

Editorial corrections classified according to grammatical features

(Gina Kavaliūnaitė 2019)

Lexical changes. Marked on the website as **lex**

A change is classified as lexical if:

j. During the editing process a synonym is substituted for a word or phrase:

Matt 1,21 idand > kad

Matt 1,23 Panna > Merga

Matt 2,2 Uztekieima Saules > Saule-tekia

ij. The substituted word or synonymous variant contains the same root as the original word but must be assigned to a different lemma:

Matt 1,18 mote > motyna

Matt 1,25 pirmgimdi > pirmagimi

Matt 4,18 zukley > zukliiey

Matt 2,2 perfergtas > perfergietas

Matt 4,27 nupuolimas > nopolis

Matt 15,37 septinis > septineta

ijj. The head of a phrase is replaced with another lexeme and morphosyntactic features within the phrase change only as a result of this substitution:

Matt 1,11 metu nuwedimo > ape nuwedimą

Matt 1,9 prieß jos > pirm ju

Matt 2,9 and wietos > ties (wietą)

iiij. A non-inflecting word is replaced with another form of the same root:

Matt 3,5 aplinkuy > aplink

Matt 1,24 kaip > kaypo

Matt 6,4 flapciomis > flapciey

v. A prefix is changed, added or removed:

Matt 7,25 remti > paremti

Matt 6,19 pakaft > ißkajt

Matt 7,18 atneßt > neßt

Matt 13,27 nueję; > ateję

Matt 23,12 pasikiels > isikiels

Rom 1,23 atmayne > permayne

vj. One of the enclitics *-jen*, *-gu*, *-gi* is added or removed:

Matt 8,16 ans > anfjen

Matt 9,3 tafai > tafjen > tas

Matt 5,29 jey > jeygu

Matt 12,3 nefkaytete > nefkaytetegu

Matt 16,15 juven > ju

vij. The reflexive marker is added or removed:

Matt 5,44 melſkitès > melſkite

Matt 6,6 melſkis Tewuy > melſk Tewą

Matt 26,45 atfilſekit > atilsėkit fau

John 1,32 atfiliko > atliko

viiij. The gender of a noun is changed (NB. A corresponding change in an adjective or participle is assigned to morphosyntax):

Matt 2,3 cielas Jeruzalem > ciela Jeruzale

Luke 1,9 burtas > burta

jx. A word is replaced with a phrase or *vice versa*:

Matt 13,5 ołos > ołotu wietu

x. A verb is replaced with a verb phrase or *vice versa* (in some cases such a change can be morphological if a change from synthetic to analytic verb forms is involved):

Matt 13,30 teauga > dokit augt (Laat ze beiden te zamen opwassen tot den oogst)

Matt 5,44 Buſiu ſweika > paſweyksiū

Matt 5,44 Gwołtą daro > ſpaudžia (galima interpretuoti ir kaip leksikos keitimą)

Matt 8,26 Efte baykſztus > baykſztaujate

xj. One shape of a Biblical name is replaced with another (if one name is replaced with another, similar in sound but referring to another Biblical character, the change is classified as a scribal error):

Acts 1,13 Judoſus > Judas

Luke 1,7 Elizabeth > Elzbieta

Matt 1,11 Babilonios > Babiloniſkos

Matt 1,3 cielas Jeruzalem > ciela Jeruzale

Matt 3,21 Zebedeuſu > Zebedeju

Matt 1,3 Zarama > Zarą

Morphological changes. Marked on the website as **morf**

A change is classified as morphological if:

j. A phonetically longer form of an affix is changed to a shorter form of *vice versa*:

Matt 2,8 jam > jamuy

Matt 4,13 Zabulona > Zabulon (Here the context is important: if Sg Gen > Nom, the change is morphosyntactic)

Matt 5,26 Maziaufiamui > maziaufiam

ij. A word is transferred to another inflectional class but its morphological features (paradigmatic position) remain unchanged:

Matt 1.20 sg. ines. sapny > sg. ines. ſapnia (LKŽ has a lemma *sapnis*, Kudzinowski lists only *sapnas* in his index).

Matt 1,25 pramino > pramine

Matt 13,5 **ołos** > ołotu wietu > **oles**

Matt 4,2 nakciu > naktu

(an i-stem form is replaced with a consonantal-stem form, so the change is not morphosyntactic; neither is it orthographic, because the phonetic realisation is different)

Matt 6,19 wakis > wagey

Matt 1,20 tus > tos

Matt 8,25 Zuftame > zuvame

Matt 12,7 Zynotumbite > zynotumte

John 2,3 Sg. Gen wino > wina

iiij. A verb form with two reflexive markers is replaced with a form with single marker or *vice versa*:

Matt 14,6 pafidabojos > pafidabojo

Matt 24,44 nefitiekite > netiekites

Matt 28,9 nefibijokites > nefibijokite

iiij. The position of a clitic changes:

Matt 21,2 Atweſkite mi > atmiweſkite

Matt 27,13 Negugirdi > negirdigu

v. A connecting vowel is inserted or removed:

John 1,14 Wienagimdzia > wiengimdzia

vj. An alternative stem form is substituted:

Luke 1,36 Menafis > meno

vij. A thematic verb form is changed to an athematic form or *vice versa*:

Matt 6,30; 8,10 Eft > ira

Morphosyntactic changes. Marked on the website as **morf-synt**

A change is classified as morphosyntactic if:

j. One case is replaced by another:

Matt 1,19 teyſus > teyfu (nom sg → instr (or acc) sg)

Matt 2,13 Waykiali > Waykialo (acc sg → gen sg)

Matt 2,15 ſunaus > Sunu (gen sg → acc sg)

Matt 5,13 Niekam > Niekop

Matt 5,19 mažiaufias > mažiaufiu

Matt 6,8 ligus > ligiejs

Matt 6,13 Neweſk muſu > mus ing pagundinima

Matt 6,15 atleys jumus nopolus > nopolu jufu

John 2,14 pinigeys > pinigus

ij. A prepositional construction is replaced with a case form or *vice versa*:

Matt 2,11 ing namus > namofna (prepositional phrase → ill sg (illative))

Matt 9,39 ing deſzine puſę > deſynen pufen

Matt 24,50 hadynoj, kurioj > kurios nezyno

iiij. Singular is changed to plural or *vice versa*:

Matt 2,23 Pranaſą > Pranaſus (acc sg → acc pl)

Matt 2,15 ſunaus > Sunu

Matt 6,16 weyda > weydu

Matt 15,32 tu minu>tos mines

iiij. A definite adjectival form is replaced with an indefinite form or *vice versa*:

Matt 2,1 nekuriey > nekurie

Matt 6,33 tieji > tie

Matt 6,37 piktoja > pikto

Matt 12,3 tiey > tie

Matt 9,3 nekuriey > nekurie

v. One inflectional form of a verb is replaced with another category:

Matt 2,13 imfi > imk (future → imperative)

Matt 23,18 pryfieks > pryfiektu

Matt 27,4 dabokis > dabosies

Matt 28,4 izdotas bus > izdodamas eft

Matt 26,58 dabothis > dabothis (infinitive > supine)

Matt 24,4 dabokis > dabofies

Matt 15,22 ifzeidama > ifzejus

John 1,15 kałbedawau > kałbejau

Luke 20,36 bus > ira

vj. A converb is replaced with a participle or *vice versa*:

Matt 1,22 kałbant > kałbanti

Matt 2,13 kałbant > kałbedams

Matt 3,7 ateynant > ateynanci[us]

Matt 3,16 užžengiant > užžengiančią

Matt 8,14 begulint > begulincius

vij. The active is replaced with the passive or *vice versa*:

Matt 1,23 ifiguldo > izguldzi[us] ira

Matt 3,13 ghi apkrikštytu > apkrykštytas butu

viiij. The gender form of an adjective or participle is changed (in the case of a noun such a change is classified as lexical):

Matt 17,5 Debeſis ſzwiesus > ſzwiesi

1Cor 10,16 Kuriuo > kuria

jx. One of the prefixes *be-*; *te-*; *tebe-*; *nebe-* is added or removed:

Matt 6,5 meldiefi > beſimeldi (priešdėlis be- pridėtas siekiant pakeisti sangrąžos dalelytės vietą; be- yra turėjęs kažkokią reikšmę, kurios nebegalim nustatyti, todėl šio tipo keitimus priskiriam prie morfosintaksinių)

Matt 18,6 Muczyjās > beſimuczyją

Matt 15,32 Beregint > regincius

Matt 7,9 beprašant > prašancamui (pridėjus priešdėlį pasikeitė kalbos dalis)

x. One degree of comparison is replaced with another:

Matt 26,57 Wiriausiop > wiresniop

Syntactic changes. Marked on the website as **synt**

A change is classified as syntactic if:

j. A participial construction is replaced with a finite subordinate clause:

Matt 5,9 pakaju milintieji > kurie pakaju mili

Matt 22,27 kad tey izgirdo > tey izgirdes

Matt 15,20 Nepraufus ranku > neprauftomis rankomis

Matt 7,3 fancios > kuri ira

Matt 1,23 Ifiguldo > izguldzius yra

Orthographic changes. Marked on the website as **spell**

A change is classified as orthographic if:

j. A palatalisation marker is added or removed:

Matt 1,6 Urioßiaus > Urioßaus

Matt 13,6 patvielke > patwielkie

ij. One orthographic variety of an affix is replaced with another:

Matt 1,1 Jezufa > Jezufa

ijj. One orthographic variety in the stem is replaced with another:

Matt 4,10 Ayk > Eyk

Matt 2,11 fkorbus > fkarbus

iiij. Changes are made in the notation of hard and soft *l*, diacritic marks are added or removed on vowels, the nasalisation sign is added or removed:

Matt 2,13 Anjelas > Anjelas

Matt 2,14 Egyptan > Egyptan

Matt 1,2 Jzaoka > Jfaoka

Matt 2,11 Kodyla > Kodyla

Matt 1,18 fwentos > fwentos

v. Changes are made in the use of majuscules and minuscules:

Matt 2,15 funaus > Sunu (this change is classified as both orthographic and morphosyntactic)

Matt 23,23 zokone > Zokone

vj. Gemination is introduced or eliminated:

Matt 3,7 Saduceußu > Sadduceußu

vij. Changes are made from *c* to *k*, *g* to *h*, *g* to *j* and *vice versa*:

Matt 1,16 Jocuba > Jokuba

Matt 1,21 hrieku > grieku

viiij. One orthographical variant is replaced with another, e.g., long *s* > *z*; *v* > *w*:

Matt 1,2 Jzaoka > Jfaoka

Matt 13,6 patvielke > patwielkie

Changes in word order. Marked on the website as **wo**

A change is classified as a change in word order if:

j. A change in word order is marked in the text by placing numerals above the words.

In the transcription changes in word order are rendered by placing the words whose position is to be changed between curly brackets and indicating in which order they would have to appear if the change were implemented.

Additionally the placement of the numerals is specified after the word *written*, which is necessary as numerals are not always written above every word of the sequence. Usually the sequences of numerals are identical: { jupa tau atyMatt }_{321*} written 3 2 1. However, if only part of the words have numerals written above them, the change is annotated in the following way: { kurfey || mus fu fawim fuderyno }_{15234*} written 1 3 - - 2.

ii. Sometimes a change in word order is marked by crossing out a word or phrase in one place and adding it in another. In such cases the change in word order is also marked by placing the words involved between red curly brackets.

Changes in punctuation. Marked on the website as **punct**

A change is classified as a change in punctuation if:

j. One punctuation mark is replaced with another:

Matt 19,8 , > :

Scribal errors. Marked on the website as **other**

A change is classified as a correction of a scribal error if:

j. Obvious mistakes have been corrected, omitted characters have been added, words that should have appeared only later in the text have been struck out etc.

Matt 4,8 łab > kałna

Matt 14,9 dot > bet

ij. Two different lexemes are confused:

Matt 4,14 Eżekiołiu > Eżaioliu (two Biblical names similar in sound have been confused here)

Matt 13,35(36) gruda garftycziu > kukali dyrwos

Matt 9,16 nauja > łena ruba

iiij. Verse numbers are mixed up:

Matt 13,24 23. > 24.

Matt 13,25 24. > 25.

Matt 13,26 25. > 26.