency of GENACCNEG in Kurzeme

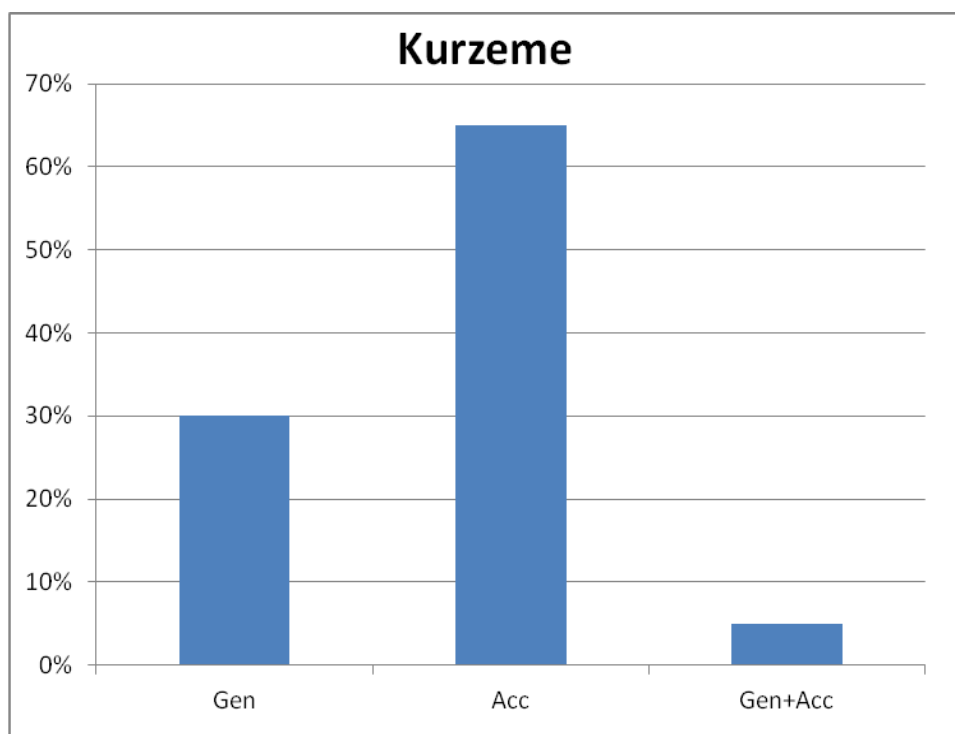


Chart 4 shows the frequency of GENACCNEG in Kurzeme. In comparison with other regions, quantitatively Kurzeme is the “richest” region which gave 46.95% of all examples or 292 out of 622. As we can see from the chart, the negated Accusative in Kurzeme demonstrates strong dominance: 64.7% or 189 out of 292 examples. The negated Genitive occurs less often: only 29.7% or 87 out of 292; 5.6% or 16 out of 292 examples belong to mixed group.

Looking ahead, it is worth mentioning that being the “richest” quantitative region, in comparison with other regions, Kurzeme has the highest frequency of the negated Accusative positions. From that follows that the negated Accusative was **more frequent** in Kurzeme region. However, it should not be left without attention that the negated Genitive **shows a relatively high frequency** too. Since almost every third example consists of the negated Genitive and more than 5 percents of the examples consist of both negated cases opposition, it is possible to conclude that, although the negated Accusative was a primary position in Kurzeme, the negated Genitive was acceptable and usable too. What also it important, as to Kurzeme region, the data received from the quantitative analysis largely confirm Endzelīns observations (see p. 10).

Chart 5: Frequency of GENACCNEG in Latgale

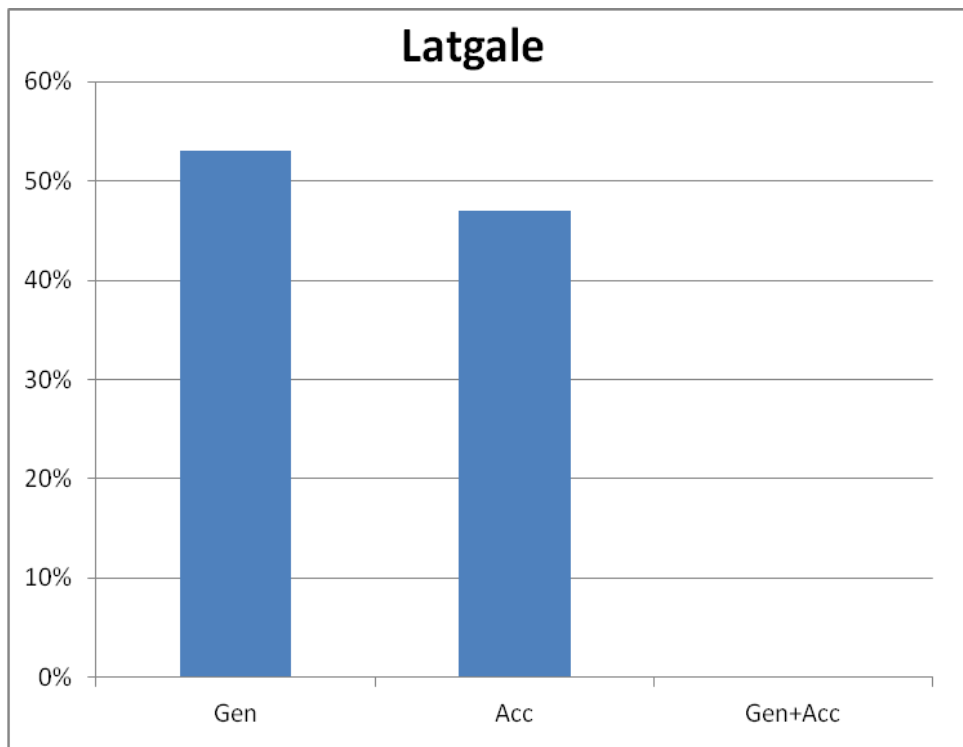


Chart 5 shows the frequency of GENACCNEG in Latgale. As we can see from the chart, 53.12% or 17 out of 32 examples belong to the negated Genitive group; 46.88% or 15 out of 32 consist of the negated Accusative. However, the difference between the negated cases is insignificant, it is possible to suggest that the negated Genitive **could be** more frequent in Latgale. It is very important to emphasize that within the limits of the current thesis, it is impossible to reach conclusion because of the small number of examples: the total number of GENACCNEG examples is 32 (for example, for Kurzeme 292; Vidzeme: 155 etc.). Although, a large number of examples for Latgale region was analyzed, because of the linguistic difficulties, final number of necessary positions was not sufficient enough. Further quantitative analysis for the current region is required in order to clarify the situation. However, it is nonetheless possible to reach one conclusion even on the basis of these 32 examples. Just like in all other regions of Latvia, both cases occur alongside each other in Latgalian dialect. The fact that in standard Latgalian only the genitive is used did not block the use of the accusative in the popular language.

Chart 6: Frequency of GENACCNEG in Selija

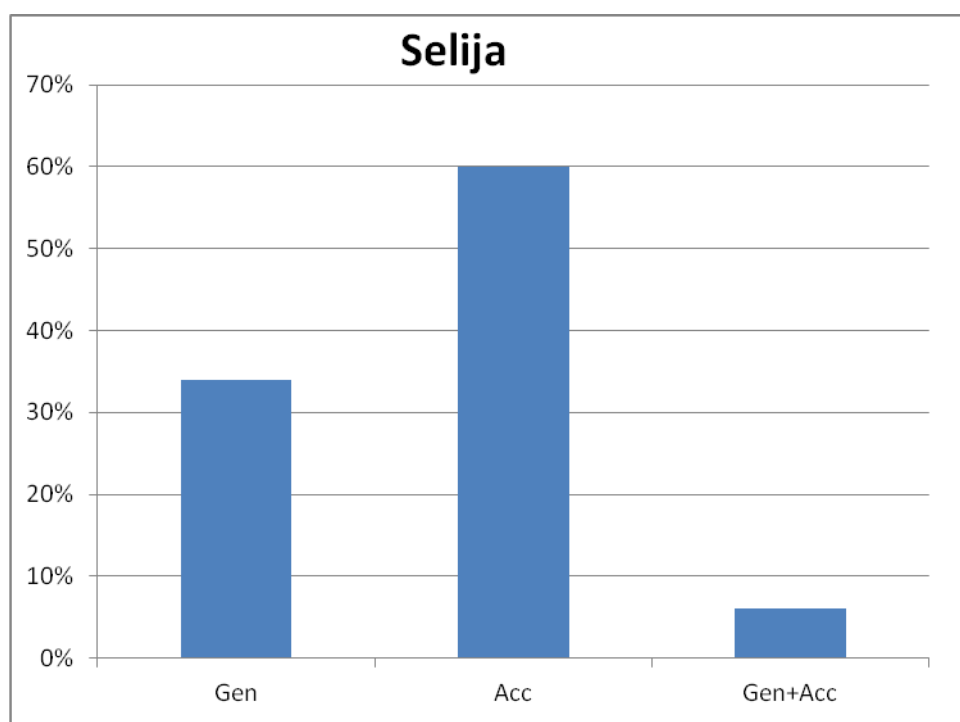


Chart 6 shows the frequency of GENACCNEG in Sēlija. As we can see from the chart, the negated Accusative in Sēlija demonstrates strong dominance. Almost 60 percents of the examples (the exact number is 59.52% or 25 out of 42) belong to the negated Accusative group. In comparison, the negated Genitive occurs less often: 33.3% or 14 out of 42; mixed group consists of 7.14% or 3 out of 42.

The situation with Sēlija region could be described as something halfway between Kurzeme and Latgale: on the one hand, according to the percentage ratio, the situation is similar to Kurzeme, since the negated Accusative **shows relatively strong dominance** and the negated Genitive **is usable too**. On the other hand, because of the linguistic and historical reasons, the amount of needed positions is not sufficient enough: only 42 examples. It follows that, although, the negated Accusative is the basic position in Sēlija, the negated Genitive is acceptable as well. Once again, further quantitative analysis is required in order to clarify the results for this particular region.

Chart 7: Frequency of GENACCNEG in Vidzeme

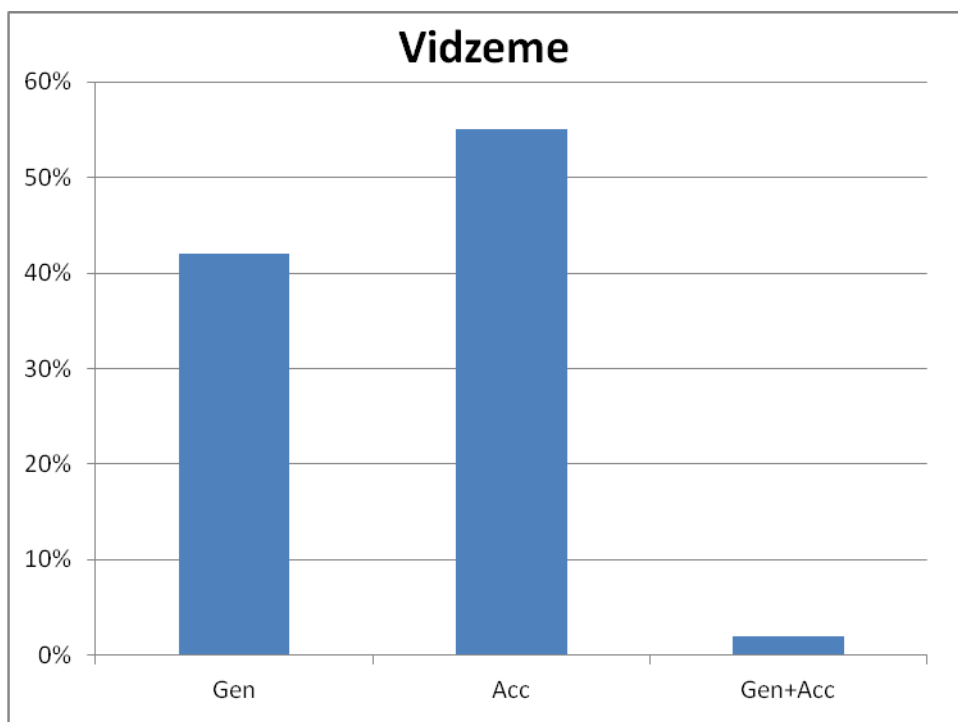


Chart 7 shows the frequency of GENACCNEG in Vidzeme. It can be seen that the difference between the negated Genitive and the negated Accusative in Vidzeme is less pronounced as in Kurzeme or Sēlija regions. The negated Genitive occurs in 41.93% or 65 of 155; the negated Accusative group consists of 55.48% or 86 out of 155; mixed group here is insignificant at all: only 2.58% or 4 out of 155. The total number of positions is relatively large (155 dainas). Therefore it is possible to conclude, although the negated Accusative in Vidzeme demonstrates **slight dominance**, the negated Genitive is almost **as frequent**. Both negated cases are acceptable. It is worth to add, as to Vidzeme region, our statistics do not confirm Endzelīns' data (see p.10). Referring to his observations, the negated Genitive is more often. However, as it was shown, in Vidzeme region the negated Genitive is almost as frequent as the negated Accusative is. Further quantitative analysis is not required.

Chart 8: Frequency of GENACCNEG in Zemgale

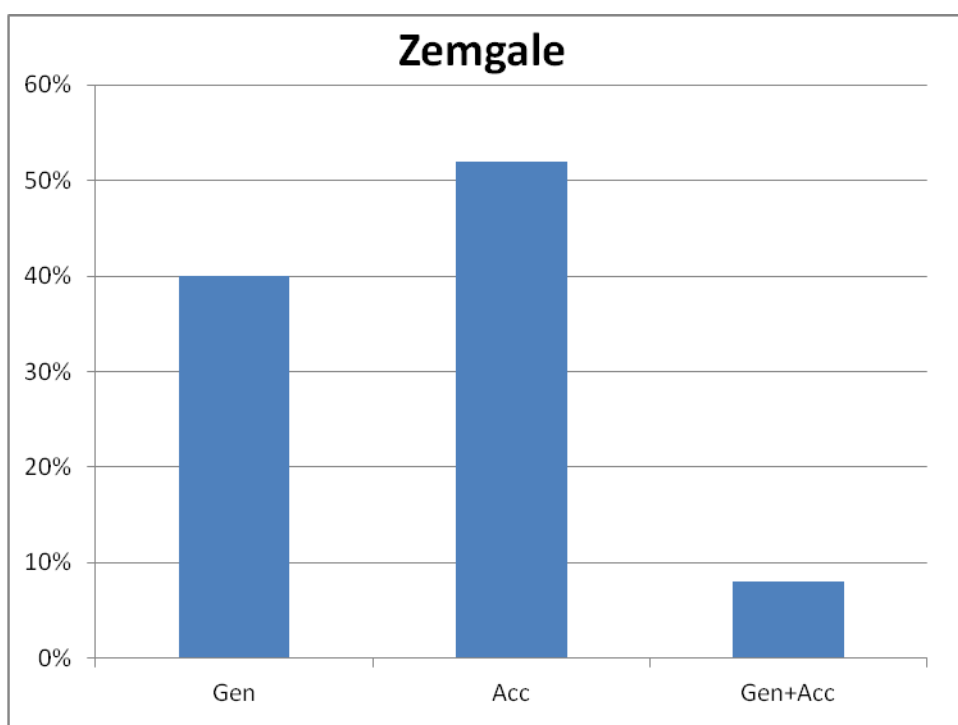
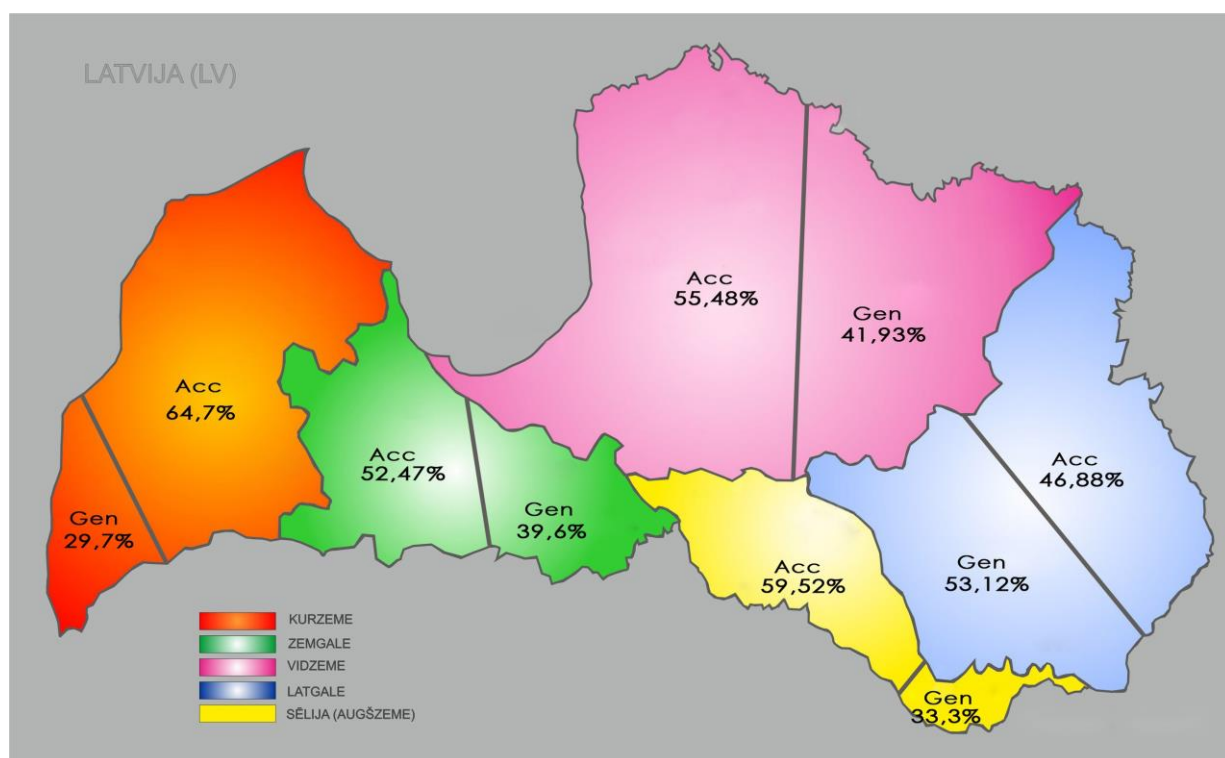


Chart 8 shows the frequency of GENACCNEG in Zemgale. It can be seen that the difference between the negated Genitive and the negated Accusative in Zemgale is minor. The negated Genitive occurs quite often: 39.6% or 40 out of 101 examples. The negated Accusative appears a little more frequent: 52.47% or 53 out of 101 examples. Mixed group gives here 7.93% or 8 out of 101 of examples. Total number of necessary positions is 101. Since the number of received examples is enough, it is possible to conclude that, although, the negated Accusative in Zemgale demonstrates **slight dominance**, the negated Genitive is almost **as much frequent**. Both negated cases are acceptable and nearly equally usable. Further quantitative analysis is not required.

Based on the quantitative results presented above, the following linguistic map of GENACCNEG dispersion can be drawn:

Map 1: GENACCNEG dispersion in Latvia

Map 1 (see below) demonstrates the dispersion of GENACCNEG in Latvia in the 18-19th centuries according to the analysis of dainas. The relative surface of the Genitive and the Accusative chunks of the regions stands for the relative frequencies of the cases.



Chapter V

Conclusions

The main conclusions of this study can be divided in two parts.

1) **Theoretical:**

1. it is possible to use the negated Genitive in place of the Accusative with the transitive verbs;
2. the use of the negated Genitive in place of the Accusative is rather archaic; it is stylistically marked, and, as a rule, it occurs in fiction;
3. the GENACCNEG opposition also exists in Latvian dialects (in Kurzeme and Vidzeme);
4. there are certain positions in which only the Genitive with the negated verbs can be used: *gribēties* 'to want', *pietikt* 'to be enough', *trūkt* 'to lack', *vajadzēt* 'to need'; the Genitive can be used with these verbs also in non-negated sentences;
5. double negated Accusative in Latvian occurs when one of them is the predicate's accusative;

2) **Quantitative analysis.**

After completing the theoretical part of our study, it was decided to analyze statistically whether the dominance of the negated Accusative was unambiguous in Old Latvian as well. For this purpose, it was decided to choose dainas as the source. More than 20000 dainas were analyzed. Summarizing the results received from the quantitative analysis, it is possible to make the following conclusions:

1. The negated Accusative **was not the unambiguously dominant** case in Latvian before literary language was codified. The negated Genitive positions occur more frequent than in every third example.
2. The negated Accusative was **more frequent** in Kurzeme region. The data received from the quantitative analysis largely confirm Endzelīns observations (see p. 10).
3. The negated Genitive **could be** more frequent in Latgale. Although, a large number of examples for Latgale region was analyzed, because of the linguistic

difficulties, final number of necessary positions was not sufficient enough. Further quantitative analysis for the current region is required in order to clarify the situation.

In Sēlija the negated Accusative **shows relatively strong dominance** and the negated Genitive **is usable too**. However, further quantitative analysis is required in order to clarify the results for this particular region.

4. In Vidzeme the negated Accusative in Vidzeme demonstrates **slight dominance** and the negated Genitive is almost **as frequent**.

5. The negated Accusative in Zemgale demonstrates **slight dominance**, the negated Genitive is almost **as much frequent**.

Based on these results, it is possible give unambiguous **answer** to the questions formulated before the analysis (see p. 13): in the dainas from all regions of Latvia both the negated Genitive and the negated Accusative occur. The negated Accusative does not show indisputable dominance. From that follows that neither the outspoken preference for the Accusative of the Latvian standard language nor the outspoken preference for the Genitive in the Latgalian grammars are rooted in any dialect.

Chapter VI

Discussion

In previous chapter it was shown statistically which case position, according to the Genitive rule, was more used in particular regions of Latvia. Although the negated Accusative demonstrates obvious dominance (59.16%), the negated Genitive was found as being quite frequent (35.85%). The pattern was found in all collections. The results cannot be ascribed to the chronology of the collections or to the preferences of the collectors. Even though there is variation between regions, all regions accept both cases, so the results cannot be ascribed to geographical bias. However, the nature and the semantic situation of GENACCNEG for each particular region remains unclear. In order to interpret quantitative data, further research is required. To explain the results, the following strategies could be applied.

1. Analysis of the corpus from the **semantic aspect 1**. As mentioned in the theoretical part, the Genitive is used with verbs, the action which do not cover the subject completely, but only partially. One can distinguish the partitive Genitive with the following verbs: *ēst* ‘to eat’; *dzērt* ‘to drink’ (see Part I) etc. It can be suggested, that the negated Genitive might enter the same semantic relationships like the affirmative Genitive does. Further semantic research can elucidate this question. Secondly, verbs *gribēties* ‘want’, *pietikt* ‘to be enough’, *trūkt* ‘to lack’, *vajadzēt* ‘to need’, *tvīkt* ‘to pine’, *alkt* ‘to be eager’ always require the Genitive. In view of that it is relevant to analyze the corpus (see Appendix), revealing such specific groups of verbs.

2. Analysis of the corpus from the **semantic aspect 2**. In the process of the analysis it was also suggested that the semantic situation as far as the Genitive rule in Latvian and Russian is concerned could resemble due to the similarities of the case systems. Authoritative theories from the Russian linguistics (e.g. Paducheva’s or Thomson’s) can be applied for testing these hypothesis. It was also suggested that if the validity of the semantic theories from Russian linguistics concerning GENACCNEG will be proved in Latvian, it is possible to formulate a common theory for both languages.

3. Analysis of the corpus from a **historical aspect**. In Latvia, for the historical and ethnical reasons, folklore was the only way for transferring knowledge about the language from generation to generation until the end of the 19th century. From the moment when Latvian language appeared, until the first part of 20th century the territory of modern Latvia was always

ruled by the foreigners. Over the centuries Latvian has been influenced by different languages: Polish, German, Swedish, Russian, Lithuanian etc. And, of course, different parts (regions) of Latvia, depending on the time and authorities were influenced by different languages. For instances, it is worth investigating the policy of the Polish Jesuits in Latvia in 16-17th centuries. At the end of the 16th century, Catholics from the Livonian order and the Livonian diocese decided to join the Augsburg Confession. Even being under the rule of Polish king, they, somehow, received the inviolability of the Augsburg Lutheran confession. The Jesuits launched an anti-protestant campaign, trying to proselytize Latvian peasants focusing on two general directions: on the one hand, the Jesuits wanted to reestablish Catholicism in a protestant Riga, on the other hand, they tried to rechristen Latvian peasants from periphery. Thus, Latgale became an important center of their activity. As it is well known, that the negated Genitive is dominant in Polish. Our quantitative analysis shows that the negated Genitive was in fact more frequent in Latgale. However, because of the small number of examples, objective explanation of such coincidence is not possible. Further historical and geographical research is required.

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Appendix

Below the complete list of dainas which were chosen for the analysis is provided. The collections are presented chronologically. All dainas are organized the following way: daina, region, county, case. The corpus can be used for the further research (see chapter 5).

1. G.F. Buetnner's collection

| Daina | Region | County | Case |
|--|---------|-------------|------|
| Brauc pa ceļu, ceļa vīrs, Liec vērā ratu pēdas, Lai nebrauci citu ceļu, <u>Nesviedroji kumelinu.</u> | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Es pārvedu miezišam No Vāczemes apentiņu. <u>Nebij miera</u> brūveņam Nedz čukura galiņā. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Ai, māmiņa, ai māmiņa, Kad tu būtu tautu meita, <u>Nebūt'</u> savu <u>kumelinu.</u> Par novadu lecinājis. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Brīdi, laiku man dzīvot, <u>Nedzīvot</u> saules <u>mūžu</u> ; Ūdeņam, akmiņam, Tam dzīvot saules mūžu. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Stāvedama padziedāju Tā zaļajā birzītē. Dzird tautiņas balsu manu, <u>Neredz</u> manu <u>augumiņu.</u> | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Es būt' arī ceļu gājis, Kad Dievinis līdzu nāktu; <u>Ne kājiņa</u> slapja <u>taptu</u> , Ne nosvīstu kumelinis. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Bargajam tautiešam Trīs biķeri rociņā; Vienā vīnus, otrā medus, Trešā gaužas asariņas. <u>Nedzer</u> gaužas <u>ašariņas.</u> | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Ei, kundziņ bajariņ, <u>Nešaut vīru</u> vakarā. Ja ta vīra vaine bija, Šaut rītā saulītē. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Zīle liela paregone, Savas <u>nāves</u> <u>neparedz</u> : | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Gen. |

| | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Spalvas vien noputeja, Vanagam nosperama. | | | |
| Ei, kundziņ, ei, kundziņ, Pamazam, pamazam! Vai tev vairi <u>nevajag</u> Manas baltas <u>bālelinas</u> . | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Gen. |
| Tas <u>neēda</u> purvju <u>zāli</u> . <u>Nedzer</u> upes <u>ūdentīnu</u> . Tam vajaga līču sienu, | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. (x2) |
| Kad es augu pie māmiņas, Neka <u>bēdu</u> <u>nezināju</u> . Kad aizgāju tautiņās, Bēdas bēdu galiņā. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Tu, māsiņ, <u>nezināji</u> Darbinieku <u>labūminu</u> . Tumsā savas kājas āva, Tumsā sedza vilnainiti. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Dziedaj' visas laucenieces, Ne <u>lapiņas</u> <u>nečabeja</u> . Dziedaj' viena meženiece, Ozolam zīles bira. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| Vai, Dieviņū, ko darišu, Brāļi <u>maizes</u> vairs <u>nedevas</u> . Uzcēluši kumelā, Uz tautām ceļu rāda. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| Jo tie ļaudis daudz runāja, Jo es <u>nieku</u> <u>nebēdāju</u> . Apkārt griezu, valkadama, Savu zīļu vaiņadziņu. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Žēlo mani, mīļš Dieviņš, Es jau biju tā vainata, Es jau biju tā vainata, Ka vairs <u>nieka</u> <u>nedereju</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| Līsti, Dieva lietutiņi, Lai aug Māras āboliņi, Dieva dēla kumeliņi | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |

| | | | |
|--|---------|----------|-----------|
| Stallî <u>zviēdz</u> a <u>neēduši</u> . | | | |
| <u>Nelūkoji</u> , bāleliņi, Dižu ļaužu <u>līgaviņu</u> ; Nāks līgavas diži radi, Maz tavâ rociņâ. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Man <u>nebija</u> <u>māšas</u> <u>žēl</u> , Kâ to māsas dāvaniņu: Nolikusi garus dvieļus,- Jāj pelcē mērcedami. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Gen. |
| <u>Nezīloju</u> <u>vainadziņu</u> . Gŗūtu mūžu gribedamis; Bantēm daru vainadziņu, Liegu mūžu gribedamis. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Vai, māšiņa mīļa, balta, Kâ es tevi aizmirsīš'! <u>Neredz' tevi</u> staigajam, <u>Ne pūriņu</u> klētiņai. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. (x2) |
| Es <u>nevaru</u> staigadama <u>Smilkšu</u> nest kājiņām; Kâ man bij nu panest, Apbeŗ visu augumiņu! | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Ai tu manu mūža namu, Ne tam duru, ne tam logu, Ne tam <u>durū</u> <u>virināt</u> . Ne <u>ļodzīņa</u> <u>raudzities</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc.+Gen. |
| Kur tu augi, tautu dēli, Ka es <u>tevi</u> <u>neredzeju</u> ? Kâ zināju kreklu šūt, Kâ rakstit nēzdodziņu? | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Žēl man bija tautu dēla, Redzej' gŗūti dzīvojam. Es žēlotu, ka varejis, Kaut <u>ļautini</u> <u>neredzetu</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Ņem, Dievini, mani mazu, Tālu tēva, māmuļites, Nepamet svešai mātei <u>Maņi</u> mazu <u>rūdināt</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Māte mani labi māca, | Vidzeme | Valmiera | Gen. (x2) |

| | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|----------|
| Pieguļā vadidama: <u>Necērt cīra</u> . liepiņā, <u>Negāz meitas</u> mauriņā; | | | |
| Irait laivu, bāleliņ', Māsiņ' kļiedze aiz ūdeņ', Ja <u>laiviņu</u> <u>neirait</u> . Laižat peldu kumeliņus. | Vidzeme | Valmiera | Acc. |
| Es <u>nepirku</u> baltu <u>kēvi</u> . Es <u>neņemu</u> smuku <u>sievu</u> . Balta ķēve jamazgā, Smuka sieva jaglabā. | Vidzeme | Valmiera | Acc.(x2) |
| Es neņemtū tev', Jāniti, Kaut es <u>vīra</u> <u>neredzejsi</u> . Līka ķēve, mālu zeme, Kā sprunguls arajiņš. | Vidzeme | Valmiera | Gen. |
| Redz' saulīti noietam, Radz' no rīta uzlecam; <u>Neredz</u> savas <u>māmuliņas</u> . Kā ta gul, kā ceļās. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Gen. |
| Maza bija man galviņa, Mazu pirku vainadziņu, <u>Nevajdzeja</u> tautiešam Lielu <u>pirkt</u> galvas <u>autu</u> . | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Ar gailīti Rīgā braucu Div' zirdziņu vezumiņu. Ar to smagu vezumiņu <u>Ne radīni</u> nepazīna. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Trīs vien bija, trīs vien bija, Kas <u>bajāra</u> <u>nebēdāja</u> . Rudzu <u>vārpa</u> <u>nebēdāja</u> | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Ai, māsiņa ražanā, <u>Neniecini arajiņu</u> . Būt' tu bijse jo ražana, Tu ne vērtā arajiņa. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Bajārs mani kājām spēra, Šķiet <u>Dieviņu</u> <u>neredzam</u> . | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |

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|---|---------|-----------|------|
| Gan Dieviņš mani redz, Gan redz manus spērejiņus. | | | |
| Labvakaru, Jāņa tēvis, Vaj tu dosi alus dzert? Ja <u>nedosi alus</u> dzert, Izbradašu miežu lauku. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Gen. |
| Labak ēdu sīvu rutku, Ne kā saldu burkaniņu; Sīvu rutku izbezdeju, <u>Burkaniņu nevoreju.</u> | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Ei, mani smalkie Lin' lindraciņi! Aizmirsis <u>nevilku</u> <u>Ķekatu vakaru.</u> | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Lec, lec, māsiņa, No kumeliņa, <u>Negaidi tautiņu.</u> Zem' cēlejiņu. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Tautu dēls manis dēļ Jūdzēm nāca vakarā; Es, tautiet, tevis dēļ Brāļa <u>plānu</u> <u>nepārgāju.</u> | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Dod, māmiņa, manu tiesu, Es <u>negribu vairumiņu</u> ; Div' gosniņas, trīs aitiņas, Piecas baltas villainites. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Stāvi, stāvi, dēla māte, Tev <u>krēsliņu</u> <u>nepacelšu.</u> Kam tu mani aprunāji, Pa ciemiem staigadama. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |

2. Collection of Kr. Barons and F. Brīvzemnieks

| Daina | Region | County | Case |
|--|---------|---------|----------|
| Necertat duj dravites No ta viena ozoliņa; <u>Neņem</u> at, duj' brāliši, Vienas mātes <u>lolojum</u> u. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Dievs nedod vītola Melnus ziedus noziedēt! Dievs <u>nedod</u> atraišam <u>Nojemt</u> manu <u>vainadzīn</u> u! | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Ko, māmiņa, tu domaji, Kalpam mani audzedama? Kā <u>kaunīn</u> a tev <u>nebija</u> Kalpa dēlu znotu saukt? | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Vista dēja vienu pautu, Visu dienu kledzināja; Ziergs sadirsa lielu čupu, Ne <u>vārdīn</u> a <u>nesacī</u> ja. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Tik silāi arušam, Kā atraiti <u>jēmuš</u> am: Ne silāi labu <u>rudz</u> u, Ne atraitim mīļu <u>vārd</u> u. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc.(x2) |
| Ko tie tēva suņi rēja, Pavārtēi tupedami? Nu pā(r)veda saimenieci, Zilu <u>zēk</u> u <u>nesataj</u> u, Zilu <u>zēk</u> u <u>nesataj</u> u, Šķidras putras vāritaju. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Saimeniece man tītija, Ka es <u>yīr</u> a <u>nedabuš</u> u; Man' aizveda pa novadu Saimenieka dēliņam. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Precej' mani trejas tautas Visam trejam atsacīju. Vienam bija maz | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |

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|--|---------|---------|-----------|
| maizites, Otram sīvi bāleliņi, Tam trešam tautiešam <u>Nebij labu kumelinu.</u> | | | |
| Dziedāt gribu, dziedāt gribu, <u>Nav neviena līdzetaja;</u> Dzied', brāliti, tu papriekšu, Tad es koši, tad raženi. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Pirku zirgu, pirku arklu, <u>Arajinu</u> vien <u>nepirku</u> ; Man Dieviņš <u>nevēleja</u> <u>Arajinu</u> naudā pirkt. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc.(x2) |
| Es neteikšu sav' brāliti, Tautu <u>meitu</u> <u>nevainašu</u> . Mans brālītis dzērejinis, Tautu meita snaudejina. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Gāliņ, mana gluža gāla, Tu pagulsi pa zemiti; Nu tu <u>alus</u> vairs <u>nedzērsi</u> . Nu <u>naudinās</u> <u>netērsi</u> . | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen.(x2) |
| Kundziņš sauca prāvus vīrus,- <u>Nav ne</u> viena prāva <u>vīra</u> ; Nu tik kāra māmuļite Prāva vīra šūpuliti. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Ļaužu dēļ <u>nedrīksteju</u> Puškot savu <u>augumiņu</u> . Sak' ļautiņi redzedami: Puišu dēļ puškojās. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Bāleliņš sierdēstāi, Līdz es zīļu vainagāi. Nebēdaji, bāleliņi, Es tev <u>kauna nedarišu</u> ; Es <u>nekāršu šūpuliti</u> . Pie tevim dzievdama. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen.+Acc. |
| Spīdi gaiši, Mēnesniņi, Par visām atmatām, | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |

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|--|---------|----------|-----------|
| Nakti veda sērdieniti, Tai <u>nebija sudrabiņa</u> . | | | |
| Cik, māsiņa, tev prātiņa, Iet pie tāda delveriša? Dzēris, miegu neguleja, Sakams, <u>vārdu</u> <u>neklausija</u> | Kurzeme | Aizpute. | Acc. |
| Manis deļ, māmuļīte, <u>Neauž</u> baltas <u>villainītes</u> : Kā paaugšu, tā apgulšu Apakš zaļas veleniņas; Apsēgs mani bāleliņi Ar zaļo veleniņu. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Dievs <u>nedevi</u> tādu <u>klaju</u> . Kāda klaja tātī sētāi: Ne <u>mietiņa neatradu</u> . Kur piesieti kumeliņu | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen.+Acc. |
| Kas tie tādi zēģelnieki Gaŗam jūŗu zēģeleja? -Vaj, māmiņa, <u>nepazīsti</u> Savu buru <u>audumiņu</u> ? | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Bērziņš meitu aicināja: Nāc, meitiņa, slotas griez! Ne <u>zariņa nenogrieza</u> . Sāk bērziņis līgoties. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Es viņai roku sniedzu, Viņ' <u>rociņu</u> man <u>nedeva</u> [...]Labak ceļu pagriezišu, <u>Nevilkš'</u> savu <u>zobentiņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc.(x2) |
| Pieguļiņa, pieguļiņa, Tu man <u>laba nedariji</u> ! Pieguļiņa pavadīja Manu zīļu vaiņadziņu. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Es gribeju beņķi lauzt, <u>Beņķi lauzt nevarēju</u> . Kur varešu breņķi lauzt, Pērnīe gruži apakšāi. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Atskrej zaļa līdecīņa, Paraun manu | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |

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| vaiņadziņu. Jem, brāliti, oša laivu, Dzenies manu vaiņadziņu. -Smaga laiva ta, māsiņa, <u>Nesadzinu</u> <u>vaiņadziņu.</u> | | | |
| Es soliņu simtu mārku, Ne <u>galvīnās</u> nepagrieza; | Kurzeme | Aizpute. | Gen. |
| Es piesaku tev, māsiņa, <u>Netin</u> spoles vakarā, <u>Netin</u> spoles vakarā. | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Šodien diena mākuļaina, Šodien saules <u>neredzēs.</u> Šodien manu augumiņu Ar tautieti līdzinās. | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Kariet zeķes paspārnē, Nenāciet istabā Smilšainām kājiņām: <u>Nebūs smilšu</u> iztabāi, Ne <u>blušiņu</u> gultiņai | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc.(x2) |
| Atjāj brālis vakarā Dābolainu kumeliņu; <u>Nelaiž māsu</u> pieguļai, Laiž dābola dārziņai. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Ej, Laimiņa, tu pa priekšu, Es tavās pēdiņās, Lai <u>kājiņu</u> neiespēru Asariņu pelcītē. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Tautiets mani nicenāja, Ka es <u>darbā</u> <u>nemāceju:</u> Tu, tautiet, nemāceji Cūkai sili uztaisīt. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Gotiņ mana raibaliņa, Ko tu māvi vakarā? Vaj tu māvi zelta staļļa, Vaj sudraba laidariņa? -Ne es <u>māvu</u> zelta <u>staļļa.</u> Ne sudraba <u>laidariņa:</u> | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen(x2) |
| Dzērajs dzēra krodziņā | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen.+Acc. |

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| Kroga galda galiņā; <u>Ne zin cimd<u>u</u></u> , ne <u>cepures</u> . Ne bēriša <u>kumeliņa</u> . | | | |
| Es savam kaimiņam Nekad <u>ļauņa nevēleju</u> ; <u>Nei vēleju cūkas</u> cirpt, Nei <u>aiņiņas</u> svilināt. | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen.(x3) |
| Sviežu cirvi, sviez' akmeni Sava kapa dibenā; <u>Negrib cirvja</u> , ne <u>akmena</u> . Gribej' manu augumiņu. | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen.(x2) |
| Deju, deju, lecu, lecu Bāleliņa kāziņās, Cimdu, zeķu gribedama, - Ne pakeļ <u>u</u> <u>nedabuju</u> . | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Labak vellu es ieraugu, Ne dzēraju tēva dēlu; Metu krustu, vels atstāja, Dzērajs <u>krusta</u> <u>nebēdaja</u> . | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Suņi, <u>ūdra nedzenat</u> , Ūdram dziļa istabiņa; Tautas, māsas nerājat, Māsai daudz(i) bāleliņu. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Bērit manu kumeliņu, Es tev <u>auzu</u> vairs <u>nedošu</u> . Tu man kaunu padariji Zeltenišu pulciņā; | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Nedod, Dievs, <u>negribeju</u> Kaimiņos <u>arajina</u> ; Ne ik dienas balta gāju, Ne visiemi laba biju. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Dodiet man siera piena Pašā Jāņa vakarā; <u>Nedosiet siera piēna</u> , Iešu, pļavas izvāļašu, Iešu pļavas izvāļašu, Akmentiņu | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |

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| piesvaidišu. | | | |
| Griez tu ceļu, dēlu (dēla) māte, Es tev <u>ceļa negriezišu</u> ; Tu bij' piecu dēlu māte, Es deviņu brāļu māsa. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Kam salaidi svešus ļaudis? -Es, māsiņa, <u>neredzeju</u> . Smēdē kalu <u>zobentīnu</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Vežu, vežu vedekliņu, Viju asu pātadziņu; Neklausīs vīra mātes, Klausīs asas pātadziņas. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Vežu, vežu vedekliņu, Viju asu pātadziņu; <u>Neklausīs vīra mātes</u> . Klausīs asas pātadziņas. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Bij mun skaisti dzīpariņi, Pate <u>austi nemāceju</u> ; Otram devu, tur palika Mani skaisti dzīpariņi. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| <u>Netaujā</u> , bāleliņ, Svētkos sev <u>līgaviņas</u> ; Taujā kunga tīrumā, Kura laba darbiniece. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Siksniņām, sprādzītēm <u>Neredz</u> manas <u>kumeliņas</u> Lentītēm, bantītēm <u>Neredz</u> manas <u>cepurītes</u> | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc.(x2) |
| Rijnieciņ bāleliņ, <u>Nekul</u> meitas ievas <u>kūju</u> ; Dancos tava dvēselite Ievas kūjas galiņā. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Sveša māte man sacija, Es <u>nevelku</u> <u>dzirnaviņas</u> . Velns lai tavu sirdi rāva, Kā es rāvu dzirnaviņas! | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |

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| Uz robežas ganidama, Ne <u>rīkstites</u> <u>nenogriežu</u> . Aiz ko man robežnieks Noņem manu vainadziņu? | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| <u>Neņem</u> , manu bāleliņ, Muižas meitu <u>līgaviņu</u> : Muižas meita ieraduse No kambara kambarī. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| <u>Neatstāšu</u> sav' <u>māšīņu</u> . Par ēdumu, par dzērumu, Ar naudiņu aizmaksāšu Ēdumiņu, dzērumiņu. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| No tirdziņa tirgō gāju, Līgaviņas raudzities; Gudra meitu māmaļiņa, <u>Nelaiž</u> meitu tirdziņā. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Alkšņa rīksti es <u>negriezu</u> . Kad es bērza <u>nedabuju</u> : | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen.+Acc. |
| Pie atraitņa es neiešu, Kad es puiša <u>nedabušu</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Trīs gadiņi saraudāju, Klibu govi ganidama; Nu apēda panāksnieki, <u>Ne kauliņa nepalika</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Es <u>neņemtu</u> iegātniša Sava tēva zemitē, Kad redzetu bāleliņu Šūpolēji ligojam. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Izstaigāju bērza birzi, <u>Ne lapīnas nenorāvu</u> : Kad būt' vienu norāvuse, Visas birtu skanedamas. Precè (Precej') mani precenieki, Es <u>brūtšana</u> <u>neredzeju</u> . Vaj bij škilts, vaj perets, | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen.(x2) |

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| Vaj palicis vanskarē. | | | |
| Kur iedama, sveša māte Mani nesa kukuļam. Nes, māmiņa, maizes klaipu, <u>Nenes</u> mana <u>augumiņa</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Es pārgāju par pagalmu, Kā pagale sprakšķedama; Šitie puisi garvēderi <u>Neņems</u> mana <u>vainadzīņa</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Pāri, pāri par Gaujiņu Sērstu meitas lūkoties! <u>Nedabuju</u> Sērstu <u>meitas</u> Bried' Gaujiņu raudadams. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| <u>Neatradu</u> <u>ozoliņa</u> Gludajām lapiņām; <u>Neatradu</u> tautu <u>dēļa</u> Pa savam prātiņam. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen.(x2) |
| Kungiem vien <u>nepietika</u> Manu baltu <u>bāleniņu</u> ; Ko karā nenedeva, To iecēla stārstōs. | Latgale | Daugavpils | Acc. |
| Rej sunitis gana gauži, <u>Neteceju</u> <u>vārtu</u> vērt, Vēl es savu bāleliņu, Aizvakar pavadiju. | Latgale | Daugavpils | Acc. |
| Saulit' balta to dieniņu, Kad es augu bāliņōs, <u>Nedzirdeju</u> <u>ļauņa</u> vārda, Ne <u>darbina</u> <u>nicinot</u> . | Latgale | Daugavpils | Gen.(x2) |
| Jo tie ļaudis daudz runāja, Jo es <u>nieka</u> <u>nebēdāju</u> ; Dzīvoj' Dievu pielūgdama, Zemē kāju piesperdama. | Latgale | Daugavpils | Gen. |
| Junkuriem, stārstiem Rudzu <u>maizes</u> <u>nevajaga</u> ; Lai ēd oļu | Latgale | Daugavpils | Gen. |

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| akmentiņus, Pa kalniemi cieredami. | | | |
| Aiz grožiem notureju Bāleliņa kumeliņu, Lai garam neaizbrauce, Lai <u>nedara žēlabiņu</u> . | Latgale | Daugavpils | Acc. |
| Čiganôs, čiganôs Ziemas svētku vakarâ! Kad <u>nedeve kūku</u> ēst, Deve cūkas smeceriti. | Latgale | Daugavpils | Acc. |
| Drīzi, drīzi, bāleniņ, Met zobinu laipiņâ. Tec, māsiņa, viegli pāri, <u>Nelauz</u> manu zobeniņu. | Latgale | Daugavpils | Acc. |
| Brokastiņu, māmuliņa, Par ša rīta dziedajumu! Ja <u>nedosi brokastiņu</u> , Citu rītu nedziedašu. | Latgale | Daugavpils | Acc. |
| Ej, Laimiņa, tu pa priekšu, Nes guntiņu rociņâ, Lai <u>kājinās neiespēru</u> . | Latgale | Daugavpils | Gen. |
| Raugies, meita, gudra puiša, <u>Nesaraug rudzu klēts</u> : Gudra puiša galviņâ Daža laba rudzu klēts. | Latgale | Daugavpils | Gen. |
| Reti, reti tie siliņi, Kas ar baltiem ziediem zied; Reti, reti tie puisiši, Kas <u>meitiņu nemīleja</u> . | Latgale | Daugavpils | Acc. |
| Augšu liela, būšu gudra, Puišiem <u>ceļa</u> <u>negriezišu</u> , Kuru puisī satikusi, Sviežu ceļa maliņâ. | Latgale | Daugavpils | Gen. |
| Čigans saka raudadams: Gaļas gribas, gaļas gribas! Vaj tu aklis <u>neredzeji</u> , Balta <u>kaza</u> rudzzālê? | Latgale | Daugavpils | Gen. |
| Ailu, manu mūža namu, | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Gen. |

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| <p>Vienu dienu padaramu; <u>Nevajaga salmu</u> <u>jūmta</u>. Ne ozola <u>pamatiņa</u>.</p> | | | |
| <p>Lūdz, tautieti, mani mīli, <u>Nelūdz</u> manu <u>māmūliti</u>. Dos māmiņa, es neiešu, Tu jau mani nedabusi.</p> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| <p>Necel krēslu, nesēdešu, <u>Neņem</u> manu <u>villainišu</u>. Es ar savu māmūliti Stāvedama parunašu: Es nevaru kaveties, Man tautiešu kumelinis.</p> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| <p>Brūtganami rausi cepu, Vidū dūru caurumiņu; Brūtgans <u>rausi</u> <u>neapēda</u>. Caurumiņa taupidams.</p> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| <p>Ai, kuplaji ozoliņi, Laba tevīm šī vasara: Zīlītēm, lapiņām Nevar <u>zaru</u> <u>kustināt</u>.</p> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| <p>Rindaj' manas raibas goves Pie brāliša sētiņai; <u>Ne</u> tās <u>ēda</u> pura <u>zāli</u>. <u>Ne</u> dzer rāvas <u>ūdentīnu</u>.</p> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| <p>Spīdi gaišis, mēnestiņis, Nakti vežu līgaviņu, Lai <u>ceļiņa</u> <u>nezināja</u> Atpakaļa brālišōs.</p> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Gen. |
| <p>Mūsu meita neapgula, Ta aprausa uguntiņu; Tautu meita, ta apgula, <u>Neaprausa</u> <u>uguntīnu</u>.</p> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| <p>Ventenieku meitiņām <u>Nevajaga</u> <u>kumeliņa</u>: Sasēdušas laiviņā, Ar straumiti vizināja</p> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Gen. |
| <p>Pārved mani dieverōs,</p> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |

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| Kà kuplòs ozolòs, Ne <u>sauliti</u> <u>neredzeju</u> Pa dieveru cepurèm. | | | |
| Es <u>neņemtu</u> lielu <u>sievu</u> , Vējiņam vēcināt; Mazu ņemšu, bet raženu, Kur vējiņis pāri pūš. | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Es <u>neņemšu</u> daiļu <u>sievu</u> , Ne savami sirdēstam: Man pašam gods, slavina, Citam viņas dailuminis. | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Varen skaistas, dailas meitas <u>Neēd</u> skābus <u>kāpostinūs</u> . | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Nesēju auziņu Lielaju lauku, <u>Nejemšu</u> atraitni <u>Līgavinu</u> , Atraitnes gultiņa Izguleta, Vis' mīļi vārdiņi Izrunati; | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Lēni lēni Dievņš brauca No kalniņa lejiņā, <u>Netrauceja</u> ievas <u>ziedu</u> , Ne arāja kumeliņ'. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Klaus', māsiņa, manu vārdu, Ej manā druviņā; <u>Neklaus'</u> ļaužu <u>valodiņas</u> , Neej jauna tautiņās. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Gen. |
| Aizsamirsa brāliņam Vakar <u>auti</u> <u>nemazgati</u> . -Aizsamirsa tev, māsiņ, Rigā mēļu vilnainite. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Tà dzīvoju, kà vareju, Kà man Dievis palīdzēja; Es <u>nevaru</u> <u>galvas</u> lauzt, Pēc bagata dzīdamies. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Gen. |
| Sieru, pienu, | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Gen.+Acc. |

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| māmuliņa, Savam govu ganiņam; Ja <u>nedosi sieru</u> , <u>pienu</u> , Tavas <u>govs neganišu</u> . | | | |
| Droši, droši tu, bāliņi, Tu <u>kauniņu neredzēsi</u> , Māsiņai pilns pūriņš, Daili vien gabaliņi. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Kiš, kaziņa, kārklū grauzt, <u>Negrauz zaļu ozoliņu</u> , Lai stāv zaļais ozoliņš Jaunajam brālišam. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| <u>Neadiju</u> raibu <u>ciņdu</u> Bez dzeltenu dzīpariņu: Visi mani dieveriši Dzelteniem matiņiem. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Dzeraiņa māmuliņa Mani mazu padzēruse. Kad tu biji dzēraiņa, Kam <u>nedzēri</u> <u>villaiņiņu</u> ? | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Kumeļam baltas kājas, <u>Negribeja dubļu brist</u> . Tev jabrien dubļu dubli, Jaatved līgaviņa. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Izmalu dzirņus, Pārlauzu milnu, Lai manu <u>māsiņu</u> <u>Nemaldināja</u> . | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| Salda, salda ta odziņa, Tikko <u>mēli neaizriju</u> ; Daiļa, daiļa ta meitiņa, Tikai <u>līdzā neaizvedu</u> . | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen.+Acc. |
| Brālits sauca tautu meitu: Sirsniņ, krūšu dvēselit! Es māsiņa gana mīļa, Ta <u>vārdiņa nedzirdeju</u> . | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |
| Mini, mini, tautu dēls, Kas manā pūriņā. Bij manā pūriņā Rigā pirka karbačiņa; Ta neļāva krogū dzert, <u>Ne tramdīt kumeliņa</u> . | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |
| Labā tēva meita biju, | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |

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| Labi sevi turejos; <u>Netureju</u> melna <u>galda</u> , Ne gružainas istabiņas. | | | |
| Ai, lūdzama tautu meita, Atdod manu kumeliņu! - <u>Neatdošu</u> <u>kumelinu</u> , Lielu skādi nodarija; | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| Ka, Jāniti, kāzās nāci, Kāds velns tevi aicināja? Tev pakal <u>nesūtija</u> Ne peleka <u>kuņēniņa</u> . | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |
| Tēvs man deva pulka naudas, Lai es ņemu līgaviņu. Es <u>nenēmu</u> <u>līgaviņu</u> , Pirku bērū kumeliņu, Pirku bērū kumeliņu, Kokles stīgas iemauktiņus. | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| Man <u>nevajag</u> <u>rāmi</u> šūt Deviņiem dzīporiem, Man vajaga riju kult Deviņiem sprigūliem. | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| Teci gaiši, mēnestiņ(i), Gar bāliņa glāžu logu; Sīva mārša, bārgs bāliņis, <u>Nelauj</u> <u>skalū</u> dedzināt. | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| Mazajai brūtes māsai Es <u>nedošu</u> <u>galas</u> ēst; Celš' uz krāsni, došu putru, Ar kurpiti sribinašu. | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |
| Turies, māte, <u>nedod</u> <u>meitu</u> , Grūt' meitiņu audzināt, Grūt' meitiņu audzināt, Grūt' pūriņu darināt: Vajag cimdu, vajag zeķu, Vajag raibas villainites. | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| Suņi, <u>ūdra</u> <u>nedzenat</u> , Ūdram dziļa istabiņa; Tautas, <u>māšu</u> <u>nerājat</u> , | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen.+Acc. |

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| Māsai diži bāleliņi. | | | |
| Lūgšus lūdzu brālītim, <u>Necel dumpi</u> tautiņās! Tu pāriesi, es palikšu, Man tautiņas pārmetīs. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Māsiņ' mani projam raida, <u>Nedod</u> man <u>kukuliti</u> . Nu es iešu šņaukadama Pa visiem atmatiem. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Pūrvedi, pūrvedi, Kur jumta rati? Lai māsas <u>pūriņu</u> , <u>Nerasināja</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Tādi suņi vedejiņi, Tāda suņa vedamā: Ganiņam <u>neiedeva</u> Ne maizites <u>kumašiņa</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| Liepiņ, tavu platu lapu, <u>Neredz</u> <u>saules</u> uzlecam; Māsiņ, tavu villainišu, <u>Neredz</u> tavu <u>kumelinu</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc.(x2) |
| Vaj, māsiņa, kājām nāci, Vaj tautiņas pavadīja? -Kājām nācu, bāleliņi, <u>Neturat ienaidīņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc.(x2) |
| Jem, brālīti, sīvu sievu, <u>Nejem</u> kādu <u>netikliti</u> ; Ja būs sīva, norāsim, Ko darisa netiklim? | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Es savam kumeļam Vinu lūku pavadīņu: Sīvi kungi, dārgi laiki, <u>Nevar</u> <u>kēžu</u> kaldināt. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| <u>Nebēdaju</u> linu <u>kreklu</u> , Kad tik linu apkaklīte; <u>Nebēdaju</u> stalta <u>vīra</u> , Kad tik maizes arajiņš. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc.+Gen. |
| Ej, māsiņa, tautiņās, Dzīvo gudri, aizgājuse; Ja tautām salmu jumti, | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |

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| <u>Necel</u> augstu <u>uguntinu</u> . | | | |
| Vaj pārdzini visas govis, Vaj pārdzini visas govis, Vaj novērpi ērkuliti? Gan pārdzinu visas govis, <u>Nenovērpu ērkuliš</u> <u>a</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| Precē mani, derē mani, Es <u>brūtgan</u> <u>a</u> <u>neredzeju</u> , Vaj bij šķilts, vaj perets, Vaj palicis vanckarē. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen. |
| Es <u>odziņ</u> <u>u</u> <u>nelasiju</u> , Bāliņōs(i) dzīvodama: Kam bij man ogu dēļ Locīt savu augumiņu? | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Lai krīt elles dibenā, Lai tur rūca, lai tur kauca, Mūžam <u>meit</u> <u>u</u> <u>neredzeja</u> . | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Māte dēlu gudri māca, Viņu lielu audzedama: <u>Necērt cirv</u> <u>ja</u> akminī, <u>Negāz meit</u> <u>as</u> ūdenī; | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen.(x2) |
| Smilgām <u>govj</u> <u>u</u> <u>neredzeju</u> , Vecainēi ganidama; Asarāmi nepazinu Savu baltu bāleliņu. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Kadēļ <u>auz</u> <u>u</u> <u>nedodiet</u> Tautu dēla kumeļam? Vaj es biju negājusi Šovasar druviņā? | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Lai rāj kungi, ko rādami, Jaunu <u>meit</u> <u>u</u> <u>nenorāja</u> : Laj tās gāja, kur iedamas, Tās pārnāca (atnāca) dziedadamas. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Izstaigāju svešu zemi, <u>Bēd</u> <u>u</u> , <u>kait</u> <u>u</u> <u>neredzeju</u> ; Še ir mans zobeniņš, | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |

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| Lai pasaka, ko redzeja. | | | |
| Puišam <u>mutēs</u> es <u>nedevu</u> , Vainadziņu valkadama, Bij man savu baltu muti Dot tādām smurguļam? | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen. |
| Darin' kājas, tautu meita, <u>Nedarini vainadziņa</u> : No kājām tautas rauga, Ne no tava vainadziņa. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen. |
| Ko ģeld manim balti pieši, Ko mellie zābaciņi? Ši devita kunga valsts,- <u>Līgavinu nedabuju</u> . | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Danco, meita, pa kazacki, Šogad <u>vīra nedabusi</u> ; Citu gadu gan dabusi Teļa putras strēbejiņu. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Ģen. |
| Vecais puisis meitu ķēra Ar abām rociņām; Ne <u>meitiņu nenokēra</u> , Nolauž savu deguntiņu. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Rībej' vien, neskaneja, Ar tautām dancojot: Māte kurpes šūdināja, Tēvs <u>nepirka sudrabiņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Brāļi alu apraudzijši, Guļas vietu neraudzija; Pārveduši sav' māsiņu, Guldin' cūku midzenī. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Visi ļaudis to vien teica, Ka es <u>vīra nedabošu</u> . Daboš' vīru, daboš' bērnu, Daboš' duncku mugurâ. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Gen. |

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| Celies, māte, cel dēliņu, Lai baroja kumeliņu, Lai <u>kaunin<u>u</u> nedabu<u>ja</u> Pie tām ciema meitiņām.</u> | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Turies, māsiņa, Līdz mellu zemi, <u>Nedodi</u> tautām Sav' <u>vainēdzin<u>u</u>!</u> | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Tautu dēls sienu plāva, Trīs kažoki mugurā; <u>Nesaplāva</u> gaiļam <u>nast<u>u</u>.</u> Ne kazai <u>kumošin<u>u</u>.</u> | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Es <u>negribu</u> tavu <u>maks<u>u</u>.</u> Ne ar' tevi klātgulēt. Sēšu citu rožu dārzu, Neņemš' tevi mūžiņā, Lai es varu savu mūžu Rozitēs puškoties. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| <u>Nesukaju</u> piektdien <u>galv<u>as</u></u> Ne bez saules vakarā; Es <u>nespēru</u> kājām <u>sun<u>a</u></u> Ne degošu pagaliti. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Gen.(x2) |
| Teci, manu kumeliņu, <u>Nepiemini</u> pavadin <u>u</u> . Tur guļ mana tēva nauda Pavadiņas galiņā. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Es neietu pie atraitņa, Kaut es <u>vīr<u>a</u> nedabutu;</u> Atraiņam smaga roka, Sīva, dzedra valodiņa. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Gen. |
| Maksajat man, bērniņi, Tad es teikšu lelles vārdu; Es <u>negribu</u> lielas <u>maks<u>as</u>.</u> Krēslu vien paceļam. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Gen. |
| Es saviem ciempuišiem Mūžam <u>lab<u>a</u> nevēleju.</u> Kam tie savas ciemmeitiņas Tālu, tuvu niecinā. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Gen. |

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| Labvakari, Jāņa bērni, Nāciet droši sētiņāi, Netrūkst <u>siera</u> , netrūkst <u>sviesta</u> , <u>Netrūkst</u> salda <u>alučina</u> . | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen.(x3) |
| Vedu, vedu vedekliņu, Viju asu pātadziņu; Ja <u>vedekla</u> neklausīs, Klausīs asa pātadziņa. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Ganōs gāju, govīs slaucu, Pate <u>piena</u> <u>netēreju</u> : Sieru sēju, puikām devu, Tie man lopus paganija. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Ziņgēt māku, dancot māku, Siena pļaut vien nemāku. Ieš' pie tāda tēva dēla, <u>Kam sieniju</u> <u>nevajaga</u> . | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |
| Celies agri, lakstīgala, Piecel manu arajiņu, Jauns bij mans arajiņš, Sējas <u>laika</u> <u>nezināja</u> . | Vidzeme | Valka. | Gen. |
| Sūtāt mani maltuvē, Es veicīga malejiņa: Siekam kaudzes nenomalu, Miltiem lika dzirnaviņas. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Es <u>māšiju</u> <u>nepazinu</u> , Vakar vestu tautiņās: Bāli vaigi, noraudati, Nevaid zīļu vainadziņa. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen.+Acc. |
| Es tīšam šovasar Baltas <u>mutēs</u> <u>nemazgāju</u> , Dzirdu tautas staigajot, Baltu muti meklejot. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Sieva mana Žīda rada, Ta <u>neēda</u> cūkas <u>gaļas</u> ; Sievai pirku vērša gaļu, Pats ļupiju cūkas gaļu. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Ēsti man gribejās, Māte <u>maizes</u> man <u>nedevas</u> ; Ta sacija, nedodama: | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |

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| Ko dariji, netiklīte ? | | | |
| Māte, māte, rāj dēliņu, Tiltā lauza kumeliņu; Ja <u>dēliņa</u> nenorāsi, Pieciēt laba kumeliņa. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Brāļi, <u>maizē</u> neliedziet Tai vienai māsiņai. -Māsai maize birzīs (birzē) auga, Tautās maizes arajiņš. | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |
| Brāļi, brāļi, māsa nāk, Laidiet laivu ezerā; Ja <u>lajviņas</u> nelaidiet, Laidiet peldu kumeliņu. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Vaiņadziņa tā raudaju, Kā i tēva, māmuliņas; Tēvs, māmiņa, kur ejot, <u>Vaiņadziņa</u> nedabuju. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Migla, migla, liela rasa, Ta man <u>labā</u> nedarija; Rasā manas kājas sala, Miglā <u>govu</u> neredzeju. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen.+Acc. |
| Kam, tautieti, aku raki? Tev <u>ūdena</u> nevajaga: Ik rītiņus mazgājies Mūs' māsiņas asarās. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Vēl', Dieviņ, tu man labu, Ļaudis <u>labā</u> nevēleja, Ļaudis laba nevēleja Ne vienā vītiņā. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Jo tie ļaudis daudz runāja, Jo es <u>niekā</u> nebēdāju; | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |

3. A.G. Bielenstein's collection

| Daina | Region | County | Case |
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| Sūtīt sūta meža bite Lauka bitei grāmatiņu, Lai <u>ziedīņu</u> ta <u>nenēma</u> Degoša siliņā. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| <u>Nedzer</u> manis kumeliņis Neziedotu <u>ūdentīņu</u> ; Metu mārku ūdenī, Tad dzeņ manis kumeliņis. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Bērits, manis kumeliņis, <u>Neēd auzas</u> , ne <u>ābolu</u> ; Eitat, meitas, atnesati Vēja lauztu niedoliņu. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen.+Acc. |
| Pirc, tautieti, Rīgāi autu Zeltitām maliņām, Es <u>nejemšu nezeltītu</u> Pretīm savu vaiņadziņu. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Ieved mani dieverôs, Kā lielôs ozolôs, <u>Ne saulites pēredzeju</u> Caur dieveru cepurēm. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Labi mani māte māca, Pieguļā vadidama: Būs pušam pliķi cirst, <u>Nedot savas</u> <u>villainītes</u> . | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Es izgāju dižu mežu, <u>Nedzirdeju dzeguzītī</u> ; Es deviņu brāļu māsa, Nedzirdeju māsas vārdu. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc.(x2) |
| Vecā brāļa līgaviņa, Ej papriekšu druviņā; Es būt' sen aizgājuse, Es <u>ceļīņu nezīnāju</u> . | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Netiklīte es uzaugu Pie tās svešas māmulītes: <u>Nemāceju raibu</u> cimdu, | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen.+Acc. |

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| Ne trinita audekliņa. | | | |
| Ar tautieti sadereju Tīrumāi, klajumāi, Lai mūžiņis kāds būdamis, <u>Ne vārđin<u>u</u> nerunāt.</u> | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| To <u>viēt<u>in</u>u</u> <u>nezin<u>aju</u>,</u> Kur mūžiņu nodzīvošu, Vaj Prūšōs, vaj Leišōs, Vaj celiņa maliņā. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| <u>Nenošā<u>v</u>u</u> irbju, <u>straz<u>d</u>u,</u> Ne raibo <u>žagat<u>in</u>u</u> ; Es noķēru tautu meitu, Ta būs mana līgaviņa, Man gultiņas taisitaja, Man krekliņu šuvejiņa. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc.(x2) |
| Es uz tevi, tautu dēls, <u>Padom<u>in</u>a</u> <u>nejaut<u>aju</u>;</u> Jau es tevi sen zinaju Ne padoma devejiņ'. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Priedes duris, egles duris, Tās ir vieglas virināt; Kalponites, bārenites, Tās <u>nedzird</u> mīļu <u>vārd<u>u</u>.</u> | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Adi cimdus, tautu meita, <u>Neaud</u> baltu <u>vilnāniš<u>u</u>;</u> Jau tu pati gana zini, Daudz ir manu bāleliņu. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Es šķītos šodieniņ <u>Nesegt</u> savu <u>villāniš<u>u</u>;</u> Laime deva krusta meitu (dēlu), Sedžu pašu labako. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Es ar tevi, bāleliņu, Droši varu saderēt, <u>Neņems</u> manu <u>vaināci<u>u</u>.</u> Lubaniešu arajiņi: Jau es maza sadereju Jelgavā arajiņu. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Dos man Laime citu bērnu, Šito <u>kū<u>m</u>u</u> vairs <u>nenem<u>šu</u>:</u> | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |

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| Pa kaktiem nolodaja, Pa beņķiem nosēdeja. | | | |
| Palīdziet, vedekliņas, No tautām iztecēt: Klājat baltus paladziņus, Lai <u>pēdiņu nepazīna</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Teci viegli, kumeliņ, <u>Netricini kamaņiņu</u> : Vizuļaina tautu meita Sēd bāliņa kamanās. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Baltu <u>zirgu ne</u> jūdriet, Man' vezdami smiltainē: Tāli spīd balti zirgi, Gauži raud māmuliņ'. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Es <u>auziņas</u> vairs <u>nesētu</u> Ne tās vienas sētuvites; Lepna mana līgaviņa, <u>Nedzer auzu aļutiņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen.+Acc. |
| Kādus zirgus tautas jāja, Tādus mani bāleliņi; Uz spiciti vienu jūdza, Kungam <u>kaunu</u> <u>nedarija</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Guli, guli, bālelini, Vējš nolauza ozoliņu, Kam neviji gaŗu dzeni, Kam <u>zarīnuš</u> nezaroji. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Nedod mani, māmuļite, Viena dēla māte nāca; Es <u>nebiju ieradusi</u> Viena ietu <u>druviņēju</u> , Viena ietu druviņēja, Viena dzirņus ritināt. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Trīs vasaras tautas jāja, <u>Vārdu</u> manu <u>nezināja</u> , Bāliņam zirgu deva, Lai vārdiņu pasacīja. Neņemiet, brāļi, zirgu, Nesakāt <u>vārdu</u> manu. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc.(x2) |
| Kas ar manu kumeliņu? <u>Neēd auzu</u> , ne <u>ābola</u> ; Eitat, meitas, atnesat Vēja laužtu niedoliņu. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen.+Acc. |

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| Bāleliņi bēdajās, Māsiņ' ilgi vaiņagā. <u>Nebēdajat</u> , bāleliņi, Es jums <u>kaunā</u> nedarišu; Vaj es savu vaiņadziņu Ar <u>godinū</u> <u>nenesaju</u> ? | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen.+Acc. |
| Gauži raud ta meitiņa, Kas ar mani sadereja; Kaut zinajis tā raudot, Es <u>rocinū</u> tai <u>nedotu</u> . | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Riet', saulit, rietedama, Nelidini meža virsu; Dod, māmiņa, ja dodama, <u>Nekarini</u> svešu <u>laužu</u> . | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Sak' tautietis, stāvedamis: Pirc, meitiņa, nevalkasi; Valkās mana māseciņa, Ne <u>šķilinū</u> <u>nemaksajsi</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Tautu dēlis manis dēļi Lintēm kāra cepurit; Es ar savu vaiņadziņu <u>Ne galvinū</u> <u>nepagriezu</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Tautas mani nakti veda, Lai es <u>ceļu</u> <u>nezinaju</u> . Irbīt' mani ceļu veda, Paipaļite rasu krēta. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Man vaicaja mīļa Māra Ar'i daudz bārenišu. <u>Ne zemitē</u> <u>nepanestu</u> , Būt vienāi vietinā. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Es <u>nekurtu</u> <u>uguntinū</u> , Būt' māmiņa nekūrusi; Es <u>nedotu</u> tautām <u>roku</u> , Būt' māmiņa nedevasi. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc.(x2) |
| Saulit, mīļā māmuliņa, Parādiesi ganiņam! Ganiņam gaŗa diena, | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |

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| Kad <u>saullīti neredzeja</u> ; Sērdienei gaŗš mūŗiŗis, Tai nevaidi māmuliŗa. | | | |
| Cauri jāju bērzu birzi, Ne zariŗu nenolauzu; Pretim nāca tautu meita, Raibus cimduŗ adidama. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Cauri jāju bērzu birzi, <u>Ne zariŗu nenolauzu</u> ; Pretim nāca tautu meita, Raibus cimduŗ adidama. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| <u>Negrību, neŗemŗu</u> Atraikni <u>vīŗu</u> , Atraikŗa gultiŗa Saguleta, Ir mīŗie vārdiŗi Izrunati | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Pūra dēŗ tu, tautieti, <u>Nejūdz</u> savu <u>kumeliŗu</u> ; Nava mana pūriŗa Piŗŗerota lielumā | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |
| Maltin mala kambarī; Voi maŗ māte, voi meitiŗa? Dzirnav' balsi vien dzirdeju, <u>Maŗeŗu nedzirdeju</u> . | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |
| Visu gadu kazas ganu, Kazas <u>gaŗas nedabuj</u> ; Ziemas svētku vakarā, Ta' dabuŗu kazas gaŗ! | Vidzeme | Valmiera | Gen. |
| Pļauvat sienu, kam vajaga, Man <u>ŗieŗiŗa nevajag</u> : Man sienins tautiŗnāŗ, Mana siena pļāveŗiŗi; Ābuŗaina ta pļaviŗa, Zābakaiŗi pļāveŗiŗ' | Vidzeme | Valmiera | Gen. |
| Es ūzaŗu pie bāŗiŗa, ŗaunu <u>vārdu</u> <u>nedzirdeŗ</u> ; Kad aizgāŗu tautiŗnāŗ, Visi dāŗbi vairoŗam'. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| ŗurciŗŗ asti kustinaŗa Pie bajāŗa klēŗ durim; Pilna klēŗ mieŗu, | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |

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| rudzu, Ne <u>graudin</u> <u>nedabu</u> ja. | | | |
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4. Collection of scientific commission of Riga Latvian society

| Daina | Region | County | Case |
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| Es <u>neņemtu</u> pūru <u>kaudz</u> i Pret reženu tēva dēlu; Pūru kaudze tam gadam, Tēva dēls mūžiņam. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Es māmiņu gan atradu, <u>Līgavin</u> as neatradu. Es vaicāju māmiņai, Kur ir mana līgaviņa. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| <u>Nevaid</u> manas <u>līgavin</u> as. Sēd' savā kumeļā, Jāj' mājās raudadams, Jāj' mājās raudadamis Pie tās vecas māmuļites. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Līktin līka ta pusite, Kur aug meitas dziedatajas; Kur aug puiši arajiņi, Ta bij dubļu rāmulite, Ta bij dubļu rāmulite, <u>Ne lapin</u> a <u>nečabe</u> ja. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Aun, māsiņa (meitiņa), baltas kājas, <u>Neberz</u> spožu <u>vainadz</u> inū: No kājām godu rauga, Ne no spoža vainadzīņa. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Nebēdāi, bāleliņi, Es tev <u>kaun</u> u <u>nedari</u> šu, Es <u>nekār</u> šu <u>šūpul</u> iti, Tautiņāsi negājusi. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc.(x2) |
| Laima, laima tam bērnami, Kas uzauga pie māmiņas: <u>Neredze</u> ja tik daudz rīkstu, <u>Neizlē</u> ja asariņ <u>u</u> . | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc.(x2) |

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| Es <u>nelaižu bāleliņu</u> , Pate iešu vietraugās; Bāliņš alus dzērejiņš, Drīz tautām atvēlēs. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Metu sienu kaudzītē, Tai <u>jumtiņa nevajaga</u> ; Ņemu labu mātes meitu, Tai <u>kaļponu nevajaga</u> . | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen.+Acc. |
| Pura bērza slotu griezu Glumajām lapiņām, Lai perās tie ļautiņi, Kas man <u>ļaļa nevēleja</u> . | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Tumsā <u>malu</u> , <u>neredzeju</u> , Kas ienāca maltuvē, Vaj ienāca miltu zaglis, Vaj man otris malejiņš. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Es <u>māšinas nepazinu</u> , Vakar vestas tautiņās: Sieva viena, kas ir otra, Kad micite galviņā. | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Jumišam klaipu cepu Triju rītu malumiņ'; Pieci vīri, seši zirgi <u>Nevar klaipu</u> kustināt. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Nesmādē, dieverit, Manu dotu gabaliņu; Tumsā <u>vērpu</u> , <u>neredzeju</u> , Kāds iznāca, tādu laidu. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Tēvs man deva pulka naudas, Lai es ņemu līgaviņu. Es <u>nenēmu līgaviņu</u> , Es nopirku kumeliņu Es nopirku kumeliņu; | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Maltuvē vien pazinu, Ka dzēraja līgaviņa: Ne <u>šaujinās neiebēru</u> , Kad apskrēja dzirnaviņas. | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Vedekliņas vesti gāju, Villainites gribedama; Suna veco saplosija, <u>Vedekliņa neiedeva</u> . | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |

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| Siera, siera, bieza piena, Šķīsta <u>piena</u> nedodiet, Tas kladzeja vēderā, Jāna nakti līgojot. | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Kaut man būtu bāleliņš Jel strazdiņa lielumā, <u>Nenonemtu</u> <u>vainadziņu</u> , Iedzimtāi vietinā | Vidzeme | Madona | Acc. |
| Mičojiet, mičojiet, <u>Negaidiet</u> gaiļu <u>laikā</u> , Lai gailītis neaizdzied Mūs' māsiņas vainadziņa. | Vidzeme | Madona | Gen. |
| Priedes, egles tautiņās, Raudas nāca veroties; Bāliņami bērzu birzis, <u>Mīlibiņu</u> nevoreju! | Vidzeme | Madona | Acc. |
| Teci, manis kumeliņis, Tu zin' Rīgu, tu Tērbatu; Mana jauna līgaviņa <u>Maltuvītes</u> nezināja. | Vidzeme | Madona | Gen. |
| Ta <u>vārdiņa</u> nedzirdeju No jaunā bāleliņa: Celies kult, līgaviņa, Lai māsiņa pūru dara. | Vidzeme | Madona | Gen. |
| Grāvu grāvus cauri gāju, <u>Ne ziediņa</u> nenorāvu: Visas tautas cauri gāju, Lāga <u>meitas</u> nedabuju. | Vidzeme | Madona | Gen.(x2) |
| Tēva tēvu es redzeju, Sava <u>tēva</u> neredzeju. Es gribeju naudu sēt, Viņš sacija nedīgstot. | Vidzeme | Madona | Gen. |
| Es iegāju maltuvē, Labu <u>rītu</u> nedevuse; Sēž Dieviņš, stāv Laimiņa, Labu rītu gaididami. | Kurzeme | Piltene | Acc. |
| Aukleju dēliņu, <u>nedaru</u> <u>darbiņu</u> ; Darišu darbiņu ar vedekliņu. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| <u>Neceliet</u> man <u>krēsliņu</u> , | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc.(x2) |

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| Nejūdziet kumeli <u>u</u> , Stāvu vien pastāveju, Ar māsiņu parunāju. | | | |
| Šitie puiši gan domaja, Ka es viņus lūkojos; Uz viņiem nepagriezu Ne vainag <u>a</u> cekuliņu. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen. |
| Zila, zila man gotiņa Kā zilā cielaviņa, Ne tā ēda purva sien <u>u</u> . Ne dzer rāvas ūdentin <u>u</u> . | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc.(x2) |
| Griežat ceļu, lieli kungi, Es jums cel <u>a</u> negrīzišu: Jūs gan labi lieli kungi, Es Keizara kara vīrs. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen. |
| Tautu dēls appirdās, Manu pūru paceldams; Kā, es viena pielociju, Ne bezdēt <i>i</i> nebezdeju. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Sievas dēl(i), bāleliņi, Neseglo kumeli <u>u</u> : Nāks rudenis, riekstu laiks, Atnāks pate riekstodama. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Šogad, meitas, manaties, Šogad puiši lēti bija: Šogad puiši nemaksaja Ne auziņas pelavīn <u>u</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Dziesmiņ', mana padziedama, Ta man kaun <u>u</u> nedarija; Šāda tāda valodiņa, Ta man dara lielu kaunu. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Puiši blēži, neraustat Manu linšu vainadzīn <u>u</u> ; Lai raustīja tas puisītis, Kam es pate piedereju. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |

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| Ar vilciņu Rīgā braucu, Tēvam pirku tabaciņu. Vilciņš lūdza raudadams: <u>Nekraujiet</u> lielu <u>vezmu!</u> Velc, vilciņ, kad nosprāgtu, Kam apēdi kumeliņu. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Nevij auklu, tautu dēls, Es <u>postalu</u> <u>nevalkaju</u> ; Viena tēva meita biju, Kurpitēs vien staigāju. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Labi, labi tie ļautiņi, Panēs ļaunu, panes labu; Mans bāliņis <u>nepanesa</u> Maza bērna <u>valodiņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Dziesmiņ', manis padziedama, Ta man <u>kaunu</u> <u>nedarija</u> ; Runaj' blēņu valodiņas, Drīz kauniņu sadabuju. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Dēlu māte priecajās: Būs man dubļu bridejiņa! Kad nav kāju, brien ar galvu, Tavu <u>dubļu</u> <u>nebridišu</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| "Tec, māsīņa, viegli pāri, <u>Nelauz</u> manu <u>zobentiņu</u> , Apakš mana zobentiņa Simtiņš karu līgojās". | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| Tev, saimnieks, tīra maize, Tavi puiši panīkuši: <u>Nevar</u> <u>meitas</u> <u>nobučot</u> , <u>Ne kumelī</u> <u>apsedlot</u> . | Zemgale | Tukums | Gen.(x2) |
| Saimeniece, saimeniece, Jauna <u>kalpa</u> <u>nedabusi!</u> Es niesmu vakar ēdis, Ne šodieni launagā. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Kiz, kaziņa, kārklu | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |

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| <p>grauzt, <u>Negrauz</u> zaļu <u>ozoliņu</u>, Lai lapoja ozoliņš Brūnajām lapiņām.</p> | | | |
| <p>Vai, Dieviņ, vairs <u>nevaru</u> <u>Pieciest</u> savas <u>māmuliņas</u>; Vēl tautietis zirgu jūdza, Jau es teku kājiņām.</p> | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| <p>Es tev saku, māmuliņa, <u>Neaud</u> šķidra <u>priekšautiņa</u>; Vējiņš pūta kūsitī Kā žagaru būritī.</p> | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| <p>Verat vārtus, vērejiņi, Verat labi li galam, Div' bāliņi blakam jāja, Lai <u>nelauž</u> <u>zobeniņu</u>.</p> | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| <p>Kas ta tāda dziedatāja, Bērzu birzes locitāja? Ta lielā brāļu māsa, Kas <u>tautiņu</u> <u>nebēdāja</u>.</p> | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| <p>Brālis, māsu žēlodams, Zobentiņu laipai met; Ej, māsiņ, kā smildziņa, <u>Nelauž</u> brāļa <u>zobentiņu</u>.</p> | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| <p>Metati, metati Pavāram naudu! <u>Alyu</u> vien <u>nemetat</u>, Metat zeltu, sudrabiņu.</p> | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| <p>Visu dienu sasēdeju Sila priedes galiņā; <u>Nedrīksteju</u> <u>galu</u> cirst Bez vecaja bāleliņa.</p> | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |

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| Daina | Region | County | Case |
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| Labi, labi tie ļautiņi, Panēs labu, panēs ļāunu; Ir es pate <u>nepanestu</u> Tādu ķēmu <u>vaļođiņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Vai, Dieviņi, galva sāpe, Nu vairs ilgi nedzīvošu; Nu <u>nenemšu līgaviņu</u> , Lai ta žēli neraudaja | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Smējās ļaudis dziesmai mane, Smējās mane valodā. Ko ļautiņi tad darītu, Kad <u>darbiņu</u> <u>nemācetu</u> ? | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Gosniņ' mana žēli raud, Svešu zemi staigadama: Ieradusi ābolāi, <u>Neēd</u> tautu rāvu <u>zāli</u> | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Meitas mani nemīleja, Šķiet, man <u>meitu</u> , <u>nevajaga</u> ; Man vajaga brāļam sievas, Jaunajame dieveram. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Plata upe, šaura laipa, Nedrīksteju pāri iet; Tautiets manim roku sniedza, <u>Nedrīksteju roķu</u> dot. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Tev puišame plīķi cirte, <u>Nedot</u> savu <u>yillainīti</u> ; Kad tev puiši priekšu grieza, Tu apgriezī muguriņu. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Ja tu redzi zemus griestus, <u>Necel</u> augsti <u>uguntīnu</u> ; Ja atrodi pabērnišus, <u>Neņem rīksti</u> rocinā. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc.(x2) |
| Visi dzied savu dziesmu, | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |

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| Man' <u>dzieminu</u> <u>nedziedaja</u> . Es iešāvu sav' dziesmiņu Citu dziesmu starpiņā | | | |
| Es piesaku tev', māsiņa, Dzīvo gudri tautiņās. Kur redzeji salmu juntu, <u>Necel</u> augstu <u>uguntinu</u> ; Kur redzeji sērdienišus, Neņem rīksti rociņā. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Tik es gāju pie brāliša Saldu alu nodzerties; Kad <u>alīņa</u> <u>nedabuju</u> , Žēl man mana gājumiņa. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen. |
| Dod, Dieviņi, man atrast Tautās vecu māmuļiti: Es <u>neraustu</u> <u>uguntinu</u> , No druviņas pārgājuse; Kad es ietu rijā kulte, <u>Nevāritu</u> <u>azaidīnu</u> ; Kad es ietu govis slaukte, <u>Neslaucitu</u> <u>īstabiņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc.(x3) |
| Līgaviņa mani rāja, Ka es alu piedzeros; Dzer tu pati, līgaviņa, Ne <u>vārdīnu</u> <u>nesacišu</u> . | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Daža laba lakstigala Groza savu valodiņu; Es nebiju lakstigala, Es <u>negrozu</u> <u>valodiņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Zirgu pirku, arklu pirku, <u>Arajiņu</u> vien <u>nepirku</u> ; Nav Dieviņis man vēlejis Arajiņu vien nopirkt. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Es nedotu tautiešame Pirmo gadu lina kreklu, Es <u>celiņu</u> <u>nezināju</u> Uz tautieša lina lauku. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Kpoga meita gauži raud, | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen.+Acc. |

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| Garam jāja precinieki. Neraud gauži, kroga meita, Tavas pašas vaina bij' Kam <u>neberzi</u> baltasas <u>kannas</u> , Kam <u>neslauki</u> kroga <u>durvu</u> . | | | |
| <u>Pūriņa</u> <u>nedošu</u> Bez simtu mārkū; Māsiņu izdevu Par labu vārdu. | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Tēvs man deva pulka naudas, Lai es ņemu līgaviņu. Es <u>neņēmu</u> <u>līgaviņu</u> , Pirku kara kumeliņu. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Kuram vārdu es zināju, To es labi apdziedāju; Kuram <u>vārdu</u> , <u>nezināju</u> , To par peķi nolamāju. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Daiļu ņēmu līgaviņu, <u>Sidrabiņa</u> <u>neraudziņu</u> ; Sidrabiņu pats nopirku, <u>Daiļumiņa</u> <u>nevarēju</u> . | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen.(x2) |
| Rībēt rīb, neskaneja, Tēva vaina, ne māmiņas: Māte pūru piedarija, Tēvs <u>nepirka</u> <u>sudrabiņa</u> . | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Nama jumtu sen redzeju, Paša nama <u>neredzeju</u> ; Tautas dēlu sen pazinu, <u>Padomiņa</u> <u>nezināju</u> . | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen.(x2) |
| Sīt, bāba, baubeņus Ar bērna kājām, Kam vīrs <u>nepirka</u> Sudraba <u>trijdeksni</u> | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Tēvs dēlami naudu deva, Lai paņēma līgaviņu. Dēls <u>neņēma</u> <u>līgaviņu</u> , Dēls pirk' bērū kumeliņu, Dēls pirk' bērū kumeliņu, | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |

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| Strādā tēva tīrumiņu. | | | |
| Turi zirgu, turi zirgu, Mīzti gribu, mīzti gribu! Ja tu <u>zīrgu neturesi</u> , Piemīzišu kamaniņas. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Vēl', Dieviņ, tu man labu, Ļaudis <u>laba nevēleja</u> : <u>Nevēl</u> man tīras <u>maizes</u> , Ne ar' laba arajiņa. | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen.(x2) |
| Esi gudru ?, man' māsiņa, Glabā savu gredzintiņu: Kaut <u>gredzīna</u> <u>nevilkuši</u> , Puiši <u>meitu nedabutu</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen.+Acc. |
| Še, sunīti, kviešu maize, <u>Nerej</u> manu <u>preceņiekū</u> ; Še, māmiņa, vilnanīte, Nebaries dzīvodama. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Auklē dēliņu, <u>nedari</u> <u>darbiņu</u> ; Kad vedisi vedekliņu, tad darisi darbiņu. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Dievs dod vilkam aklam būt, Lāčam strupu deguniņu: Vilkam <u>aiņu neredzēt</u> , Lāčam <u>auzū</u> <u>nebraucīt</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc.(x2) |
| Vecu <u>vīru negribeju</u> , Māte vecu ievēleja; Nu kāp mana jauna galva, Vecu vīru aurejot. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Veci puiši dietu gāja, Jaunu meitu gribedami; Lec par sprīdi, lec par asi, Jaunu <u>meitu nedabuja</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Visu puķu ziedus liku, Sev vīdama vaiņadziņu; Ābels <u>ziedu</u> vien <u>neliku</u> , | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |

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| Tie raud gauži dzīvojot. | | | |
| Bērits mans kumeliņš <u>Neēd auzu</u> , <u>ne ābola</u> ; Eit', māsiņas, atnesiet Vēja laužtu niedres kaulu. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen.+Acc. |
| Jau es būtu nomirusi, Kad <u>nedzertu</u> <u>brandaviņa</u> ; Cik gribeju zemē mirt, Pasadzēru brandaviņa. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Nepel mana augumiņa, Ka es maza malejiņa; <u>Neraudziju kumeliņa</u> . Tikai diža arajiņa. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Uz manim mārša raud, Saka bārgu bāleniņu; Es izaugu vienu vietu, Ļauna <u>vārda</u> <u>nedzirdeju</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Tu, puisiti, teļa putra, Tu <u>meitīnu nepazīni</u> ; Tu trenc manu līgaviņu Caur istabu kamarī.. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| <u>Nemazgāju baltas</u> <u>mutes</u> , Nava mutes devejiņa; <u>Netaisiju mīkstas</u> <u>vietas</u> , Nava otra guletaja | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen.(x2) |
| Lai pļauņ sienu, kam vajaga, Man <u>šieniņa nevajaga</u> , Ruden' iešu tautiņās Ar visām telitēm. | Latgale | Daugavpils | Gen. |
| Ko, puisiti, raudzījiesi Miglainām actiņām? Vaj tu biji mežā audzis, Vaj <u>meitīnu</u> <u>neredzejis</u> ? | Latgale | Daugavpils | Acc. |
| Griez' man ceļu, dēlu māte, Es tev <u>ceļu negriezišu</u> . | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Tā es gāju pie ciemina, Ka padzerta alutina; Ja es <u>alus</u> <u>nepadzēru</u> , | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Gen. |

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| Žēl man ceļa gājumina. | | | |
| Galviņ mana gludenā, Kam tu līdi pazemē? Nu tu <u>alu</u> vairs <u>nedzersi</u> , Ar ļaudimi nerunasi. | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Es <u>meitinu</u> <u>nevainoju</u> , Lai ta diža, lai ta maza. Kad es ņemšu līgaviņu, Es dabušu tīkamo. | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Ko sēroji, sērdienite, Ka <u>galviņu</u> <u>nesukāji</u> ? Grib putniņi ligzdu griezti Tavu matu galiņos. | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Es savai pāditei piekodināju: Kad ta jāja pieguļai, Lai pie puīša neguleja: Lai <u>nemaUCA</u> <u>gredzentinu</u> , Lai <u>nerausta villainiti</u> . | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc.(x2) |
| Vilciņu brālīti, Kod kunga zirgu, <u>Nekod kalpiņa</u> <u>Kumelinu!</u> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Lai jo gaŗa vasariņa, Man <u>dziesminu</u> , <u>nepietrūka</u> : Man' māmina ielikusi Lakstigalas šūpulēi; Lakstigalas šūpulēi, Dzeguzites vārdināi. | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Kalab manis kumeliņis Vakareju jūgumiņu? Netikušas man māsiņas, <u>Nenojūdzta kumelinu</u> . | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Es brāliša vaļataja, Līdz tas ņēma līgaviņu; Es neļāvu krogā dzert, <u>Ne mainot kumelinu</u> . | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Projam iešu, māmulite, Vairs <u>rudeni</u> <u>negaidišu</u> : | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |

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| Man tautietis atsūtīja Pa prātami kumeliņu; Balta sagša, jauni sedli, Vizuļoti iemauktiņi. | | | |
| Es <u>neņemtu</u> vecu <u>vīru</u> . Ne savam sirdēstam: Kauns man bija līdz vesti, Žēl mājās atstājot. | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| To <u>vietiņu</u> <u>nezināju</u> , Kur mūžiņu nodzīvoja, Vaj Poļōsi, vaj Leišōsi, Vaj Kurzemes robežās. | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Brāliņš sievu sadereja, Es <u>māsiņa</u> <u>nezināju</u> . Sūta mani vešanās, Es <u>ceļiņa</u> <u>nezināju</u> . | Sēlija | Ilūkste | Gen.(x2) |
| Ej, saulīte, drīz pie Dieva, Dod man svētu vakariņu; Bārgi kungi darbu deva, <u>Nedod</u> svēta <u>vakariņa</u> . | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Gen. |
| Māte cepe kukulīti, Es raudaju aizceplē. Māte sola kukulīti, Es ni <u>nieka</u> <u>nesacīju</u> | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Gen. |
| Es pats lāču šāvejiņš Lāču <u>galās</u> <u>nedabuju</u> ; Stobru vien kustināju, Apakš sagšas guledams. | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |
| <u>Neskatiesi</u> lielu <u>logu</u> , <u>Ne rakstītu</u> klēšu <u>durū</u> , Paskaties tīrumā, Kur aug tīra, balta maize. | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc.(x2) |
| Nieka <u>bēdu</u> <u>nebēdāju</u> , Vaiņadziņu valkadama; Kad noņēma vaiņadziņu, Bēdas bēdu galiņā. | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| Es nopirku melnu zirgu Kā ūdeņa burbulīti, | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |

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| <p><u>Ne tas ēda</u> purva <u>zāli</u>, <u>Ne dzer' rāva</u> <u>ūdentīnu</u>, Tam vajaga tīru auzu, Avotiņa ūdentīna.</p> | | | |
| <p>Ej gulēt, skauģu māte, <u>Neklausies</u> <u>balšu</u> manu; Lai klausās mīļa Māra, Ta meitiņas audzināja.</p> | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| <p>Griez man ceļu, dēlu māte, Es tev <u>ceļu</u> <u>negriezišu</u>; Kad tu piecu dēlu māte, Es deviņu brāļu māsa;</p> | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| <p>Jau solīju divi simti, <u>Ne galvīnas</u> <u>nepagrieza</u>, To vārdiņu vien sacija: Lai nāk pate pinejiņa, Lai nāk pate pinejiņa, Ka varam saderēt. Liksīm roku rociņā, Mainisīm gredzeniem.</p> | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |
| <p>Vagarite Jēzu sauca, Ellē kājas karajās. Kā tu <u>Jēzu</u> tad <u>nesauci</u>, Kad tu kūli darbeniekus?</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| <p>Brālīts mani māsu sauca, Ne <u>gredzenu</u> <u>nenopirka</u>; Kāda māsa tautu meita, Tai nopirka sudrabiņa?</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| <p>Es šķitos šodienīņ <u>Nejūgt</u> sava <u>kumelīna</u>; Krustdēliņa gūdamās, Jūdzu savu kumeliņu</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| <p>Tautu dēls, tautu dēls, Zelti manu gredzentiņu, Es <u>neņemšu</u> nezeltitu Preti savu <u>vainadzīnu</u>.</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| <p>Pie atraikņa es</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |

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| <p>neiešu, Kad es <u>puīš</u> <u>nedabušu</u>: Atraiknim smaga roka, Div' laulati gredzentiņi.</p> | | | |
| <p>Sidrabiņa upe tek Gar brāliša nama dur'. Brālits, māsu mīledams, Laipai meta zobentiņu. Nāc, māsiņa, viegli pāri, <u>Neļauz</u> manu <u>zobentiņu</u>.</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| <p>Mičo mani, dēlu māte, <u>Negaidiji</u> gaiļu <u>ļaiķu</u>; Smags bij manis vaiņadziņš, Nospiež visu augumiņu.</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| <p>Tu, puisiti knēveliti, <u>Nerauj</u> meitas <u>vainadziņu</u>; Tu nav viena zara vērts, Ne vēl visa vainadziņa.</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| <p>Dievs <u>nedod</u> tādu <u>mūž</u>, Kāds mūžiņis liniņam: Plūc matiņus, cērt galviņu, Vēl iemērca ūdenī, Vēl kauliņus salauzija Triju koku starpiņā.</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| <p>Es iegāju istabā, Sav' <u>māsiņu</u> <u>neredzeju</u>. Es vaicāju tautiešam: Vaj māsiņa baznicā? Tautiets mani atbildeja: Māsiņ' maļ kambarī. Es ne savu kalponiti Svētu <u>rītu</u> <u>nemaldinu</u>, Tu to savu līgaviņu Svētu rītu malti raidi.</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc.(x2) |
| <p>Ak, cik salda zemenite,</p> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |

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| Tik <u>mēlīti</u> <u>nenokodu</u> ; Ak, cik daiļa zeltainite, Klātgulēt nedabuju. | | | |
| <u>Negribos</u> lina <u>kreklā</u> , Kad man linu apkaklīte; Negribos daiļa mūža, Kad tik labs mūža draugs; Tur es savas acis metu, Visu mūžu dzīvodama. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| Es <u>ciņdiņa</u> <u>neadiju</u> Bez dzeltana dzīpariņa; Atjās mans arajiņis Dzeltaniem matiņiem. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| <u>Nelūkoju</u> daiļa <u>vīra</u> , <u>Ne rakstītu</u> klēšu <u>durū</u> , To vietīņu vien lūkoju, Kur maizīte tīra aug. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen.+Acc. |
| Lūdz, tautieti, mani mīli, <u>Nelūdz</u> manu <u>māmulinu</u> , Dos māmiņa, es neiešu, Velt' būs tavš lūgumiņš. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Mana balta māmulīte, Man jaiet čiganōs: <u>Nemāceju</u> raibu <u>ciņdu</u> , Ne trinita <u>audekliņa</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen.+Acc. |
| Caur sudraba birzi gāju, <u>Ne zariņa</u> <u>nenolauzu</u> ; Būt' zariņu nolauzuse, Tad staigatu sudrabota. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Kroga ceļu gan zināju, <u>Baznicēla</u> <u>nezināju</u> ; Krogā mani kristījuši, Nenesuši baznicā. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| Es redzeju tautu dēlu Snaužam arkla galiņā. Gaŗam gāju, nemodinu, | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |

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| Viņam <u>kaunu</u> <u>nedariju</u> . | | | |
| Vaj tu gaidi siltu maizi, Vaj to pašu cepejiņu? Siltu maizi gan dabusi, <u>Cepejiņu</u> <u>nedabusi</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Visi ļaudis to vien teica, Ka es <u>vīrā</u> <u>nedabušu</u> . Dabuj' vīru, dabuj' bērnu, Dabuj' dūri mugurā. | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| Brāļi <u>maizes</u> vairs <u>nedeļa</u> Tai vienāji māšiņai; Uzcēluši kumeļāi, Uz tautami ceļu rāda. | Kurzeme | Liepāja | Gen. |
| Visu nakti suņi rēja, Zviedza tautu kumeliņi; Man's <u>nelaida</u> māmuliņa <u>Ne ganiņu</u> <u>pavadīt</u> . | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Vecum', manu vecumiņu, <u>Neredzot danākušu!</u> Kad es būtu redzejusi, Ar rociņu atbīdītu. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Pie ta puiša es neietu, Kad es <u>vīrā</u> <u>nedabotu</u> : Garas aus's, platas ac's, Vēders šķūņa lielumā. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen. |
| Mīl brāļam tautu meita, Es <u>māšiņa</u> <u>nemīleju</u> : Man nopirka vara saktu, Tautu meitai sudrabiņa. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen. |
| Puiši mani brūti sauca. Kadēļ brūtes vārdu nesu? Kā <u>vārdiņu</u> <u>nenesišu</u> : Pilni pirksti gredzentiņu. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Tautiešam roku devu, Kreiso devu, ne labo; Kreisās rokas | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |

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| devumiņu Mūžam <u>tiesu</u> netureju. | | | |
| - Ej, māsiņa, viegli pāri, <u>Nelauz</u> manu <u>zobentiņu</u> , Dārgs bij manis zobentiņš, Vairak zelta, ne sudraba. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Pļaujāt sienu, kam vajaga, Man <u>šienīna</u> nevajaga, Man saplāva tautu dēls, Baltābolu lasidams. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Gen. |
| Ak, tu salda zemenite, Tik <u>mēlīti</u> neaizriju; Ak, tu krupja tautu meita, Neļāvāsi klātgulēt. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| <u>Nedod</u> Dievis manu <u>namu</u> . Brāļa nama galiņā, Ik rītiņus brāļa sieva Kā žagata žadzināja. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| To es lūdzu (teicu), tas notika Lielam kroga dzērajam (Staltam tēva dēliņam): Zirgs aizskrēja meža ceļu, Zars norāva cepuriti. Cepuriti gan dabuja, <u>Kumeliņu</u> nesakēra. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Šaujāt, brāļi, netaupāt Savu zeltu, sudrabiņu; Mūs' māsiņa <u>netaupīja</u> Pusmūžiņa <u>krājumiņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Lūgšus lūdzu tev, māsiņ, <u>Nedod roku</u> atraikņam, Atraikņam smaga roka, Div' laulet' gredzeniņi. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Ej, tautieti, kur iedams, Nāc mājāi vakarā, Nekaitini ciema suņus, | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |

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| <u>Nemodini līgaviņu.</u> | | | |
| Nelīdz brēkti, ne raudāti, Sav' <u>māmiņu</u> , <u>nedabusi</u> . Tav' māmiņa kalniņē, Viršē pulke dievzemite. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Tēvs man deva pulka naudas, Lai es pirku līgaviņu. Es <u>nepirku līgaviņu</u> , Es nopirku kumeliņu. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Tik <u>kājiņu neiespēru</u> Tekošē ūdenē; Tik <u>rociņu</u> <u>nepasniedzu</u> Lielam krogus dzērajam. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc.(x2) |
| Tik es <u>kāju neiespēru</u> Dziļā dubļu avotā; Tik es <u>roku neiedevu</u> Lielam krogus dzērajam! | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc.(x2) |
| Garām jāja lepnas tautas, <u>Ne galviņu</u> , <u>nepagrieza</u> ; Dievs do(d) jāt, nedabūt, Pateikt mani nabadziņu. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Tu, alksniti, trušu rušu?, No tev <u>lūku nedabūšu</u> ; Tev, puisiti, cieta sirds, Ar tev mīļi nedzīvošu. | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Kuku, kuku, dzeguziņ, Tu kukeji, es raudeju; Tu kukeji zaļu birzi, Es raudeju māmuliņu. Tu birziti gan dabuji, Es <u>māmiņu nedabuju</u> . | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| Gaidat, tautas, ko gaidat, Es <u>dāvaņu nedališu</u> ; Pārnedeļas darbôs gāju, Kas dāvanas darinaja? | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| Puiši mani brūti | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |

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| <p>sauca. Kadēl brūtes vārdu nesu? Kā <u>vārdinū</u> <u>nenesišu</u>: Pilni pirksti gredzentiņu.</p> | | | |
| <p>Dieviņš brida rudzu lauku Ar peleku mēteliti. Brien, Dieviņi, lēni, lēni, Lai <u>ziēdinū</u> <u>nemaitaji</u>.</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| <p>Tautiešam roku devu, Kreiso devu, ne labo; Kreisās rokas devumiņu Mūžam <u>tiešū</u> <u>netureju</u>.</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| <p>Ēd, ēd, NN, <u>Neplāti muti</u>, Ieskries žagata, Apmetis riņķi, Pavasari izvedīs Deviņus bērņus.</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| <p>Gaidat, tautas, negaidat, Es <u>dāvanū</u> <u>nedališu</u>: Suns nojauca linu lauku, Vilks nokoda avitiņu.</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| <p>Mūs' māsiņa gribejās Divi reizi jauna tapt; <u>Ne puķite neziedeja</u> Divi reizi vasarā.</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| <p>Visas dziesmas izdziedaju, Brāļa govīs ganidama: Vienu <u>dziesmū</u> <u>nedziedaju</u>, To dziedašu vakarā, To dziedašu vakarā Mazajai māsiņai.</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| <p>Ta naidīga kapu vieta Stāv ar mani ienaidā. Sviežu cīri, viež' akmeni Sava kapa dibinā; <u>Negrib cīrā</u>, ne <u>akmiņā</u>, Grib tik mana augumiņa.</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Gen.(x2) |
| <p>Aunies kājas, tautu meita,</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Gen. |

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| Ka <u>netopi</u> basa <u>vesta</u> , Ka netopi basa vesta Līdz maniem brālišiem. | | | |
| Blusa koda Trīnei, Trīne koda blusai. Tadē! <u>Trīniti</u> <u>Neniecinaju</u> . | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Kam, saulite, spoži lēci, Kad tik spoži neteceji? Kam, meitiņa, daiļa augi, Kad <u>godīnu</u> <u>netureji</u> ? | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Brālits, mūsu mīledamis, Zobeniņa laipu meta; Met, brāliti, oša laipu, <u>Nelauz</u> savu <u>zobeniņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Celies agri, staigā klusī, Lai gul tautu māmulite; Ja tautām salmu jumti, <u>Necel</u> augstu <u>uguntiņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Kā skalgani ritentiņi, Kā kaķites kumeliņi; Es <u>nelautu</u> sav' <u>pūriņu</u> . Ne no vietas kuztināt. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Es savai blusiņai Ļaunu <u>vārdu</u> <u>nevēleju</u> : Kad es biju āzmiguse, Blusa mani modināja. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Bērziņš auga uz akmeņa Dreijatām lapiņām; Mans bāliņš <u>nevareja</u> Dreijāt savu <u>kumeliņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Tautu dēls lielijās, <u>Nelūgt</u> manu <u>māmuliņu</u> . Lūgs' māmiņu, dos' naudiņu, Nedos mani māmuliņa. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |

6. H.Visendorf's collection

| Daina | Region | County | Case |
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| Es <u>nenemtu</u> ievas <u>ziedu</u> . Ne savâ rociņâ: Es negribu sieva būt Ne savâ mūžiņâ. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Čučī, guli, maģs bērniš, Šūpuliša dubenâ; <u>Nedeldē</u> linu <u>vīrvēs</u> , <u>Nemuldini</u> <u>māmulīti</u> . | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen.+Acc. |
| Dziļas jūras zvejniekam Caur cepuri dūmi kūp, Tas <u>nedzēra</u> <u>alutinu</u> . Bez sudraba biķeriša. | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Kult es gāju rijiņâ, <u>Ne spriguļa</u> <u>vēcināt</u> ; Dzīvot gāju tautiņâs, <u>Ne dieveru</u> <u>redzināt</u> | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Gen.+Acc. |
| Es šūpoju bāleliņu, Vaiņadziņu pelnidama; Brālits ņēma vecu sievu, <u>Vaiņadzinu</u> <u>nedabuju</u> . | Kurzeme | Aizpute | Acc. |
| Tu puisiti, jauns būdams, <u>Nelaid meitu</u> <u>vējiņâ</u> , Tev pašam(i) gadisies Aščugalu līgaviņa. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Pie bāliņa dzīvodama, Māsas <u>vārdū</u> , <u>nedzirdeju</u> ; Nu bāliņš māsu sauc Tautu galda galiņâ. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Visi ļaudis to vien teica, Ka es <u>vīrā</u> <u>nedabušu</u> . Es dabuju tādu vīru, Ka ļaudim žēl nācās. | Zemgale | Bauska | Gen. |
| Lai es malu, kad maldama, Tukšu dzirnu <u>neatstāju</u> , Lai tas mans arajiņš Bez <u>maizites</u> <u>nedzīvoja</u> . | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc.(x2) |

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| Es <u>negribu</u> tavu <u>meitu</u> , Tava meita piedzērusi, Tava meita piedzērusi Krogā salda brandevīna. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Tēvs man deva pulka naudas, Lai es ņemu līgaviņu. Es <u>neņēmu</u> līgaviņu, Es nopirku kumeliņu. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Turies, māte, <u>nedod</u> <u>meitu</u> , Grūt' meitiņa audzināt! Dažu labu mēlu nakti Bez miedziņa pārguleji, Bez miedziņa pārguleji Apautāmi kājiņām, Apautāmi kājiņām Pie meitiņas šūpuliša. | Zemgale | Bauska | Acc. |
| Es savai māmiņai Mūžam <u>kauna</u> <u>nedarišu</u> : Es <u>nekāršu</u> šūpuliša, Vainadziņu valkadama. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen.(x2) |
| Gul' pie manis, tautu meita, Es tev <u>grēka</u> <u>nedarišu</u> . Vaj ta mana sīka nauda Maksās tavu augumiņu? | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Visu rītu mīļa Māra Ar manim ienaidā: Es iegāju maltuvē, <u>Labrītiņu</u> <u>nedevuse</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |
| Malu, malu visu rītu, Suņam <u>putras</u> <u>nesamalu</u> ; Būt' suņam samalusi, Būtu laba saimeniece. | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Tekat viegli, maļat smalki, Manas mazas dzirnaviņas; Es bij' jauna malejiņa, Es <u>kauniņa</u> <u>negribeju</u> . | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Gen. |
| Es, māsiņas žēlodams, | Vidzeme | Cēsis | Acc. |

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| Laipai mešu zobentiņu; Tec, māsiņa, viegli pāri, <u>Nelauz</u> manu <u>zobentiņu</u> . | | | |
| Es neiešu tautiņās, Ikam brālis sievu ņēma: <u>Neatstāšu</u> māmiņai Uz rokām grūtu <u>dzirņu</u> . | Latgale | Daugavpils | Acc. |
| Visapkārt Rīg' apjāju, <u>Salmu</u> jumtu <u>neredzeju</u> : Šķindelīem, daktiņiem, Sīkajiem dalderiem. | Latgale | Daugavpils | Acc. |
| Brõļeņš, mōsyst žālōdams, Mat zūbyņu laipeņā; Teç, mōšeņ, vigli pōri, <u>Nalauz</u> brõļa <u>zūbīneņa</u> . | Latgale | Daugavpils | Gen. |
| Es uzaugu pie brāliša, Māsas <u>vārdu</u> <u>nedzirdeju</u> ; Sēdu tautu kumeļā, Tad brālītis māsu sauca, Tad brālītis māsu sauca, Raud iemauktus turedams. | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Cielaviņa ceļu tek Sasukatu cekulīnu; Kā nav kauna brālišam <u>Nesukatu</u> <u>kumelīnu</u> ! | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Tautiets, mani lūkodams, Pūru klēti daudzinaja; Kad nogāju <u>neatradu</u> Ne auziņu <u>sēnālīnu</u> . | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Samisusi upe tek, Samisusi Daugaviņa; Samisuši man' brāliši, Ka es ilgi vaiņakā. Nesamisat jūs, brāliši, Ka es ilgi vaiņakā; Nesamisat jūs, brāliši, Es jums <u>kaunā</u> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Gen.+Acc. |

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| <u>nedarišu</u> ; Ar godiņu es nesašu Savu zīļu vainaciņu. Savu laiku ieva zied, Savu laiku ābelite, Savu laiku es <u>nesašu</u> Godam savu <u>vainaciņu</u> . | | | |
| <u>Neietopu</u> svešu māti, Dienas naktis dzīvodama; Sav' māmiņi es ietapu, Skaidu klēpi ienesusi. | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Sudrabota mātes meita, Nāc ar manim kambarī, Es tev likšu ritināt Rud' akmiņa dzirnutiņas. Mīkstas rokas, daudz sudraba, <u>Nevar dzirņu ritināt</u> | Kurzeme | Grobiņi | Acc. |
| Mētru viju vainaciņu, <u>Nevēroju dāboliņu</u> ; Porā dzinu ganidama, <u>Nekarinu tēva dēlu</u> . | Sēlija | Ilūkste | Acc.(x2) |
| Es savam bāliņam Paša braucu vešanās; <u>Nesūtiju svešu ļaužu</u> , Lai <u>neveda</u> <u>snaudalīnu</u> . | Sēlija | Ilūkste | Acc.(x2) |
| Manis dēļ šitie puīši (zēni) Vaj bijuši, nebijuši, Es šito puīšu dēļ Baltu <u>kāju neautu</u> . | Sēlija | Ilūkste | Acc. |
| Solij' man tautu dēls Sieku sīka sudrabiņa, Kad pievīle, <u>neiedeve</u> Ne vērdiņa <u>ļielumiņu</u> . | Sēlija | Ilūkste | Acc. |
| Odi ēde, masaliņas, Jauni zēni bizineja. Ko jūs velnu bizinejit, Ka <u>nenemit līgaviņu</u> . | Sēlija | Ilūkste | Acc. |
| Jauni puīši bandinieki <u>Netur</u> skaistu <u>zābuciņu</u> ; Jānits sēdi kalniņā, Tam ir skaisti zābuciņi. | Sēlija | Ilūkste | Acc. |
| Kas par zirgu, tek pa | Sēlija | Ilūkste | Acc. |

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| ceļu, <u>Neēd auzu, ne dābolā:</u> Kas par vīru, sēd aiz galda, Nedzer alus, nerunāja. | | | |
| Droši, droši, brāleļiņ, Tu <u>kauniņu neredzēsi:</u> Māsiņai pils pūriņš, Daiļi vien gabaliņi. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Droši, droši, brāleļiņ, Tu <u>kauniņu neredzēsi:</u> Māsiņai pils pūriņš, Daiļi vien gabaliņi. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Es tev saku, tautu meita, <u>Nedar' kaunu</u> brāliņam. Bij munami brāliņam Smiekla dēļ tevi ņemt! | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Tautiets mani svārkiem sedza, Sev draudziņa gribedams; Nostan grūdu viņa svārkus, <u>Negrib' viņa</u> <u>draudzibinu.</u> | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Aizsamirsu brāliņam Vakar <u>autu</u> <u>nemazgatu.</u> -Aizsamirsu māsiņai Rigā mēļu villāniti. | Sēlija | Jaunjelgava | Acc. |
| Pirmajam(i) brūtganam(i) Mūžam <u>laba nevēleju:</u> Ne augšā, ne zemē, Pusdebešu karaties! | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |
| Strazdiņš lēca kārkliņā, Zelta rasu birdināja; Birst puisim asariņas, Kad <u>meitiņu</u> <u>nedabuja.</u> | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| <u>Nedariju liela raksta,</u> <u>Netēreju dzīpariņu,</u> <u>Netēreju dzīpariņu,</u> Ne jaunais mani ņems: Atraitnitis mani ņems: Tas rakstīta nevalkāš. | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen.+Acc. |
| Es savam kaimiņam | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |

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| Mūžam <u>lābā nevēlešu</u> : Tas man rudzus noganija, Manus kalpus izmānija. | | | |
| Māci mani, māmulite, Kura <u>darbā nemāceju</u> : Mācis mani sveša māte, Tūdaļ mani nicinās. | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |
| Es redzeju Ozolniekus Grāvī vārdes dīrajot. Apkārt gāju, riņķi metu, Tiem <u>kauniņa</u> <u>nedariju</u> . | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen. |
| Grieze grieza rudzu lauku, Tautiets manu vainadziņu. Griez, tautieti, dadžu lapu, <u>Negriez</u> manu <u>vainadziņu</u> ? | Zemgale | Jelgava | Acc. |
| Es <u>nelauztu</u> alkšņa <u>rīksti</u> , Kad es <u>bērza</u> <u>nedabutu</u> : Es neietu pie atraitņa, Kad es <u>puiša</u> <u>nedabutu</u> . | Zemgale | Jelgava | Gen.+Acc. |
| Ak, tu šķelmis tautu dēls, Sak' man lētu vainaciņu; Tavs kumeļš maksā simtu, <u>Nevelk</u> manu <u>vainaciņu</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |
| Sunitim maizi devu, Ne ļaunam cilvēkam: Suns man sētu pasargāja, Ļauns man <u>lābā</u> <u>nevēleja</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| Ta nenāca nītes, šķieta, Ta nāk pašas audejiņas. Nītes, šķietu gan dabutu, <u>Audejinu</u> <u>nedabūs</u> . | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Acc. |

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| Dziedat, meitas, ar manim, Man bij dziesmu vācelite; Visu dienu (nakti) izdziedaju (sadziedaju), <u>Ne vācinā nepavāzu.</u> | Kurzeme | Kuldīga | Gen. |
| <u>Nūzaklīdzē</u> rudzu vōrpa, Vadzeņā galādama; Ni redz jōs orōjeņš, Ni orōja ļaudaveņa. | Latgale | Ludza | Gen. |
| Peļoj' mani vysi ļauds, Laima mani nepeļoj'; <u>Nesabeidu ļaužu peļu,</u> Ka Laimēņa napeļoj'. | Latgale | Ludza | Acc. |
| Es sacēju tev, mōseņ, Tōļi <u>gonu navadeit:</u> Tōļi gonus vadeidama, Pavadēsi vaiņuceņu. | Latgale | Ludza | Acc. |
| Īzalaidi tu, bōleņ, <u>Nakausteitu kumēleņu;</u> Vysi seiki akmisteņi Kaustēs tovu kumēleņu. | Latgale | Ludza | Acc. |
| Sveša mōte maņ augūt, Sveša mōte dzeivojūt, Jau tys muns augumeņš Mīla <u>yōrdā nadzērdējē.</u> | Latgale | Ludza | Gen. |
| Nīdi, nīdi, sveša mōte, Gon tu mani iznīdēsi. Nū reiteņa caldamōs, <u>Nanūgōji ? gūvu slaūktu,</u> Ni gaņeņu pavadeitu. | Latgale | Ludza | Acc. |
| Vaiņudzeņu nosōdama, <u>Nazabeidu volūdenū:</u> Caūrois muns vaiņudzeņš, Caūri byra volūdeņis. | Latgale | Ludza | Acc. |
| Sukōjit mun' galveņu, Jau es pate navarēju, Jau es pate <u>navarēju</u> <u>Ni rūcēnu kustynōt.</u> | Latgale | Ludza | Acc. |
| Ejiet, sievas, vaicajiet, | Latgale | Ludza | Gen. |

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| Kas kait manai līgavai; Es vaicāju gan ar mīli, <u>Ne vārdinā nesacīja.</u> | | | |
| Nūbrauc kungi, nūreib zeme, <u>Nūvad munu</u> <u>bòleļenu:</u> Atbrauc kungi, atreib zeme, <u>Neatvad bòleļena.</u> | Latgale | Ludza | Gen.+Acc. |
| Maņ <u>škalēna nevajag,</u> Maņ švecēšu dis-ir- gon; Maņ <u>kundzenu</u> <u>navajag,</u> Kungi muni bòleļeni. | Latgale | Rēzekne | Gen.+Acc. |
| Peļoj' mani vysī ļauds, Laiņa mani nepeļoj'; <u>Nesabeidu ļaužu peļu,</u> Ka Laimēņa napēļoj'. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Es neiešu sētiņāi, Kamēr rīta zvaigzne lēca, <u>Netraucešu</u> <u>māmulinas,</u> Saldu miegu aizmigušas. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen. |
| Es <u>puisiša neniecinu,</u> Vaj iedama, neiedama; Ja prātam nemīleja, Ar godiņu atsacīju. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen. |
| Es dziros šovasar(u) <u>Mergiem vīt(i)</u> vainadziņu; Augsti zied oši, kļavas, <u>Nevar mergu salasīt.</u> | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Man bāliņis liegtin liedza, Nevīt apšu vainadziņu: Lai <u>netrauc valodinu,</u> Ar tautāmi runānot. | Vidzeme | Rīga | Acc. |
| Bāliņš, mūsu žēlodams, Met zobenu upitē. "Lec, māsiņa, viegli pāri, <u>Nelauz mana</u> <u>zobentīna,</u> | Vidzeme | Rīga | Gen. |

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| <p>Keizer' dots zobentiņš, Keizer' dota raņiciņa".</p> | | | |
| <p>Snorè mani, māmulite, Ar sudraba snoriņiem, Lai <u>nevar</u> tautu dēlis <u>Roku</u> šaut azotē.</p> | Vidzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| <p>Jo tie ļaudis daudz runaja, Jo es <u>ņieku</u> <u>nebēdaju</u>: Caurš bij manis vainādziņš, Cauri laida valodiņas.</p> | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| <p>Es paņēmu tautas meitu, Kas <u>darbinu</u>, <u>nemāceja</u>: Ne ta prast smalki vērpt, Ne ta prasa biezi aust.</p> | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| <p>Es redzeju tautas dēlu Gravā vardi dīrajam. Es pagāju lielu riņķi, Tam <u>kauninu</u> <u>nedariju</u>.</p> | Kurzeme | Talsi | Acc. |
| <p>Gan dzinos, gan panācu Laba vīra sētiņā, Laba vīra sētiņā Zelta vadža galiņā. Pasoliju vienu simtu, <u>Ne galvinās</u> <u>nepagrieza</u>,</p> | Kurzeme | Talsi | Gen. |
| <p>Ej pie miera, vēja māte, <u>Negrabini</u> māju <u>durvju</u>: Iekšā guļ man' māmiņa Parasto palaunadzi.</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| <p>Riti, riti, rīta rasa, Par manām kājiņām; Lai norit tie ļautiņi, Kas man <u>ļaba</u> <u>nevēleja</u>.</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Gen. |
| <p>Turies, māte, <u>nedod</u> <u>meitu</u>, Meita grūti audzināt: Cik naksniņas sasēdeji Pie meitiņas šūpuliša Apautām kājiņām,</p> | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |

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| Sav' miedziņu kavedama? | | | |
| Sveša māte, dūmu taure, <u>Nedzer</u> manu <u>ašariņu!</u> Ej purvâ, nodzeries Auksta rāva ūdentiņa. | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| Lēni, lēni padziedāju Bez saulites vakarâ, Lai <u>nedzirda</u> <u>škaugâ</u> ļaudis, Lai <u>balšīņu</u> <u>nemaitâ</u> (nemaitaja). | Zemgale | Tukums | Gen.+Acc. |
| <u>Ne</u> ta <u>sniedza</u> savas rokas, <u>Ne</u> <u>vārdīņa</u> <u>nesacīja</u> . Ko domâ, vīzdegune, Vaj es citas nedabušu? | Zemgale | Tukums | Gen.(x2) |
| Tēvs dēlam <u>nevēleja</u> Ne lāpitu <u>kažociņu</u> ; Māte meitai novēleja Visus zīžu nēzdodziņus. | Zemgale | Tukums | Acc. |
| Purâ metu siena kaudzi, Tai <u>pārkaru</u> <u>nevajaga</u> ; Ganam audu villaniņu, Tai <u>jelokū</u> <u>nevajaga</u> . | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc.(x2) |
| Stārastam, junkuram Rudzu <u>maizes</u> <u>nedodat</u> , Lai ēd sīkus akmenitņus, Pa tīrumu staigadams. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Sēd', māmīņa, uz pūriņa, <u>Nelaid</u> pūra <u>kustināt</u> , <u>Nelaid</u> pūra <u>kustināt</u> , Bez apaļa dālderīša. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen.(x2) |
| Bāliņš līdzī man nenāca,- Nav pūriņš darinats. Nāc, bāliņu, tu man līdzī, Tu <u>kaunīņa</u> <u>neredzesi</u> ; Tu gul' miegu, atmiedziņu, Es pūriņu darināju. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Visi saka, visi saka, Ka es <u>šievās</u> | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |

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| <u>nedabušu.</u> Es iegāju klētiņā, Apjozos zobentiņu, Apjozos zobentiņu, Apsegloju kumeliņu, Apsegloju kumeliņu, Jāju sievas lūkoties. | | | |
| Jāju, jāju trīs dieniņas, Ceļam <u>galā nedabuju.</u> Es uzjāju lielu kalnu, Lielu ciemu ieraudziju. Sviedu spieķi sētmalā, Satrūkās ciema suņi. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Nāburg' ciemam cauri gāju, Lāga <u>puiša neredzeju:</u> Cits bij līks, cits bij greizs, Citam krija deguniņš. | Vidzeme | Valka | Ģen. |
| Žagatiņa putru vāra, Pelit' nesa ūdentiņu. Teci pate, žagatiņa, Pelit' <u>ceļā nezināja,</u> Pelit' <u>ceļā nezināja,</u> Kur aciņa lejiņā. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen.(x2) |
| Puiši, <u>meitu neņemat,</u> Kamēr labi apskatat: Es noņēmu skaistu sievu Ar greizām kājiņām. | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |
| Stārastam, junkuram Rudzu <u>maizes</u> <u>nedodat,</u> Lai ēd sīkus akmenitņus, Pa tīrumu staigadams. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Cauri gāju zelta birzi, <u>Lapas raut</u> <u>nedrīksteju:</u> Ka gribeju vienu raut, Visas bira skanedamas. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Bāliņš līdzī man nenāca,- Nav pūriņš darinats. Nāc, bāliņu, tu man līdzī, Tu <u>kauniņa neredzesi;</u> | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Visi saka, visi saka, | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |

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| Ka es <u>siev<u>as</u></u> <u>nedabu<u>šu</u></u> . Es iegāju klētiņā, Apjozos zobentiņu, Apjozos zobentiņu, Apsegloju kumeliņu, Apsegloju kumeliņu, Jāju sievas lūkoties. | | | |
| Teci, teci, straujupite, <u>Nemet</u> lielu <u>līkum<u>in</u><u>u</u></u> ; Es', māsiņa, gan bagata, Nemin vāju kājiņām. | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |
| I vītin es <u>nev<u>iju</u></u> Sliktu rožu <u>vainad<u>zi</u><u>u</u></u> ; I no krēsla necēlos, Sliktas tautas bildināja. | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |
| Jumits kūla jumaliti, Aiz matiem turedams, Kam <u>necepa</u> biezu <u>klai<u>p</u><u>u</u></u> , Kam karašas plikšināja. | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |
| Izmācīju vilku diet, Lāču bērnu stabulēt; <u>Līgav<u>in</u><u>u</u></u> , <u>nevareju</u> Darbiņā iemācīt. | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |
| Māte mani lūgtin lūdza, Lai es <u>me<u>it</u><u>u</u></u> <u>nemīleju</u> ; Tur man tīk, tur man tīk, Tur man dzīvot neapnīk. | Vidzeme | Valka | Acc. |
| Saulit mīļa māmuliņa, Parādiess ganiņam! Ganiņš <u>laj<u>k</u><u>a</u></u> <u>nezināja</u> , Kad būs dzīt sētiņā. | Vidzeme | Valka | Gen. |
| Es <u>pūri<u>ņ</u><u>a</u></u> <u>nedariju</u> , Uz Vācieša domadama; Aija, manu sūru dienu, Arajiņa māte nāca. | Vidzeme | Valmiera | Gen. |
| Es <u>ci<u>md</u><u>in</u><u>u</u></u> <u>neadiju</u> Bez dzeltana, bez sarkana, Lai aug manis arajiņis Dzeltaniem matiņiem, | Vidzeme | Valmiera | Acc. |

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| Dzeltaniem matiņiem, Sarkaniem vaidziņiem. | | | |
| Jau sadevu divi simti, <u>Ne galviņas</u> <u>nepagrieza</u> , To vārdu vien atteica: Lai nāk pate valkataja, Lai nāk pate valkataja Še naksniņu pārgulēt. | Vidzeme | Valmiera | Gen. |
| Vakariņu nosēdeju, Ar māmiņu runadama, Ir tad vēl <u>neizteicu</u> Visu tautu bārgu <u>vārdu</u> . | Vidzeme | Verova | Acc. |
| Meitu māte meitu teica,- Kas tās <u>kuces</u> <u>nezināja</u> ? Krūmu ložņa, lapu guļa, Ne darbiņa daritaja. | Vidzeme | Verova | Gen. |
| Saulit zelta māmuliņa, Parādiēs ganiņam! Ganiņam gara diena, Kad <u>saulītes</u> <u>neredzeja</u> . | Vidzeme | Verova | Gen. |
| Labak vilku es satiku, Ne puisiti celiņā; Vilkam kļiedzu, tas aizgāja, Puisits <u>ceļa</u> man <u>negrieza</u> . | Vidzeme | Verova | Gen, |
| Karašiņas meitu ņēmu, Karašiņu gribedams; Karašiņa meitu deva, <u>Karašīnu</u> līdz <u>nedeava</u> . | Vidzeme | Verova | Acc. |
| Kungi, kara neceļat, Mazi mani bāleliņi, <u>Nejaudaja brunu</u> nest, Ne tērauda <u>zobentiņu</u> . | Vidzeme | Verova | Acc.(x2) |
| Sudrabota lakstīgala, <u>Nedzer tautu</u> rāvienā, Dzer manos brālišos Tekošā upitē. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
| Ne <u>zarīnu</u> nenokala, Vēstis nāca Kurzemē, Vēstis nāca Kurzemē Pie Kurzemes puisišiem. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |

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| Es tev saku, tautu dēls, Valdi savu māmuliņu, <u>Neļauj</u> savu <u>līgaviņu</u> , Ērķelēsi sēdināt. | Kurzeme | Ventspils | Acc. |
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