

Self-Assessment Report

University of Latvia Agency "Latvian Language Institute of the University of Latvia"

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Institution	University of Latvia Agency „Latvian Language Institute of the University of Latvia”
Address	
Phone	
Internet home page	http://www.lulavi.lv
Unit or equivalent (Department, Laboratory, Faculty, Institution)	
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G.1. Institution's/Unit's research profile

(give estimate percentage)

Research fields	(%)
Dialectology and history of language	15
Onomastics	25
Grammar	15
Lexicology and lexicography	20
Sociolinguistics	15
Terminology and studies of language culture	10

G.2. Other relevant fields connected to the Institution's/Unit's research profile

(Mark with x the columns 1, 2 or 3, where 1=collaboration, 2=joint projects, 3=integrated in the group. More than one column can be marked in the same row.)

Research fields	1	2	3
Studies of National Identity		X	
Virtual Encyclopedia of the Humanities		X	
CLARIN			X

1. RESOURCES

1.1. Staff in 2012 (person-months or FTE)

See instructions at the end of the report.

	2012 (FTE)
Academic personnel	
Professors	
Associated Professors	

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Docents	
Lecturers	
Assistants	
Doctoral students (among the above)	
Academic research personnel	
Leading researchers	6,74
Researchers	8,08
Research Assistants	13,41
Doctoral students (among the above)	2,25
Other academic personnel	
Visiting Professors	
Visiting researchers and visiting research students	
Total active academic and research personnel	
Administrative personnel ¹⁾	1,5
Technical personnel ²⁾	–
Other (e.g., cleaners, security guard) ³⁾	
Total staff at the institution/unit	41

¹⁾ Includes all administrative personnel

²⁾ Includes all technical personnel

³⁾ Includes all personnel not included in the other categories in the table.

1.2. Academic and postdoctoral researchers (personnel with doctoral degree)

In case person's duties have changed during the period under review (e.g. from technical personnel to active academic or research staff), indicate the person's both tasks and period according to the format.

Name, Surname	Position	Period of time
Laimute Balode	Leading researcher	12/2010–12/2012
Pauls Balodis	Researcher	12/2010–12/2012
Brigita Bušmane	Leading researcher	1/2006–12/2012
Ojārs Bušs	Leading researcher / Deputy director	1/2006–12/2012
Ina Druviete	Leading researcher	1/2006–12/2012
Juris Grigorjevs	Researcher	1/2006–12/2012
Ilga Jansone	Leading researcher, Director	1/2006–12/2012
Sarmīte Lagzdiņa	Researcher	1/2006–12/2012
Dite Liepa	Researcher	12/2010–12/2012
Liene Markus-Narvila	Acting researcher	2/2012–12/2012
Ilga Migla	Researcher	1/2006–12/2012
Daina Nītiņa	Leading researcher	11/2007–12/2012
Iveta Pūtele	Researcher	12/2010–12/2012
Anitra Roze	Researcher	1/2006–12/2012
Renāte Siliņa-Piņķe	Researcher	12/2010–12/2012
Valentīna Skujiņa	Leading researcher	6/2011–6/2012
Anna Stafecka	Leading researcher	1/2006–12/2012
Dace Strelēvica-Ošiņa	Researcher	12/2010–12/2012
Agris Timuška	Researcher	1/2006–12/2012
Anta Trumpa	Researcher	1/2006–12/2012
Ieva Zuicena	Leading researcher	1/2006–12/2012

2. RESEARCH OUTPUT

2.1. Describe the Institution's/Unit's research

(max. 4 pages)

This question surveys how the research carried out in the Institution/Unit has impacted research in its own field(s). What are main fields and foci of research at the Institution/Unit? Has the Unit defined its strategic, long-term research plans – and if so, how does the Institution/Unit seek to realize those plans? How does the Institution/Unit develop and maintain structures and practices that foster good research and help early-career researchers to make their way into the profession? Is there a shared plan for publishing the research results, for employing research personnel and guiding the research of the Unit? Describe the orientation of scientific publishing, most important research results and the role of multidisciplinary or interdisciplinarity etc. Also, describe the role of basic and applied research. In case the research carried out in the Unit is clearly specialised, describe each field separately (see also question 6.3).

During the year 2012, the LU Latvian language institute has, according to the goal of scientific work described in the Statutes, conducted research in the field of linguistics, thus fostering the development of this field in Latvia and offering practical solutions to linguistic problems in Latvia. The research has been structured into six branches of linguistics.

Dialectology and history of language

In the 21st century, there is a particular academic interest in local linguistic features, and in the issue of endangered dialects and sub-dialects or vernaculars. This issue is closely linked to that of the possible future perspectives of small languages like Latvian. The main purpose of research in this branch has been, making use of the modern technologies, 1) a geolinguistic research of the Latvian language, preparing dialect atlases, publications about the dialectal phonetics, morphology, vocabulary and semantics; 2) research in the history of linguistics, preparing encyclopaedias and monographies, as well as participating in the work on the dictionary of 16–18th century Latvian; 3) preservation of the linguistic heritage, publishing the selected works of outstanding linguists. The achieved results have been described in 34 academic papers.

Leading researcher Anna Stafecka is a member of the editorial board of the journal *Acta Baltico-Slavica* published by the Institute of Slavic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

1. The geolinguistic research of Latvian dialects has been closely linked with the dialect study in Lithuania and the whole of Europe. The members of the institute have proceeded with their work in two international projects *Atlas Linguarum Europae* and *Atlas of the Baltic Languages*. The work on the atlas of the languages of Europe began as early as in 1976, when materials from 38 Latvian sub-dialects were submitted to the project; in 2012, researcher Agris Timuška was involved in preparing the maps and commentaries for the atlas.

In collaboration with the Lithuanian language institute (*Lietuvių kalbos institutas*), work on *Baltu valodu atlants / Baltų kalbų atlasas / The Atlas of the Baltic Languages* is now completed and Volume 1 published in a CD; edited by Danguolė Mikulėnienė (Lietuva) and Anna Stafecka (Latvia). Volume 1 encompasses flora-related vocabulary and 20 map commentaries by A. Stafecka, I. Jansone, R. Kregždys, D. Mikulėnienė, A. Leskauskaitė, R. Bakšienė, E. Trumpa, S. Ambrazas, V. Meiliūnaitė.

In collaboration with Romanian Academy of Sciences "Iorga Iordan – Al. Rosetti" Institute of Linguistics (Bucharest), the 45th *Atlas linguarum Europae* (ALE) Editorial Board Meeting was organized in Riga (coordinator: researcher A. Timuška). Editorial Board Meeting gathered 35 participants from 21 countries.

Meanwhile, the work is proceeding on the Phonetics and Morphology parts of the atlas of Latvian dialects. The Phonetics part is completed and published in February 2013. Several academic publications and conference papers have described the research process and the conclusions derived thereof.

Ina Druviete and Sarmīte Lagzdiņa are continuing their work on the book *Kārlis Mīlenbahs and viņa laikmets* (Kārlis Mīlenbahs and His Epoch) which is a sequel to the previously published selected works of this outstanding Latvian linguist.

2. The research in the history of linguistics has recently paid most attention to the studies of biographical data and academic careers of Latvian linguists – the results have been described in academic publications by Sarma Kļaviņa and Ilga Jansone.

The studies in historical linguistics, however, have embraced both the analysis of the development of particular language phenomena, as well as the work on the dictionary of 16–18th century Latvian language. There have been publications by Anta Trumpa reflecting the work procedure, problems to be solved, and the achieved results.

3. A contribution to preserving the academic heritage of Latvian linguists was made by publishing the selected works (*Darbu izlase*) by famous Latvian linguist Vallija Dambe.

Researchers of the dialectology group (A. Stafecka, I. Jansone, A. Timuška, L. Markus-Narvila) participated in the VIIth Congress of the International Society for Dialectology and Geolinguistics (SIDG).

In 2012, researchers of the dialectology group also visited Institute for Lexicography of Austrian Dialects and Names of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, and Institute of Slavonic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Brigita Bušmane, Ilga Jansone, Anna Stafecka and Agris Timuška are members of the International Association of Dialectologists and Geolinguists.

Onomastics

The main practical goal of the group studying proper names is to ensure the scientific basis for standardising Latvian toponyms, as well as to improve the functioning of Latvian anthroponymical system. The main task of this group is, making use of the recent theoretical achievements in onomastics and the modern technologies, to study Latvian place-names and personal names both in the aspect of national identity (making optimal use of the information that proper names can provide in the field of ethnogenesis and linguogenesis) and in a broader international context (analyzing the material and typological parallels and contrasts with the onomastic data of other languages, both neighbouring and distant).

The onomastic research contributes not only to the theoretical analysis of Latvian toponyms and anthroponyms, but also to the preparation of the dictionary of Latvian toponyms. Under the supervision of Ojārs Bušs, researchers continue to work on the 4th volume of the dictionary.

Researcher Sanda Rapa is working on her thesis devoted to the analysis of the geographical nomenclature words in Latvia.

There have been 18 academic papers on the issues of onomastics, published both in Latvian and international journals and text series. These papers have mostly analyzed the origins and history of Latvian place-names and personal names, described the contemporary Latvian anthroponymic system, and discussed general theoretical issues of onomastics. There have also been interesting studies on the development of Latvian onomastic terminology, and on the sociolinguistic aspects of the use of proper names.

International Scientific Conference *Onomastikas pētījumi* commemorating the 100th anniversary of Latvian onomastician Vallija Dambe (1912–1995) was organized by researchers from onomastics group. The conference gathered 18 participants from abroad (Germany, Poland, New-Zealand, Lithuania, Estonia, Switzerland, Belorussia, Russia).

The leading researchers of the onomastics group participated in the International Conference *Baltic Languages and White Nights (Contacts between Baltic and Uralic languages)*, and leading researcher Ojārs Bušs participated in the 12th meeting of UNGEGN (United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names) Working Group on Exonyms.

Laimute Balode and Ojārs Bušs are members of the International Association of onomastics.

Grammar

The issues of Latvian grammar have been in the focus of attention ever since the period when *Latviešu valodas krātuve* – the institutional predecessor of the today's Institute – existed (1935–1944). The most important task has been the elaboration of a new Modern Latvian grammar, because the previous academic grammar was published more than 50 years ago. During the course of this time, there have been crucial changes not only in the vocabulary of Latvian, but also in the grammatical system. A preliminary version of the grammar, which was completed by the end of 2011, was improved and supplemented during 2012. Grammar encompasses issues of phonetics, morphonology, morphology, word-formation, and syntax. Most of the studies deal with spoken as well as written language.

There has been parallel research on separate grammar-related issues.

In the field of phonetics and phonology, the acoustic analysis of Latvian vowels, diphthongs and plosive consonants was conducted during 2006–2012. There has been considerable development in the methodology of the acoustic measurement and data interpretation of sounds of Latvian phonemes. A new electropalatographical research of Latvian consonants is carried out. All these studies contribute to the accumulation of data necessary for the development of phonology in Latvia.

In the branch of acoustic phonetics, Inese Indričāne has completed her thesis *Latviešu valodas nebalsīgo troksneņu akustisks un auditīvs raksturojums* (Acoustic and Auditory Characteristics of the Latvian Voiceless Obstruents) which was defended in February 2013.

The results of research have been published in 15 academic papers and articles in Latvia as well as abroad.

Lexicology and lexicography

One of the priorities of the Latvian language institute, ever since it was founded, has been the compilation of explanatory dictionaries. The online dictionary *Mūsdienu latviešu valodas vārdnīca* (Dictionary of Modern Latvian) was worked out under the supervision of leading researcher Ieva Zaicena. By the end of 2012, entries from A to O were completed, and now 24 830 entries (from A to O) are available online (www.tezaurs.lv/mlvv). The concept of this dictionary was based on the example of Oxford English Dictionary; the entries include the headword with its grammatical description, pronunciation (in phonetic transcription), illustrative material in the form of different collocations, set expressions, phraseological units, etc., and data about the etymological origin.

Besides the work on the dictionary, in 2012 there have been about 17 publications in text series and journals, devoted to various issues of lexicology, lexicography, and language culture. The thesis *Kustības verbu daudznozīmība latviešu valodā* (Polysemy of the Verbs of Movement in the Latvian Language) by Ieva Kuplā is to be completed and defended in 2013.

The completed theoretical research allows to elaborate a modern Latvian dictionary, which is available online to everyone interested, and is particularly useful to the younger generation which uses the internet as the main source of information. In order to better preserve the testimony of 21st century Latvian language for the future generations, there is a plan to publish the dictionary in the form of a book as well, in an abridged version.

Sociolinguistics

During 2012, we have carried on with the analysis of the sociolinguistic situation of the Latvian language, taking into account the role of language as a traditionally very important component of national, regional and local identity in the Latvian society. Aspects of contact between languages and language variants, stratification of the Latvian language, the maintenance and development of the language under the circumstances of globalization and economical recession, educational and linguistic aspects of the language policy, and other issues are also studied.

In the course of 2012, the three members of this department (the most prolific author being Ina Druviete) have published 9 academic papers, 6 conference abstracts, and 16 popular

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publications. 9 papers are still in press. They have presented papers at 22 conferences, and have given several interviews in the mass media.

The collective monograph under the working title *Nacionālās identitātes sociolingvistiskie aspekti* (Sociolinguistic Aspects of National Identity) by several authors is also in process. A second edition of the monograph *Kāpēc mēs gribam, lai valoda ir pareiza? Ieskats preskriptīvisma vēsturē, teorijā un praksē* (Why Do We Want a Correct Language? Insight into the History, Theory and Practice of Prescriptivism) by Dace Strelēvica-Ošiņa was published in 2012.

Dite Liepa and Dace Strelēvica-Ošiņa have conducted seminars for Latvian translators and interpreters in the EU institutions in Brussels and Luxembourg respectively.

Terminology and language culture

The main focus of attention in terminology has been on practical issues.

The 17th issue of *Terminology News* has been published to inform about the decisions taken by the Terminology Commission (2008–2011).

The 3rd International Conference on Terminology *Aktuālās tendences terminoloģijas teorijā un praksē* (Current Trends in Terminology Theory and Practice), commemorating Ernest Drezen's 120th anniversary, was organized under the supervision of Valentīna Skujiņa.

The results of research have been published in 4 academic papers, mostly devoted to theoretical issues of terminology and recent tendencies in the development of terminology in Latvia and abroad, especially in the current situation of multilingualism and close language contacts.

*

Besides the academic achievements in separate branches of linguistics, one can also note the overall contribution of the institute to the whole development of linguistics in Latvia and the world.

On February 22–23, a conference *Literārā valoda (standartvaloda) vēsturiskā, normatīvā un sociolingvistiskā skatījumā* was organized to commemorate the 139th anniversary of the academician Jānis Endzelīns. The abstracts of the conference were published as well.

Linguistica Lettica 20 (the latest issue of a text series appearing regularly since 1997), with an international editorial board comprising academics of Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Russia, Switzerland, and Australia, was published.

The proceedings of the 3rd Joint Congress of Latvian Scientists of the World and the IV Letonics Congress, where the staff of the institute have also taken active part in organizing, were also published in 2012.

2.2. Number of scientific publications and other outputs 2012

	2012
1. Original articles in anonymously refereed scientific journals cited in <i>Thomson Reuters Web of Science</i> , SCOPUS, ERIH or Engineering Village	9
2. Articles in other refereed scientific edited journals and conference proceedings	98
3. Monographs published ¹⁾	0
4. Other scientific publications ²⁾	10
5. Text books and other research-related publications	–
6. Patents/ including international	–
7. Computer programs and algorithms ³⁾	–
8. Registered cultivars	–
9. Conference abstracts	44
10. Visiting lectures	

11. Articles, <u>radio and television</u> programmes and journals popularising science	7
12. Other ⁴⁾	–

¹⁾ Includes doctoral theses and monographs

²⁾ Includes edited proceedings, collections and special issues of scientific journals, and unrefereed scientific articles, excluding conference abstracts

³⁾ Approximates the number of programs and algorithms that have been in use outside the unit.

⁴⁾ May include design products, prototypes, artefacts, exhibitions, performances etc. Please specify.

2.3. Lists of most important publications by academic personnel and researchers with doctoral degree

(max 7 publications/person)

Each academic staff member and researcher will list 7 of his/her key publications during the period under review, preferably indicated in the order of quality. The list may also include manuscripts published in 2012 or manuscripts approved for publication but still unpublished. References to books should include names of editors, place of publication, and year.

Laimute Balode

List of the most important publications:

1. Balode L.: Metaforiskie hidronīmi Latvijā. // Baltistica. VIII Priedas. (Redaktorius Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas, 2012, 9–17.
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/issue/current/showToc>.
2. Balode L.: Place-names in the Urbanonymy of Riga – Mark of Identity. // Studii și cercetări de onomastică și lexicologie (SCOL) / Universitatea Din Craiova, Facultatea De Litere, Centrul de Cerceretare in Onomastica si Lexicologie/, Anul V, Nr. 1–2 / 2012, Romania: Sitech, P. 17–28.
At: http://cis01.central.ucv.ro/litere/onomastica_lexicologie/revista_scol_2012/onomastica/balode.pdf.

Pauls Balodis

List of the most important publications:

1. Balodis P.: Uzvārdi ar fiziogēogrāfiskas (paaugstināta reljefa) semantikas etimonu. // Baltistica. VIII Priedas. (Redaktorius Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 19–31.
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/issue/current/showToc>.

Brigita Bušmane

List of the most important publications:

1. Bušmane B.: Dialektālie atvasinājumi no verba *ēst*. // Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti: rakstu krājums, 16 (1). Atb. red. Gunta Smiltneiece. Liepāja: LiePA, 2012, 60.–70.
2. Bušmane B.: Leksēma aste latviešu valodā. // Valoda – 2012. Valoda dažādu kultūru kontekstā. Zinātnisko rakstu krājums XXII. Daugavpils Universitātes Akadēmiskais apgāds "Saule", 2012, 13.–18.

Ojārs Bušs

List of the most important publications:

1. **Bušs O.**, Siliņa-Piņķe R.: *Purgailis* – putns, augs vai pārpratums. // Baltistica. VIII Priedas. (Redaktorius Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 45–52.
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/issue/current/showToc>.
2. Bušs O.: Dažas pārdomas par *ozolu* Latvijas toponimiskajā panorāmā un ģeogrāfiskās nomenklatūras vārdu kontekstā. // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un

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- Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 121.–129.
3. Bušs O.: Par, pret un ap Džohara Dudajeva gatvi jeb Viena urbanonīma socioonomastiskais fons. // Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti: rakstu krājums, 16 (1). Atb. red. Gunta Smiltiece. Liepāja: LiePA, 2012, 71.–77.

Ina Druviete

List of the most important publications:

1. Druviete I.: Izglītības ieguves valoda personības un sabiedrības aspektā. // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 349.–362.
2. Druviete I.: Valsts valoda, nacionālā valoda, oficiālā valoda: termini valodu dominējošā statusa apzīmēšanai. // Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti: rakstu krājums, 16 (2). Atb. red. Linda Lauze. Liepāja: LiePA, 2012, 61.–73.
3. Druviete I.: Satversmes 4. pants sociolingvistikas skatījumā: termini un jēdzieni valodas dominējošā statusa apzīmēšanai. // Konstitucionālās politikas semināra "Bīriņi – 2012" materiālu krājums. Bīriņi: Publisko tiesību institūts, 2012, 130.–137.

Juris Grigorjevs

List of the most important publications:

1. Grigorjevs J.: Acoustic and Auditory Characteristics of the Latvian Monophthong System. // Linguistische Berichte Heft 230. Herausgegeben von Günther Grewendorf und Arnim von Stechow. Helmut Buske Verlag, Hamburg. 2012, 155–182. ERIH
2. Grigorjevs J.: Acoustic Characteristics of the Latvian Sonorants. // Baltistica. XLVII(2) (Redaktorius Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 267.–292. At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/article/viewFile/2142/2079>.
3. Grigorjevs J.: Latviešu valodas laterālo spraudzeņu akustisks raksturojums. // Linguistica Lettica. Rakstu krājums, 20. laidziens. Atb. red. Ojārs Bušs. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 96.–110.

Ilgā Jansone

List of the most important publications:

1. Jansone I.: Uzvārdu rašanās un nostiprināšanās Ērgemes evaņģēliski luteriskajā draudzē. // Baltistica XLVII (1) Priedas. (Redaktorius Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 121.–144. At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/article/viewFile/2134/2047>.
2. Jansone I.: Latvian. // Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire. Volume 88, Issue 3, 2010 [reāli 2012], 741–764. Web of science
3. Jansone I.: Ērgemes draudzes uzvārdi kā izloksnes un sarunvalodas īpatnību atspoguļojums (1826. gada Vidzemes dvēseļu revīzijas materiāli). // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 130.–148.
4. Jansone I.: Uzvārdi Ērgemes un Opekalna draudzēs: 1826. gada dvēseļu revīzijas materiāli (Floras, faunas un fiziogeogrāfiskās semantikas uzvārdi). // Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti: rakstu krājums, 16 (1). Atb. red. Gunta Smiltiece. Liepāja: LiePA, 2012, 107.–121.

Sarmīte Lagzdiņa

List of the most important publications:

1. Lagzdiņa S.: Kārlis Mīlenbahs ortogrāfijas krustcelēs. // Linguistica Lettica. Rakstu krājums, 20. laidziens. Atb. red. Ojārs Bušs. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 194.–207.

Dite Liepa

List of the most important publications:

1. Liepa D.: Sociolingvistikas aspekti latviešu valodas konsultāciju sniegšanā. // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 375.–384.
2. Liepa D.: Valodas lietojums Latvijas Radio. // Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti: rakstu krājums, 16 (2). Atb. red. Linda Lauze. Liepāja: LiePA, 2012, 179.–190.

Liene Markus-Narvila

List of the most important publications:

1. Markus-Narvila L.: Krišjāņa Barona Dainu skapja materiāli Rucavas izloknes morfoloģijas vēsturei. // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku 3. un Letonikas 4. kongress. Novadnieciskās identitātes meklējumi Kurzemē. Liepāja 2011. gada 19.–20. oktobris. Rakstu krājums. Liepāja: Liepājas Universitāte, 2012, 125.–145.

Ilga Migla

List of the most important publications:

1. Migla I.: Frazeloģismi mūsdienu latviešu prozā. // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 272.–281.
2. Migla I.: Frazeloģismu okazonālie pārveidojumi I. Abeles un I. Jansones darbos. // Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti: rakstu krājums, 16 (1). Atb. red. Gunta Smiltiece. Liepāja: LiePA, 2012, 180.–186.
3. Migla I.: Frazeloģismi Viļa Lāciša romānā "Stroika ar skatu uz Londonu". // Valoda – 2012. Valoda dažādu kultūru kontekstā. Zinātnisko rakstu krājums XXII. Daugavpils Universitātes Akadēmiskais apgāds "Saule", 2012, 410.–415.

Daina Nītiņa

List of the most important publications:

1. Nītiņa D.: Jauna latviešu valodas gramatikas apraksta tapšanas peripetijas. // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 35.–52.
2. Nītiņa D.: Valodas parādību un to interpretācijas daudzējādība. // *Linguistica Lettica*. Rakstu krājums, 20. laidniens. Atb. red. Ojārs Bušs. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 39.–50.

Iveta Pūtele

List of the most important publications:

1. Pūtele I.: Latviskas cilmes un aizgūtu profesiju nosaukumu konkurence gadsimtu gaitā. // Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti: rakstu krājums, 16 (1). Atb. red. Gunta Smiltiece. Liepāja: LiePA, 2012, 220.–227.

Anitra Roze

List of the most important publications:

1. Roze A.: Mājdzīvnieku krāsu apzīmējumi latviešu valodā. // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 292.–307.
2. Roze A.: Aizgūtie brūnās krāsas nianšu nosaukumi *bēšs*, *blonds*, *brunets*, *šatens*: semantika un lietojums latviešu valodā. // *Linguistica Lettica*. Rakstu krājums, 20. laidniens. Atb. red. Ojārs Bušs. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 121.–133.

Renāte Siliņa-Piņķe

List of the most important publications:

1. Bušs O., **Siliņa-Piņķe R.**: *Purgailis* – putns, augs vai pārpratums. // Baltistica. VIII Priedas. (Redaktorius Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 45–52. ERIH At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/issue/current/showToc>.
2. Siliņa-Piņķe R.: Senākie mājvārdi Sāvienas muižā (17. gadsimts). // Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti: rakstu krājums, 16 (1). Atb. red. Gunta Smiltiece. Liepāja: LiePA, 2012, 250.–260.

Anna Stafecka

List of the most important publications:

1. Stafecka A.: Par dažiem nekartografētiem augu nosaukumiem "Baltu valodu atlanta" 1. sējumā. // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 172.–186.
2. Stafecka A.: Kalmes (*Acorus calamus*) nosaukumi Latviešu valodas dialektu atlantā. // Valoda – 2012. Valoda dažādu kultūru kontekstā. Zinātnisko rakstu krājums XXII. Daugavpils Universitātes Akadēmiskais apgāds "Saule", 2012, 51.–58.
3. Stafecka A.: Par dažiem Nautrānu vietvārdiem arhīvu materiālos. // Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti: rakstu krājums, 16 (1). Atb. red. Gunta Smiltiece. Liepāja: LiePA, 2012, 283.–290.

Dace Strelēvica-Ošiņa

List of the most important publications:

1. Strelēvica-Ošiņa D.: Valodniecība vai "valod-nīcība"? Sabiedrības mītiskie priekšstati par valodniekiem. // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 420.–428.

Agris Timuška

List of the most important publications:

1. Timuška A.: Dažas piezīmes par etnonīmu lietojumu onomasioloģijā. // Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti: rakstu krājums, 16 (1). Atb. red. Gunta Smiltiece. Liepāja: LiePA, 2012, 301.–306.

Anta Trumpa

List of the most important publications:

1. Andronova E., **Trumpa A.**, Vanags P.: Latviešu valodas vēsturiskās vārdnīcas (16.–17. gs.) projekts: problēmas un risinājumi. // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress „Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte”. Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 196.–209.

Ieva Zuicena

List of the most important publications:

1. Zuicena I.: Ilustratīvā materiāla atveide "Mūsdienu latviešu valodas vārdnīcā". // Baltistica. VIII Priedas. (Redaktorius Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 181–188. ERIH At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/issue/current/showToc>.
2. Zuicena I.: Latviešu valodas attīstības procesu atspoguļojums "Mūsdienu latviešu valodas vārdnīcā". // Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 236.–246.

3. Zuicena I.: Laimdots Ceplītis un "Latviešu literārās valodas vārdnīca". // *Linguistica Lettica*. Rakstu krājums, 20. laidiens. Atb. red. Ojārs Bušs. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 208.–217.

2.4. Copies of the Institution's/Unit's best publications

(Append copies of publications, maximum number of publications = number of professors/researchers in the Institution/Unit, but a minimum of five publications)

The copies of relevant publications should be scanned and added as separate files together with the self-assessment report file or as printed copies submitted to the Ministry of Education and Science. For ensuring easy readability do not make the font size smaller when copying publications. The copies of publications shall be two-sided. For monograph and book copy the title page and content.

Original articles:

1. Balode Laimute. Metaforiskie hidronīmi Latvijā. // *Baltistica*. VIII Priedas. (Redaktorijs Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas, 2012, 9–17. ERIH
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/issue/current/showToc>.
2. Balode Laimute. Place-names in the Urbanonymy of Riga – Mark of Identity. // *Studii și cercetări de onomastică și lexicologie (SCOL) / Universitatea Din Craiova, Facultatea De Litere, Centrul de Cercetare in Onomastica si Lexicologie/, Anul V, Nr. 1–2 / 2012, Romania: Sitech, P. 17–28. EBSCO, ULRICHS
At: http://cis01.central.ucv.ro/litere/onomastica_lexicologie/revista_scol_2012/onomastica/balode.pdf.*
3. Balodis Pauls. Uzvārdi ar fiziogēogrāfiskas (paaugstināta reljefa) semantikas etimonu. // *Baltistica*. VIII Priedas. (Redaktorijs Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 19–31. ERIH
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/issue/current/showToc>.
4. Bušs Ojārs, Siliņa-Piņķe Renāte. *Purgailis* – putns, augs vai pārpratums. // *Baltistica*. VIII Priedas. (Redaktorijs Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 45–52. ERIH
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/issue/current/showToc>.
5. Grigorjevs Juris. Acoustic and Auditory Characteristics of the Latvian Monophthong System. // *Linguistische Berichte Heft 230*. Herausgegeben von Günther Grewendorf und Arnim von Stechow. Helmut Buske Verlag, Hamburg. 2012, 155–182. ERIH
6. Grigorjevs Juris. Acoustic Characteristics of the Latvian Sonorants. // *Baltistica*. XLVII(2) (Redaktorijs Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 267.–292. ERIH
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/article/viewFile/2142/2079>.
7. Čeirane Solveiga, Indričāne Inese. Latviešu valodas troksneņu raksturojums pēc Lokusa vienādojumiem. // *Baltistica* XLVII (1) Priedas. (Redaktorijs Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 37.-50. ERIH
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/article/viewFile/2132/2045>.
8. Jansone Ilga. Uzvārdu rašanās un nostiprināšanās Ērgemes evaņģēliski luteriskajā draudzē. // *Baltistica* XLVII (1) Priedas. (Redaktorijs Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 121.–144. ERIH
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/article/viewFile/2134/2047>.
9. Pokrotniece Kornēlija. Grēki un parādi – pamest vai piedot? (Ieskats latviešu senajās tēvreizēs) // *Baltistica*. VIII Priedas. (Redaktorijs Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 111-122. ERIH
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/issue/current/showToc>
10. Zuicena Ieva. Ilustratīvā materiāla atveide "Mūsdienu latviešu valodas vārdnīcā". // *Baltistica*. VIII Priedas. (Redaktorijs Bonifacas Stundžia) Vilnius: Vilniaus universitetas. 2012, 181–188. ERIH
At: <http://www.baltistica.lt/index.php/baltistica/issue/current/showToc>.

Monographs and books:

1. Vallija Dambe. *Darbu izlase*. Sast. un zin. red. Ilga Jansone. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 486.
2. *Linguistica Lettica*. Rakstu krājums, 20. laidiens. Redakcijas kolēģija: Aleksejs Andronovs (Krievija), Laimute Balode (Latvija/Somija), Ojārs Bušs (atbildīgais redaktors), Ina Druviete, Trevors Fennels (Austrālija), Ilga Jansone, Daina Nītiņa, Anna Stafecka, Agris Timuška, Lembits Vaba (Igaunija), Bernhards Velhli (Šveice), Andrejs Veisbergs. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 352.
3. Apvienotais Pasaules latviešu zinātnieku III kongress un Letonikas IV kongress "Zinātne, sabiedrība un nacionālā identitāte". Valodniecības raksti. Rīga: LU Latviešu valodas institūts, 2012, 432.
4. Baltu valodu atlants / Baltų kalbų atlasas / The Atlas of the Baltic Languages. Leksika / Leksika / Lexis. Flora. Sastādītājas / Sudarytojas / Editing by Danguolė Mikulėnienė (Lietuva), Anna Stafecka (Latvija). Vilnius: Lietuvių kalbos institutas, 2012. (CD-rom)

3. DOCTORAL TRAINING

3.1. Number of students in 2012

Give the number of completed Master degrees and their ratio among those enrolled in the doctoral training.

	2012
Completed their Master degree ¹⁾	0
Enrolled in doctoral studies ²⁾	1

¹⁾ Master students are enrolled at the host universities and complete their degree there. Institution's/Unit's personnel is also involved in supervising Master's theses. Research institutes indicate Master students, if at least half of the Master thesis has been performed at research institute during 2012 under the guidance of the research staff of the institute.

²⁾ Doctoral students enrolled at the university/ or a number of PhD students who have been working at Institution/Unit during 2012 under the guidance of the researcher of the Institution/Unit, their FTE performing research work being almost 50 percent of the total.

3.2. List of doctoral dissertations in 2012 and present employment

If at least half of the doctoral dissertation has been supervised and/or done at a research institute, the research institute can also list the doctoral dissertation as its own outcome. In this case indicate also the university (in year of completion) where the doctoral dissertation has been presented for approval. In present employment, indicate the type of organisation (university, business company, research institute, state, municipality or other).

Name (given name and family name)	Topic of dissertation	Year of completing the degree	Present employment (job description, organisation)

4. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

4.1. National collaboration

List the national collaboration partners of the Unit. Collaborator refers to a person or a research team with whom the cooperation has either generated or is expected to generate within the next

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three years one of the outcomes indicated in item 2.2. Types of collaboration include e.g. joint projects, researcher mobility. In "Field of science", give the main field of the collaborator (physics, chemistry, mechanical engineering etc.)

Organisation	Type of collaboration	Field of science
Universities		
Liepāja University	Joint project – National Research programme	Linguistics
Daugavpils University	Joint project – National Research programme	Linguistics
University of Latvia	Joint project – National Research programme	Linguistics
Rīga Stradiņš University	Lectures	Linguistics
Other higher educational establishments, graduate schools, colleges		
Ventspils University College	Joint project – National Research programme	Linguistics
Rēzekne Higher Education Institution	Joint project – National Research programme	Linguistics
Riga Teacher Training and Educational Management Academy	Joint project – National Research programme	Linguistics
Art Academy of Latvia	Joint project – National Research programme	Humanities
Public research institutes		
LU Institute of Literature, Folklore, and Art	National Research programme, interdisciplinary projects	Humanities
LU Institute of History of Latvia	National Research programme, interdisciplinary projects	Humanities
LU Institute of Philosophy and Sociology	National Research programme, interdisciplinary projects	Humanities
LU Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science	National Research programme	IT
Enterprises		
Other		
Latvian Language agency (since July 01, 2009)	Joint projects, consultations	Linguistics
Latvian Academy of Sciences (LAS)	National Research programme, joint projects. I. Jansone and V. Skujiņa are full members of LAS, B. Bušmane, I. Druviete, D. Nītiņa – corresponding members of LAS. I. Jansone and V. Skujiņa are also members of LAS Senate (2008–2012), I. Jansone is vice president of LAS, Chair of the Division of Social Sciences and Humanities (2008–2012), V. Skujiņa is the chair of the LAS Terminology Commission (1999–2012)	Linguistics, terminology
LAS Baltic Strategic research centre	National Research programme	Humanities
National conferences, workshops and seminars organised by the institution/unit		
Grammar workshop April, 25		
Grammar workshop May, 08		

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Grammar workshop May, 23
Grammar workshop July, 16
Grammar workshop August, 22
Grammar workshop August, 27
Grammar workshop September, 12
Grammar workshop September, 14
Grammar workshop October, 30

4.2. Visits abroad (minimum duration of visit: one month) in 2012

List the visits per year. List the visits of each year by country in the alphabetical order. In item "Purpose of the visit" indicate clearly the objective of the visit.

Name	Target organisation	Country	Purpose of the visit	Duration in months
–	–	–	–	–

4.3. Visits to the Unit (minimum duration of visit: one month) in 2012

List the visits per year. List the visits of each year by country in the alphabetical order. In item "Purpose of the visit" indicate clearly the objective of the visit.

Name of visitor	Home organisation	Country	Purpose of the visit	Duration in months
–	–	–	–	–

4.4. Most important foreign collaborators

List the most important foreign collaborators, as defined in item 4.1.

Name and Organisation	Type of collaboration	Country
Universities		
Vilnius University (<i>Vilniaus universitetas</i>)	Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Lithuania
Klaipeda University (<i>Klaipėdos universitetas</i>)	Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Lithuania
Vytautas Magnus University (<i>Vytauto Didžiojo universitetas</i>)	Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Lithuania
Šiauliai University (<i>Šiaulių universitetas</i>)	Collaboration contract. Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience. Participation in editorial boards, councils, etc.	Lithuania
Saint-Petersburg State University (<i>Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет</i>)	Collaboration contract. Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Russia
University of Helsinki (<i>Helsingin Yliopisto</i>)	Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Finland

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University of Tartu (<i>Tartu Ülikool</i>)	Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Estonia
University of Pisa (<i>Università di Pisa</i>)	Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Italy
Flinders University	Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Australia
Royal Institute of Technology (<i>Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan</i>)	In-service training of experts of phonetics, with the aim of mastering the modern methods of acoustic phonetics.	Sweden
Maxim Tank Belarusian State Pedagogical University (Беларускі дзяржаўны педагагічны ўніверсітэт імя Максіма Танка)	Participation in conferences. Exchange of publications and academic experience. Collaboration in preparing and submitting of Joint project <i>Baltic onomastics elements on the territory of Belarus</i> (Marie-Curie Integration Grants – CIG).	Belarus
Research Institutes		
Institute of the Lithuanian Language (<i>Lietuvių kalbos institutas</i>)	Collaboration contract. Joint projects. Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Lithuania
Institute of Slavic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences (<i>Instytut Slawistyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk</i>)	Collaboration contract. Joint projects. Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Poland
O. O. Potebnya Institute of Linguistics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (<i>Інститут мовознавства ім. О.О.Потебні Національної академії наук України</i>)	Collaboration contract. Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Ukraine
Institute of the Estonian Language (<i>Eesti Keele Instituut</i>)	A joint project is submitted with LU LaVI as the leading institution. Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience.	Estonia
The Institute for the Languages of Finland (<i>Kotimaisten kielten keskus</i>)	Participation in congresses, conferences, seminars. Exchange of publications and academic experience, in-service training.	Finland
Enterprises		
International conferences, workshops and seminars organised by the institution/unit		
International conference commemorating the 139 th anniversary of the academician Jānis Endzelīns: <i>Literārā valoda (standartvaloda) vēsturiskā, normatīvā un sociolingvistiskā skatījumā</i> . 22.02.2012.–23.02.2012.		
International Scientific Conference commemorating the 100 th anniversary of Latvian onomastician Vallija Dambe (1912–1995): <i>Onomastikas pētījumi</i> . 10.05.2012.–12.05.2012.		
45 th <i>Atlas linguarum Europae (ALE)</i> Editorial Board Meeting. 27.05.2012.–31.05.2012.		
The 3 rd International Conference on Terminology commemorating the 120 th anniversary of		

4.5. Describe the most important outcomes of the visits and collaboration contacts

(max 2 pages)

Describe here e.g. key joint publications, researcher training, adoption and use of new technologies or new approaches.

LU Latvian Language institute collaborates with other institutions both on a national and international level. Resulting from this participation, there have been joint publications as well. The closest cooperation in 2012 has been with the Lithuanian Language institute (*Lietuvių kalbos institutas*), working on the Atlas of the Baltic Languages. Since this project does not have joint financing, and each of the institutions ensures the payment for their employees, the collaboration refers to the introduction, commentaries and preparation of the maps, where each of the positions has Latvian as well as Lithuanian authors. The pilot project of the Atlas of the Baltic Languages was published, using the finances of the Latvian Language institute, while the publication of Volume 1 *Flora* (CD-rom, 2012) was funded by the Lithuanian party.

Collaboration in the preparation of *Atlas Linguarum Europae* began as early as in 1976. In 2012, the researcher Agris Timuška participated in preparing some of the commentaries (the respective volumes of the Atlas are not published yet).

A joint project *Latvian-Polish, Polish-Latvian Linguistic and Cultural Connections* (2012–2014) was initiated between Latvian Language institute and the Institute of Slavic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Several researchers of the Institute are members of international professional organizations. For instance, members of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS) – Laimute Balode, Ojārs Bušs; members of the International Society for Dialectology and Geolinguistics – Brigita Bušmane, Ilga Jansone, Anna Stafacka, Agris Timuška; member of *Europäische Gesellschaft für Phraseologie (Europhras)* – Ilga Migla; member of the *Permanent International Committee of Linguists (CIPL)* – Agris Timuška.

On the national level, the closest collaboration in 2012 has been within the framework of National Research Programme *National identity (language, Latvian history, culture and human security)* (2010–2013).

The proceedings of the 3rd Joint Congress of Latvian Scientists of the World and the IV Letonics Congress is published and the research directions have been mutually coordinated.

Both within and outside the mentioned National Research Programme, there has been successful cooperation with LU Mathematics and IT institute. Main forms of collaboration were: involvement in the work group of the Latvian language corpus and the organization of seminars about current issues of the use of text corpus.

4.6. Non-academic collaboration

List here the non-academic collaboration, e.g. industry contacts.

Name and Organisation	Type of collaboration	Country
The Bank of Latvia	Consultations	Latvia
Academic Library of the University of Latvia	Preparation of exhibitions and bibliographies	Latvia
Latvian Radio and Television Council	Consultations, text editing	Latvia
Other organisations		
Municipalities	Involvement of leaders of municipalities in the work of gathering dialectal and onomastic material and the publication of results. Book launches and other cultural	Latvia

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	events	
Museums and archives	Searching for materials	Latvia
Riga Latvian Society (RLB)	I. Jansone and A. Stafecka are members of RLB; I. Zuicena and D. Strelēvica-Ošiņa have given lectures in public events of RLB	Latvia

5. OTHER SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIETAL ACTIVITIES

5.1. Invited presentations in scientific conferences

Invited plenary and other presentations.

Name	Topic of presentation	Name and time of the conference
Jansone Ilga, Stafecka Anna	<i>Атлас балтийских языков: заимствования из славянских языков в названиях растений.</i> (Invited presentation)	Wspólnota językowa dawnego Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego wczoraj, dziś, jutro? Poland, October 18–19, 2012.

5.2. Memberships in editorial boards of scientific journals

Give only the most important membership. Present names for the most important journals in the field.

Name	Journal	Period
Laimute Balode	Linguistica Lettica	Since 2003
	Baltu Filologija	Since 2004
	Rivista Italiana di Onomastica	Since 2001
	Acta Onomastica	Since 2012
Ojārs Bušs	Linguistica Lettica	Since 1997
	Filologija (Šiauliai)	Since 1998
	Acta Humanitarica Universitatis Saulensis	Since 2003
Ina Druviete	Latvijas Zinātņu Akadēmijas Vēstis, A daļa	Since 1992
	Linguistica Lettica	Since 1997
	Daugavpils Universitātes Humanitārās fakultātes Zinātnisko rakstu krājums	Since 2001
	Sociolinguistica (Max Niemeyer Verlag) (correspondent in Latvia)	Since 1994
	Studies in World Language Problems (John Benjamins)	Since 2004
Ilga Jansone	Linguistica Lettica	Since 1997
	VIA Latgalica	Since 2012
Valentīna Skujiņa	Vārds un tā pētīšanas aspekti	Since 1999
	Terminologija	Since 2000
Anna Stafecka	Linguistica Lettica	Since 2010
	Acta Balto-Slavica (Poland)	Since 2004

5.3. Prizes awarded to researchers, honours and scientific positions of trust

Give only the most important prizes and awards to the personnel.

Name	Prize, position etc.
Druviete Ina	The Three Stars Order 3 rd Class (2012)

5.4. Memberships in committees and in scientific advisory boards of business companies or other similar tasks of no primarily academic nature

Give only the most important memberships in governmental and private structures.

Name	Tasks	Period
Balode Laimute	Member of the Association of Lithuanists of the World	Since 1994
Balode Laimute	Member of the expert group on immigrant languages in Finland	Since January 2009
Balode Laimute	Member of the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies (AABS)	Since 1989
Balode Laimute	Member of the Association of Lithuanists of the World	Since 1999
Balodis Pauls	Member of Subcommittee of Place Names of the Latvian Language Expert commission of the State Language Centre	Since May, 2012
Bušmane Brigita	Expert of Latvian Council of Science	Since May 2010
Bušs Ojārs	Expert of Latvian Council of Science	Since May 2010
Bušs Ojārs	Member of doctoral council in linguistics at LiePU	Since 2010
Bušs Ojārs	Member of doctoral council in linguistics at DU	Since 2010
Bušs Ojārs	Member of the Latvian Language Expert commission at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia	Since 2010 (renewed commission)
Bušs Ojārs	Member of Subcommittee of Place Names of the Latvian Language Expert commission of the State Language Centre	Since May, 2012
Druviete Ina	Parliament member	Since November 2002
Druviete Ina	Chairperson of the Education, Culture and Science committee of the Parliament	Since 2010
Druviete Ina	Member of the Latvian Language Expert commission at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia	Since 2010 (renewed commission)
Druviete Ina	Member of doctoral council in linguistics at LU	Since 2005
Druviete Ina	Expert of Latvian Council of Science	Since May 2010
Jansone Ilga	Member of the Latvian Language Expert commission at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia	Since 2010
Jansone Ilga	Expert of Latvian Council of Science	Since 2010
Jansone Ilga	Member of the CLARIN consultative council	Since 2009
Jansone Ilga	Expert of Latvian Council of Science	Since 2010
Jansone Ilga	Deputy chairperson of doctoral council in linguistics at LU	Since 2005
Jansone Ilga	Member of doctoral council in linguistics at LiePU	Since 2009
Jansone Ilga	Deputy chairperson of the State Scientific Qualification Committee	Since 2010
Jansone Ilga	Member of Subcommittee of Place Names of the Latvian Language Expert commission of the State Language Centre	Since May, 2012
Liepa Dite	Secretary of the Latvian Language Expert commission at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia	Since April 2010
Stafecka Anna	Member of the Latvian Language Expert commission at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia	Since 2010
Stafecka Anna	Deputy chairperson of doctoral council in linguistics at DU	Since 2010
Stafecka Anna	Member of the CLARIN consultative council	Since 2009

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Stafecka Anna	Expert of Latvian Council of Science	Since 2010
Strelēvica-Ošiņa Dace	Member of the Latvian Association for Canadian Studies	Since 2001
Timuška Agris	Member of the Latvian Union of Scientists	Since 1989
Timuška Agris	Member of the Latvian Language Expert commission of the State Language Centre	Since 2000
Jansone Ilga	Member of Subcommittee of Place Names of the Latvian Language Expert commission of the State Language Centre	Since May, 2012
Zuicena Ieva	Member of the accreditation commission of European language portfolio	Since 2005
Zuicena Ieva	Member of the Latvian Language Expert commission of the State Language Centre	Since 2000
Siliņa-Piņķe Renāte	Member of Subcommittee of Place Names of the Latvian Language Expert commission of the State Language Centre	Since May, 2012
Stafecka Anna	Member of the Latvian Language Expert commission at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Latvia	Since 2010
Stafecka Anna	Member of Subcommittee of Place Names of the Latvian Language Expert commission of the State Language Centre	Since May, 2012

6. THE INSTITUTION'S/UNIT'S SELF-ASSESSMENT

6.1 SWOT – evaluation of the Unit's scientific strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats

(max 2 pages)

Analyse the Institution's/Unit's scientific expertise and achievements, funding, facilities, organisation and management. What are the major internal Strengths and Weaknesses as well as external Threats and Opportunities in the Institution's/Unit's activities and research environment? Assess what the present Strengths enable in the future and what kinds of Threats are related to the Weaknesses.

LU Latvian Language institute is the only institution that performs purely scientific study of the Latvian language and related activities. Therefore the existence and development of the Institute is essential in order to preserve language as the basis of national identity and to provide society with both practical and theoretical research results dealing with the phonetics, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary of the Latvian language, as well as with modern dictionaries and grammars of Latvian, and theoretical studies of language development in the situation of EU membership. The Institute (including its predecessor, the *Latviešu valodas krātuve* founded in 1935) has a long tradition of academic research based on both diachronic and synchronic studies, as well as on the application of modern technologies in the research process. The output of the Institute has been different in various periods of time, but the completed research and its reflection in monographies, dictionaries, and academic papers has been an essential contribution to the development of linguistics in Latvia. The Institute has access to unique heritage of immaterial culture – authentic recordings of sub-dialects and toponyms both in the form of paper cards and tapes and CDs. The earliest recordings are from 1928. The most crucial problems to be solved in the nearest future is the digitalization of the card files and creation of databases. Attempts are made to attract financing from international sources, because the numerous international projects operate on the basis of mutual investment – i.e., each of the parties is paying separately for the investment in the joint project.

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Carrying out the self-assessment of the work of the Institute, we compiled a questionnaire that each member of the Institute could fill out. The results of the questionnaire are reflected in the following table.

<p><i>Strengths</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive emotional atmosphere in the Institute • High academic potential and qualification of the professionally most advantaged colleagues, their valuable experience • For most members of the Institute, the academic work is <i>modus vivendi</i>, based on love for their profession as well as love for the Latvian language; plenty of enthusiasm • Active, competent and skillful director of the Institute • Talented doctoral students • Rich card files • Foreign language skills of most members of the Institute • Involvement of several members in other institutions, e.g., Academy of Sciences of Latvia, the Parliament of Latvia, State Language centre, University of Latvia, etc. • Ability to communicate with local and international partners of collaboration 	<p><i>Weaknesses</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occasional lack of motivation and shortage of time (due to low salaries that necessitate the need to seek other sources of income); feeling of inferiority caused by perception of science as a financially underprivileged sphere • Generation gap – insufficient number of middle-aged scientists and the considerable age of leading researchers • Occasional lack of confidence in one's capacity; shortage of initiative • Insufficient international activity by several members of the Institute • Gaps in knowledge of some members, caused by insufficient study of foreign linguistic literature • Necessity to divide one's time between several workplaces and projects • Insufficient ability to attract financing, to get involved in additional projects (shortage of information about them)
<p><i>Opportunities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International cooperation (academic trips, publications, etc.) as a stimulus for self-improvement; contacts with foreign colleagues; wide international network of linguist collaboration; support from professional organizations • State-ordered research in some fields (academic grammar, dictionaries, dialectology atlas, etc.); a mission of national importance that no one might possibly question; prioritizing science on the state level • Stable financial support; the example of financing level in other EU countries that Latvia should follow; well-financed projects (allowing not to seek additional jobs for survival) • Possibility to get involved in international projects, esp. EU financed projects • Possibility to receive support from the state programmes; state support for the Letonics • Modern and adequate technical 	<p><i>Threats</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat of the possible bankruptcy of Latvian science and the state of Latvia; uncertain financial situation; economical crisis in the country; insufficient financing; decrease in basic financing; the situation in salary policy • Discrimination and low prestige of the humanities and social sciences in the country and in the EU; lack of support and understanding from government institutions • Shortage of young philologists, especially qualified experts of the field • Indifference towards language and its research in the society; disregard of language culture; disrespect of linguists and their work • Emigration of scientists • Subjectivity of independant experts • Weak link with respective higher education programmes; insufficient ability of students to perform academic research, which means that the Institute has to devote plenty of time to the education of the young scientists (which ought to be the task of higher education establishments)

<p>equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active cooperation with other Latvian-language-related institutions • Many areas open to research and potential new discoveries both in Latvian and Baltic studies and in theoretical linguistics • Training of qualified experts (at the University of Latvia, possibly also in Lithuanian institutions) 	
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6.2. Evaluate the Unit in relation to its leading scientific competitors

(max 1 page)

How does the Institution/Unit perceive itself in the international context? What is the “niche” of the Institution/Unit in the global research environment? What characteristic features distinguish the Institution/Unit from its international competitors? What are the most relevant competitors (university departments or other research institutions) of the Institution/Unit in the international context? What are the main channels through which the Institution/Unit interacts with the international scientific community? Are the professors and leading researchers at the Institution/Unit active in international learned societies etc.? What are the most relevant research projects the Institution/Unit has been engaged in during the assessment period jointly with other institutions in Latvia or abroad? Has the Institution/Unit been the main organizer of major international conferences?

Taking into account the development of technologies and innovations, as well as the increased interest in public access to the materials gathered by scientific institutions, a crucial issue (relevant to all the branches of study covered by the Institute) is the creation of electronic databases. It comprises digitalization of card files, processing them with special programs, and publishing as much material as possible in the homepage of the Institute. These electronic databases should include data on the toponyms of Latvia, as well as the vocabulary, phonetics and morphology of Latvian dialects and Modern Standard Latvian.

We should more actively master and evaluate the possibilities of various digital dictionaries, and work more intensely on the projects already initiated, e.g. the Historical Dictionary of Latvian (<http://www.tezaurs.lv/lvvv/>). The experience gained thereof should be used for creating similar projects. Collective, inter-institutional language databases ought to be compiled – probably within the framework of *Latviešu valodas korpuss* or CLARIN.

Evaluating the **strengths** of the Institution, one notices that the staff of the Institution itself is mentioned as number one. The respondents have given high appraisal to inter-personal relations in the Institute – solidarity, mutual support, friendliness, honest attitude towards one’s work and one’s colleagues – which contribute to an inspiring atmosphere in the Institute. Respondents have also appraised the high academic potential and work experience of their colleagues, which is undoubtedly due to such factors as enthusiasm, love for one’s profession and for the Latvian language, and the fact that academic work is the *modus vivendi* for majority of the members of the Institute. They have also repeatedly stressed the important role of the management, esp. the director of the Institute, in creating this positive atmosphere.

Unlike the relatively united opinion about the strengths of the Institute, the opinions about its **weaknesses** differ. One may discern, as one of the major problems, the relatively insufficient knowledge of foreign languages by some members of the Institute, which results in gaps of information. Another problematic issue is an external factor – that of the low salaries, which calls for a need to seek other sources of income. That, in turn, causes problems like the shortage of time, occasional inability to meet the deadlines, and even a feeling of inferiority about belonging to such a financially underprivileged sphere of life as the academic world. Another related problem is the necessity to divide one’s time between several workplaces and also between several projects within

the Institute. Respondents also saw a disadvantage in the generation gap – the situation that leading researchers are of considerable age, but there are not enough experts of middle age. If we consider this problem in the context of another, less frequently mentioned situation – the fact that most of the younger generation in the Institute are occupied in technical, rather than academic work – we can see a potential direction for improvements.

Another weakness mentioned by the respondents is the insufficient PR and public activity of the Institute. As observed, several members of the Institute do not participate in international activities, they are rather static, and isolated within their own sphere of research. Respondents also noted that the overwhelming load of administrative tasks (mostly in providing information for numerous reports to various institutions) is hindering the creative work of leading researchers.

In the field of **opportunities**, one sees two dominant academic and financial aspects that might improve the work and development of the Institute.

In the academic sphere, firstly, it is important to broaden the scope of international activities – involvement in international projects and organizations, academic trips, etc. –, and also to provide state support for research in the field of humanities, including linguistics. Because, as several experts have emphasized, Latvia is the only place in the world where one can adequately study and analyze the Latvian language. Secondly, there is a strong need to improve the prestige of science and especially linguistics in our country, and to present it adequately and professionally in the mass media.

In the financial sphere, firstly, a stable support from the state is necessary (basic financing for the academic institution, which would ensure adequate salaries for all the elected members, and state support for specific research projects), which would liberate the scientists from the need to seek additional sources of income in Latvia or abroad and to get involved in international EU-funded projects.

Another important and repeatedly mentioned factor is the necessity to improve the technical equipment, and the lack of motivation in the younger generation of philologists to take up academic work. This problem is closely linked to the threats analyzed henceforth.

The future **threats** to the Institute are closely intertwined with the financial situation and science policy in the country. Uncertainty about one's own and the Institute's financial perspective is the most often mentioned threat factor in the questionnaires. Insufficient financing may render many plans impossible, not giving a possibility to carry out substantial research of the Latvian language. Another factor is the subordinate role of the humanities in the state policy, and the lack of understanding about their importance in the country as a whole. A related problem is the low prestige of the humanities, which may be improved only if the state policy is altered. In such case, the number of young philologists willing to do scientific research might increase.

The extensive bureaucratization is also seen as a threat from the side of government institutions. The time that might be devoted to research is often wasted on the preparation of applications and reports which become more and more complicated by each year. A constant threat is the serious dependance on the financing of various projects, and the possibility to lose this financing due to the large competition, as well as to the subjective viewpoint of the experts, and undoubtedly due to the aforementioned low prestige of the humanities as well.

In Latvia, there is no other academic institution performing purely scientific linguistic research but the Latvian Language institute. Even though the staff of higher education institutions is also involved in academic research, it is not the priority for all the individuals, therefore these indicators cannot be compared.

Comparing the academic potential and financial sources of the LU Latvian Language institute to those of the closest neighbouring institution – Lithuanian Language institute in Vilnius – the future perspectives are clear. Lithuanian Language institute is an independent academic institution that receives state subsidy and also wins additional means in various project competitions. A long-term priority for nationally important sciences in Lithuania has allowed the Lithuanian Language institute to keep the same number of members as it was before renewing the state independence (in Latvia it has decreased by 30%), as well as to acquire an adequate building,

digitalize all the card file data, create a database of audio-visual materials, etc. In 2011, the Lithuanian Council of Science has defined linguistics as one of the national priorities with a potential to acquire additional financial means in certain areas of research.

6.3. The Institution's/Unit's research strategy (relation to the state'/parent organisation's strategy, research priority areas, development measures, performance indicators)

(max 2 pages)

Describe the Institution's/Unit's research programme for the next 5 years, the key research objectives and means to achieve these objectives. What is the role of basic and applied research? Is there need for new knowledge, facilities; is the present level of funding sufficient for attaining the objectives laid down? Do the strategies of State and the Institution/Unit support each other? How do you take into account the possible ethical questions within research?

The main **long-term goals** of the academic activities of LU Latvian Language institute are – theoretical and practical study of the Latvian language in diachronic and synchronic aspect, as well as the development of Latvian academic lexicography, which would make Latvian linguistics an irreplaceable part of European linguistic and cultural area. Our work is envisaged in several basic directions, which are implemented in separate departments of the Institute:

1. Theoretical and practical research of Latvian onomastics,
2. Dialectology and geolinguistics,
3. Analysis of Latvian grammatical system,
4. Latvian lexicology and lexicography,
5. Sociolinguistics and language policy,
6. Latvian terminology.

Among **medium-term goals**, one may note the integrated application of traditional and modern linguistic methods and theories in investigating the history and current situation of the Latvian language, thus arriving at conclusions which correspond to the level of modern humanities.

Each of the Institute's departments have set detailed medium-term goals:

1) Theoretical and practical research of Latvian onomastics

To finalize descriptive analysis of Latvian toponymics and anthroponymics and, carrying out more analytically theoretical studies, to make Latvian onomastics a leader in the Baltic states, both in a qualitative and quantitative sense, and an equal to the onomastic superpowers (Germany, Italy, Sweden, etc.) and their achievements. A short-term goal is to achieve financing from foreign sources, in order to begin digitalizing the card files. The long-term goal is the digitalization of all the card files and production of a complete databasis, as well as finishing the *Latvijas vietvārdu vārdnīca*.

During the next few years, there is an aim to compile a card file of Latvian surnames, and to publish *Latviešu uzvārdu vārdnīcas materiāli* by Velta Staltmane. The doctoral thesis by Sanda Rapa ought to be defended in the nearest future as well. Besides, it is planned to publish monographies by Laimute Balode, Pauls Balodis, Renāte Siliņa-Piņķe, and Sanda Rapa; a monography or selected papers by Ojārs Bušs on theoretical issues of onomastics and more than 150 articles. Publishing of *Onomastica Lettica 4*, a new issue in the text series, is also planned.

2) Dialectology un geolinguistics

Making use of the modern information technologies, to study the regional variants or dialects of Latvian in a geolinguistic aspect both in the context of Latvian and of the Baltic languages. The acquired results will continue to be the basis of the participation of Latvia in the international projects *Atlas Linguarum Europae* and *Atlas of the Baltic Languages*. To include our research in the world-wide context of the recently current topic of local linguistic features and the endangered status of many dialects and sub-dialects. A short-term goal is also to find the necessary

financing from foreign resources, which would allow to initiate the digitalization of the card files of dialectal vocabulary, phonetics, morphology and syntax, and the creation of a databasis. A long-term goal is to complete this project and the work on *Atlas Linguarum Europae*, *Atlas of the Baltic Languages* and *Latviešu valodas dialektu atlants*. It is also planned to create interactive access to these materials – e.g. an online dialect map where it would be possible to listen to samples from all the sub-dialects and to see their transcription in the phonetic alphabet. Another long-term goal is a digital or printed dictionary of Latvian sub-dialects.

During the next few years, it is intended to publish the Morphology and Syntax volume of *Latviešu valodas dialektu atlants*, and (in cooperation with the Lithuanian Language institute) to publish three volumes of *Atlas of the Baltic Languages* with maps and commentaries in Latvian, Lithuanian, and English.

3) Analysis of Latvian grammatical system

As medium-term goals, one may note the necessity to explore, sum up and interpret the innovations and development tendencies of Latvian grammar, as well as to master the experience of grammatical studies in other countries in order to apply it in the modernisation and improvement of Latvian research methodology. To compile a modern, adequate synchronic Latvian grammar, making use of modern technologies and the current methods of world linguistics. A short-term goal is to complete the work on Modern Standard Latvian grammar, and a long-term goal – regular updating of the grammar and providing public access to it online. It is planned to provide a description of Latvian grammar also in English (or other languages).

The main goal – to prepare the publication of academic Modern Standard Latvian grammar (2013: editing and elaboration of the final version). The material might be divided into two or three volumes, and be ready for print in 2014.

4) Latvian lexicology and lexicography

Applying a modern theoretical outlook and technologies, to study the lexical system of Modern Standard Latvian and its dynamics in the aspect of national identity; to develop new possibilities of manual and automatic use of Latvian explanatory dictionaries. To perform in-depth research of Latvian lexical and semantic system and its reflection in dictionaries, in order to ensure the continuity of Latvian lexicography and its future development. To continue the work carried out in the course of several decades by the lexicographers Laimdots Cepļītis, Liene Roze, Melita Stengrevica, etc. Most of the authors now participating in the work on Modern Standard Latvian dictionary have co-authored the so far most important contemporary lexicographical edition in Latvia – *Latviešu literārās valodas vārdnīca*. Therefore they are capable of passing on the heritage of the Latvian lexicographical tradition.

We must also proceed with the work of supplementing the *Seno tekstu korpus* (<http://www.korpuss.lv/senie/>) with new material, which means searching the archives, deciphering and digitalization of the texts, and to continue the compilation of *Latviešu valodas vēsturiskā vārdnīca* (<http://www.tezaurs.lv/lvvv/>), its prospect and digital version. A short-term goal is to complete the online and printed version of Modern Latvian dictionary (together with the LU Mathematics and IT institute), so that a digital corpus of the Latvian language would be available for creating future dictionaries, ready to be updated every 5 years like the Duden and Oxford English dictionaries.

Until 2014, it is planned to finish the digital version of Modern Latvian dictionary (about 60 000 entries), and then to prepare the dictionary for printing.

The insights and conclusions gained in lexicography research ought to be summed up in a monography *Praktiskā leksikogrāfija*.

5) Sociolinguistics un language policy

The aim of this department is to perform a complex analysis of the sociolinguistic situation of Latvian; to work out recommendations for ensuring the maintenance and development of the

Latvian language in the situation of globalization, and economical and identity crisis. To investigate the global, national, regional and local aspects of Latvian linguistic identity in connection with the current issues in language-related legislation and language standardisation; to analyze the language of various social groups, the economical aspects of language competition in Latvia, and the stratification of the Latvian language. Both short-term and long-term goals imply regular analysis of the language situation and linguistic competences, ensuring that the Latvian language does not lose its current functions either in Latvia or globally.

It is planned to publish a collective monography embracing the dynamics of the Latvian language situation and its theoretical evaluation, as well as specific recommendations for improving the state language policy. Four monographies are also in the plans – about the language policy of the EU member states, including Latvia; about the causes and future forecasts of the dynamics of Latvian language situation; about language as a component of national, regional and local identity; about the updating of the stratification principles of the Latvian language. Each year, it is planned to publish 2–4 papers in Latvian as well as international journals or text series on sociolinguistic issues (such as *Language Policy*, *Sociolinguistica*, *Language in Society*, *Journal of Multicultural and Multilingual Development*).

6) Latvian terminology

In line with the tendencies in the European linguistic area, to solve the terminology-related questions in Latvia; to encourage the cooperation among experts of different fields and linguists, which is a prerequisite for successful work on creating terminology. To continue and develop the academic research of various terminological issues, which contributes to the creation of a united, grammatically adequate terminology system (especially significant in those branches where terminology is not coordinated). The practical aim of Latvian terminologists is a timely production of Latvian terms which should happen simultaneously with introducing new concepts, realia, etc. The academic aim is to work out the basic patterns of Latvian terminology, making it possible to produce new terms in any sphere of life.

In the next few years, the intention is to publish a monography *Profesiju nosaukumi latviešu valodā* by Iveta Pūtele, and a selection of papers *Klasiskais un modernais terminoloģijas attīstībā* encompassing the most significant terminology-related articles published in various sources over the last 20 years (Iveta Pūtele, Anita Butāne, Linda Kurmiņa).

6.4. The societal impact of the Institution's/Unit's activities

(max 1 page)

What are the main channels through which the Institution/Unit interacts with the society at large? Describe here how the Institution's/Unit's research activities and cooperation with other organizations have promoted the activities of other societal actors, e.g. industry or SMEs. What are the most important research projects the Institution/Unit has carried out with non-university partners from the public or private sector during the assessment period? Has the research of the Institution/Unit produced spin-off companies? Are the members of research active staff preferred experts also outside the academic research field?

The 21st century has brought new global and local challenges to Latvia – globalization tendencies in economics and culture; forecasts about the decreasing role of the significance of a nation-state; Latvia joining the European Union (EU), a crisis in the mutual trust between the leaders of the state and the people. In such a situation of serious changes, it is important to keep up a feeling of togetherness among the inhabitants of the country. This feeling is supported by one of the most essential cultural collective identities – the national identity which in many countries, including Latvia, is mostly based on national language as one of its most important factors. It is indispensable to think of ways and means of encouraging this identity, of improving the educational system, of putting a halt to the devaluation of values, of developing the Latvian language as a state language, and of strengthening the collective historical memory.

The EU policies also support an opinion that effective and competitive economics is only possible in an environment of cultural, knowledgeable and intellectual people. It is the road to knowledge-based society and an embodiment of human values, developing the national identity in the context of modernity, and using the national values in the promotion of business ethics and enterprising. In this complex of measures, Latvian as the state language ought to have a dominant role, so that a fully developed, lexically and terminologically rich language would serve as the means of communication between the state and its citizens.

The development of the state of Latvia over the last 20 years has been closely linked with questions of the integration of society, and thus we see the surfacing issue of ethnic minorities, ethnic identities, specific forms of ethno-religious identity, and various new forms of collective identity. In Latvia, we can still observe tendencies of division in the society and the self-isolation of various ethnic or socio-economical groups. The counter-tendencies of societal integration do not correspond to the needs of the development of Latvia and the current global challenges; they weaken the global competitiveness of the country. Analysis of the different directions of development of different regions of Latvia, and of the impact of ethnic minority languages on Latvian as state language is only possible with a complex knowledge of the history of the Latvian language, the development of its local identities (dialects and sub-dialects), and the links between historical data and the current processes. The research carried out at the LU Latvian Language institute gives a ground for objective evaluation of the development processes of Latvian, and can provide information about them both to Latvian government institutions and to every individual of the society. The said research also forms a part of the European and global academic environment.

The main task of culture policy is to evaluate the openness of the national culture to the inter-cultural communication and exchange, and to find ways of ensuring this openness towards the diversity offered by the world culture and at the same time preserving one's identity and unique character. On November 25, 2005, Latvia joined the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Convention of October 17, 2003 for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. New objectives were then set for the preservation of different variants of the Latvian language, since the aims of this Convention are: (a) to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage; (b) to ensure respect for the intangible cultural heritage of the communities, groups and individuals concerned; (c) to raise awareness at the local, national and international levels of the importance of the intangible cultural heritage, and of ensuring mutual appreciation thereof.

Besides Latvian dialects and sub-dialects as manifestations of intangible cultural heritage, the toponyms also play an important role, and so does the need to standardise them and to include them in the joint standardisation process of geographical names of Latvia and Europe. For this purpose, the theoretical onomastic research and the card files owned by the Institute are essential.

The challenge of globalization is especially powerful for the smaller nation-states which, besides encouraging the plurality of thought and expression, also wish to preserve the special character and spiritual values of the national culture.

In contemporary society, we should return to the classical truth of the indispensable role of humanities in one's spiritual and intellectual development, and this sphere ought to be the priority of every nation. It should be recognized as the guarantee for the existence of the state, consolidation of democracy and human rights, respect for virtues and morals, and also improvement of the well-being of society. Consistent implementation of state policy ensures further democratic development. The recommendations of state policy cannot be imagined without long-term academic research, therefore only due to the contribution of the sociolinguists of the Institute it is possible to forecast the future development of the Latvian language and to safeguard its functions.

The research performed by the Institute also has an indirect influence on national economy, the research results can be used by many state and administrative institutions, such as the Parliament, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Regional development, as well as the Latvian Geospatial Information agency, the State Language centre, Latvian Language agency, and local authorities.

The work done by the Institute is particularly essential for the system of education, because adequate use of language and terminology in textbooks is crucial for successful understanding and learning process. (Many of the research results can also be directly used either in the classes of Latvian language or extra-curricular activities.)

6.5. Assess the role of the Institution/Unit in doctoral training as well as academic and societal need for doctoral training within the Institution's/Unit's research fields

(max 1 page)

Is the placement record of the Institution's/Unit's doctoral graduates from 2012 available for inspection? Has the Institution/Unit been able to place doctoral graduates into foreign universities on non-Latvian funding? Are the professors and leading researchers at the Institution/Unit active in tenure and doctoral committees etc.?

The role of LU Latvian Language institute in the elaboration of doctoral theses has to be evaluated from various viewpoints. Firstly, one has to consider the number of Institute members officially supervising doctoral theses. The following doctoral students, whose theses are still in progress and are being supervised by members of the Institute, are working at the Institute: Inese Indričāne *Latviešu valodas nebalsīgo troksneņu akustisks un auditīvs raksturojums* – supervisor Juris Grigorjevs; Sanda Rapa, *Nomenklatūras vārdi latviešu toponīmijā* – supervisor Ojārs Bušs; Ieva Breņķe, *Noteiktības un nenoteiktības kategorija: izpausmes latviešu valodā un atspoguļojums latviešu valodniecībā* – supervisor Daina Nītiņa.

Experts of the Institute are also supervising theses of doctoral students not working at the Institute. Laimute Balode is supervising the following theses: Anta Kļavinska, *Etnonīmi latgaliešu anekdotēs: etnolingvistiskais aspekts* (Rēzekne Higher Education Institution), and Inese Zuģicka, *Iesaukas Centrāllatgalē: semantiskais, derivatīvais un etimoloģiskais aspekts* (Daugavpils University).

Ina Druviete is supervising the following theses: Gunta Kļava *Migrācijas procesa sociolingvistiskie aspekti* (University of Latvia), Kerttu Kibermann *Valodu lietojums augstākajā izglītībā Latvijā un Igaunijā* (University of Latvia), and Nadežda Moroza *Līdera tēls Latvijas un Čehijas politiskajā diskursā* (University of Latvia).

Daina Nītiņa is supervising one thesis: Veronika Ruža, *Latviešu valodas nelokāmie divdabji un daļēji lokāmais divdabis: semantiski funkcionālais aspekts* (Daugavpils University).

Valentīna Skujiņa is supervising one thesis: Ineta Bernota, *Pirmajās 18. gs. beigās latviešu valodā publicētajās pavārgrāmatās iekļauto kulinārijas terminu analīze diahroniskā skatījumā* (Liepāja University).

Several leading researchers of the Institute are members of the doctoral councils in linguistics at various universities:

Doctoral council in linguistics at the University of Latvia (LU) – Ina Druviete, Ilga Jansone;
Doctoral council in linguistics at Daugavpils University (DU) – Ojārs Bušs, Anna Stafecka;
Doctoral council in linguistics at Liepāja University (LiePU) – Ojārs Bušs, Ilga Jansone.

The following members of the Institute have been involved in reviewing doctoral theses:

Ojārs Bušs (one LU thesis – Laura Karpinska, one DU thesis – Viktorija Navile-Kapustina), Ina Druviete (one DU thesis – Viktorija Navile-Kapustina), Ilga Jansone (one LiePU thesis – Daiga Straupeniece), Brigita Bušmane (one LiePU thesis – Daiga Straupeniece).

Secondly, all the theses already defended and those still in process are linked with the basic research topics at the Institute, most of which are in line with the National Research Programme *National identity (language, Latvian history, culture and human security)* (2010–2013). Only by supporting the growth of the young experts and their doctoral studies, it is possible to ensure a continuity of generations in the Institute. The wide scope of subjects of the doctoral theses, pertaining to various branches of linguistics, confirms the fact that young linguists with doctoral

degrees are constantly joining all the spheres of study discussed in the long-term development strategy.

6.6. Assess the Institution's/Unit's research infrastructure

(max 1 page)

Describe the use and availability of research infrastructure (including research equipment, computer resources, databanks, material collections, archives, research management, support services and technical staff) both for staff of the Institution/Unit and for outside users.

LU Latvian Language institute has been situated in the premises of the Latvian Academy of Sciences for a long period of time. Its infrastructure can be evaluated either from the aspect of its scientific uniqueness and expediency, or from the aspect of modern technologies.

Already before *Latviešu valodas krātuve* (LVK) was founded in 1935, the first collections of toponyms and sub-dialect materials (still in the ownership of the today's Institute) were initiated within the framework of *Latviešu folkloras krātuve* (LFK). In the 1928/1929 budget of LFK, certain financing (Ls 9500,-) was demanded for gathering material for sub-dialect dictionary. Before that, in the November 16, 1927 meeting of LKF, a decision was made concerning the need for additional employees – thus, LFK hired Edīte Hauzenberga (who was later to become the head of the LVK and a co-author of the supplementary volumes of the dictionary of Latvian language compiled by K. Mīlenbahs un J. Endzelīns). In the summer of 1928, the students instructed by E. Hauzenberga were performing fieldwork research gathering dialectal vocabulary. Since June 1, 1928, the number of linguists working full-time at the LFK was enlarged, as Alvis Augstkalns (who was previously working on a dictionary of folk-song vocabulary, and later was also to become the head of the LVK) became the instructor for gathering dialectal vocabulary. During 1928, the experience of linguists from other countries was used as well – the records of the September 3, 1928 meeting, for instance, show that a Finnish linguist Lauri Hakulinen (a co-author of a Finnish dialectal dictionary) was to be invited to Riga for a few days to inform about the Finnish experience of gathering vocabulary. The records of February 6, 1929 meeting inform about the successful outcome of this project, whereby L. Hakulinen had visited Riga on September 20–21, 1928, had been informed about the Latvian linguists' work with dialectal vocabulary, and had given them useful technical advices. (It seems that after L. Hakulinen's visit, the dialectal data were written on A5 sized cards, and special boxes were also prepared for keeping them.) The cooperation with Finnish linguists continued later on.

The card file initiated in 1928 has now reached the amount of 2 million units; it is stored both in form of the said A5 size cards and also smaller-size cards. Besides this card file, there is another card file prepared for the purposes of the atlas of the Latvian dialects. It was initiated in 1943 by linguist Velta Rūķe-Draviņa who later emigrated to Sweden. Most of the lexical, phonetical, morphological and syntactical units (altogether almost half a million) were collected from 1946 till 1976. After joining the *Atlas Linguarum Europae* project in 1976, samples from 38 Latvian sub-dialects were gathered according to the pattern of this project. The number of these materials reaches up to 100 000 cards and is used in compiling the *Atlas of the Baltic Languages* as well. Besides the dialectal material in card files, the Institute possesses 500 notebooks with recordings of sub-dialect texts, began in 1928; and 520 notebooks with questionnaires began in 1943 for the purpose of *Latviešu valodas dialektu atlants*. Sub-dialect samples are also stored in audio recordings – both in special tapes and also in CDs. The number of these recordings (initiated in 1953) is about 1000 units. 95 archived preliminary versions of dialect maps are also preserved, reflecting the process of elaborating the atlas of the Latvian dialects. The oldest maps were drawn still during the period of LVK, in 1940. This unique authentic set of data presents the largest collection of Latvian dialectal material and is accessible to any researcher. This possibility is actively used by foreign experts for their academic papers and also for collective research. These materials are also employed in the international projects where the Institute is a partner – e.g. *Atlas Linguarum Europae* un *Atlas of the Baltic Languages*. The students of the LU Faculty of

Humanities are also given access to these data in the Institute when they have to do their practical dialectology research. During the so-called project weeks at schools, schoolchildren with their teachers are frequent visitors at the Institute and wish to get acquainted with data about their native sub-dialects.

Another important collection of authentic materials is that of onomastics, which was also began in 1928. The most significant is the card file of Latvian toponyms containing over 1,25 million units. There is also a card file of anthroponyms containing 50 000 units, which was initiated in 1950. These materials are the basis of the dictionary of Latvian toponyms, the work on which is in progress since the 1950s. Experts of onomastics from different countries are also showing interest in these collections, and they can be accessed and studied in the premises of the Institute. They are often used by students from schools and universities for their research papers and theses. The toponym card files are of particular interest to the experts from the Latvian Geospatial Information Agency, and they play a significant role in the work of standardising Latvian toponyms. Several projects have been submitted with the aim of digitalizing these card files.

Besides the authentic card files, the Institute also owns several excerpt card files, which are essential during the period until a balanced Latvian language corpus is completed. For instance, among them is the largest card file of data on Standard Latvian, which was collected from 1953 till 1996 and formed the basis of the 8 volume dictionary *Latviešu literārās valodas vārdnīca*. There are also smaller card files of morphological or syntactical phenomena which were specifically created for particular research projects.

There is also a card file of terminology, which was began in 1969 and now contains about 280 000 units.

The policy of the Institute is to preserve the authentic files (which are essential for research in several basic directions) both in the form of cards and in digitalized form, which is planned with the financial assistance from international sources. They ought to be linked with other similar databases, including those in other countries. A significant prerequisite for development of the Institute is not only the existence of data files, but also their accessibility in a modern format. Unfortunately, it is not possible to accomplish this task without the involvement of foreign financing.

For certain branches of linguistics, special technical equipment is particularly essential. During the recent years the Institute, due to the work of phoneticians under the leadership of J. Grigorjevs, has become the leading centre of phonetic research in Latvia. It houses specific equipment for phonetic studies, e.g. an electropalatograph with speech analysis programs PRAAT and WAESURFER (with speech synthesizer).

All the rooms of the Institute are equipped with computers, printers and copiers, which are regularly replaced when necessary. All computers have internet access. Taking into account the cooperation with the LU Mathematics and IT institute, we do not find it necessary to purchase our own servers and other equipment for data storage, because the expenses would be financially and technically inadequate for a small institute like ours. Having signed the agreement with the LU Mathematics and IT institute, we have access to the already existing corpus of the Latvian language, as well as to the specific programmes of language analysis. The electronic resources of our Institute are already stored on the server of the LU Mathematics and IT institute, and this service is free in the framework of the joint projects, such as the National Research Programme *National Identity (language, Latvian history, culture and human security)*. There are also courses for mastering these electronic programmes, which the members of the Institute can attend free of charge.

The most important measures for improving the infrastructure are the digitalization of the authentic card files and the creation of digital databases. In order to accomplish these aims, the Institute expects to be involved in the CLARIN programme, as well as the development of the ERDF supported Latvian academic research support network. It is certain that involvement in international projects could positively contribute to this process.

7. FUNDING

7.1. The Institution's/Unit's funding for scientific activities

(in LVL)

Core (maintenance) funding applies to the Institution's/Unit's budget received annually under the Regulations No1316 adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 10th November 2009. The funding covers both the salary costs with taxes and operational costs. Use of research funding received from external sources, indicated per year.

Sources of funding	2012	Total 2006-2012
State budget funding		
Core (maintenance) funding	89	771
Grants of the Latvian Council of Science	53	517
State research programmes	84	941
Other state budget funding		
Other sources of finances		
Contract research		56
ESF, ERDF funding		9
Framework programme projects		
Other international projects		5
Private funding		
Other		29
Total		2328

7.1.1. Characterise the international competitiveness of the Institution/Unit in attracting the funding (number of projects granted, types of the projects (EU Framework Programmes, European Cooperation in Science and Technology (*COST*), North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (*NATO*), other international projects) in 2012) (*name of project, project execution time, allotted funds for project*)

The possibilities of involvement in international collaboration projects are rather limited for the LU Latvian Language institute. During the period of survey, it has been possible to attract only a few financially profitable projects. Most of the international collaboration projects have been based on mutual financing, i.e., each of the parties is covering its own expenses.

EU Framework Program projects: (*Networks of Excellence, Specific targeted research Project, Collaborative Project*):

Other EU Framework Program projects:

Other international projects:

1. Cooperation contract for implementing ERDF project *Vienota nacionālas nozīmes Latvijas akadēmiskā pamattīkla zinātniskās darbības nodrošināšanai izveide* (2011–2012, contract Nr. 01-07.1.3.-15/21, coordinator Ilga Jansone).
2. Collaboration project between Institute of Slavic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences un LU Latvian Language institute *Latvian-Polish and Polish-Latvian Linguistic and Cultural Connections* (2009–2012, Latvian coordinator Anna Stafecka).
3. Participation in UNESCO project *Atlas Linguarum Europae* (2006–2012, coordinator Agris Timuška, participation certificate 18.09.2009. Nr. 2009/DBa).
4. Collaboration project between Lithuanian Language institute (Vilnius, Lithuania) and LU Latvian Language institute for the purpose of publishing *Baltu valodu atlants* and other related activities (2010–2012, Latvian coordinator Anna Stafecka).

7.1.2 Characterise the potential contribution of the Institution/Unit in economical development – the orientation to commercialization of the research and implementation of the results of research (collaboration with **industry partners/entrepreneurs**, contract research, Market-oriented research projects, and International support program for market-oriented R&D and innovation projects by industry to develop innovative and competitive products (*EUREKA*) in 2012):

(name of project, time period, funding)

The specific character of the Institute does not allow to attract extra-budget funding directly in the form of scientific projects. Some funding can be earned by offering services related to academic activity – text editing, instruction on practical issues of language use, etc. The most significant customer who orders scientific research has been State Language agency (since July 01, 2009 – Latvian Language agency).

Market-oriented research projects

***EUREKA* projects**

Contract research

In the funding of LU Latvian Language institute, the most essential is the proportion of the state budget, which is based on the core funding as well as on the funding of the National Research programme and LAS thematic and collaboration projects.

In 2012, National Research programme *National identity (language, Latvian history, culture and human security)* project Nr. 3 *Valoda – nacionālās identitātes pamats* (2010– 2011, supervisor Ilga Jansone) was supported from the state budget (thus comprising almost 37% of the whole financing of the Institute).

Among the projects of the Latvian Council of Science, the following ones are supported, comprising almost 24% of the whole financing of the Institute:

1. Latvian Council of Science collaboration project sub-programme *Humanitāro zinātņu virtuālā enciklopēdija: personālijas, avoti, termini* (2010–2012, Nr. 10.0007; supervisor Ojārs Bušs).
2. Fundamental and applied research project, financed by Latvian Council of Science, *Latviešu valodas gramatika 1959–2009* (Nr. 09.1169; supervisors Daina Nītiņa (2009–2011) and Juris Grigorjevs (in 2012)).
3. Fundamental and applied research project, financed by Latvian Council of Science, *Latviešu valodas leksikas, morfoloģijas un fonētikas izpēte diahroniskā un areālā aspektā* (2009–2012, Nr. 09.1170; supervisor Anna Stafecka).

Essential part of the state budget funding is comprised by the core funding, which is almost 39 % of all the financing of the Institute.

7.2. Evaluate the role of different funding sources (State and different funding organisations) in promoting the scientific and societal impact of research

(max 1 page)

Describe how the funding awarded by State and other sources has supported the Institution/Unit in achieving the Institution's/Unit's scientific and societal impact. Scientific impact refers to the contribution of the research carried out by the Institution/Unit to the development of the field. Societal impact refers to the ability of the research activities to promote values that are considered as important in society.

LU Latvian Language institute has always acted in compliance with the Guidelines of the State Language Policy for 2005–2014, which were established by the March 2, 2005 order Nr. 137

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of the Cabinet of Ministers (amendments adopted by the October 19, 2005 order Nr. 678 of the Cabinet of Ministers) and which envisage that "State Language policy programme is created to ensure the linguistic quality and competitiveness of the Latvian language; to secure its functioning as the state language; to preserve and protect the traditional cultural environment of the language; to foster extensive research of the language and academically reasoned codification, in order to ensure the acquisition of Latvian as native language in the education system and to encourage the production of academic and popular resources about the Latvian language and the language policy of Latvia".

The studies carried out by the Institute are aimed at complying with the article 5.5 (*Valsts valodas zinātniska izpēte, kopšana un attīstīšana*) of these Guidelines: "To ensure the linguistic quality of the Latvian language, to develop manifold means of expression in the Latvian language in all the spheres of social life. To ensure the prerequisites for extensive research and academically reasoned codification of the language, and for the protection and development of language as a driving force of the intellectual growth of a personality and as a part of the national and global cultural heritage. To foster the publication of results of linguistic research, especially the sources of language norms (dictionaries, grammars, other informative sources). To foster full-fledged use of the Latvian language in the IT systems. To foster the care and development of the Latvian traditional cultural environment. To foster the preservation of culturally historical heritage and its accessibility in the electronic environment, in order to include it in free-access databases".

Unfortunately, the Guidelines do not have specific financing attached from the state budget. Thus, even though most of the financing used during 2012 has been from the state budget, it was not directly acquired in compliance with the Guidelines for State language policy, but mostly gained by way of competition and has been subject to various statutes of the competitions. The largest part of financing in 2012 – 89 288 Ls – is the base financing. The second largest part is acquired through the National Research Programme *National identity (language, Latvian history, culture and human security)* (2010–2013) – 84 156 Ls, which is followed by the financing from the Latvian Council of Sciences thematic and collaboration projects – 54 973 Ls.

The obtained means have certainly made it possible to partly accomplish the demands of the Guidelines and to make a significant contribution to the development of linguistics in Latvia, ensuring its connection with the international academic environment. All the knowledge provided for public use is of great social importance and high value, especially the contribution of the Institute to the creation of Latvian dictionaries and grammars, and to the evaluation of the linguistic situation.

Instructions to submission form

G.1. Main scientific fields of the Institution/Unit

In total the percentage of all fields and directions in the Institution/Unit should add up to 100%.

G.2. Other fields in relation to the main scientific fields of the Institution/Unit

This part describes the interactions between the main scientific fields of the Institution/Unit with other fields. These fields are defined taking into account the list of science fields in appendix. The interactions can be characterized in three ways: 1 – simple collaboration, which results in common scientific publications; 2 – collaborative projects involving consortium of partner organizations; 3 – scientific groups attract specialists from different fields.

1. Personnel

1.1. Provide the information in terms of full time equivalents (FTE). FTE refers to annual full-time work (40 hrs per week). If a person's working time in the institution/unit is 40% of that of normal working time (i.e., 16 hrs per week), but other time is spent in different work (for example, teaching, administrative duties, consultations, this is calculated as 0.4 FTE.

Active research staff includes persons who plan, produce and publish new knowledge, theories and methods as well as products and processes based on them and lead research projects.

Technical personnel refer to persons working under the supervision of active research staff to carry out projects but who are not involved in the theoretical planning, publishing or other related activities.

Administrative personnel refer to persons who take care of administrative tasks related to the research, such as financial and personnel administration or other office duties but who are not normally involved with the technical implementation of the projects.

Persons under the following titles will be listed in the active research staff:

- Professor
- Associated professor
- Docent
- Lector
- Assistant
- Leading researcher (vadošais pētnieks)
- Researcher (pētnieks)
- Research assistant (zinātniskais asistents)

PhD students or young scientists who have just acquired the degree can be employed in the above mentioned positions. Therefore, the number of PhD students must be provided in a separate row.

2. Research output of the Institution/Unit

2.1. This question surveys how the research carried out in the Institution/Unit has impacted research in its own field(s). Provide the indicators of scientific publishing, most important research results and the role of multidisciplinary or interdisciplinarity; describe the role of basic and applied research.

In case the research carried out in the Unit is clearly specialised in the different fields of science, describe each field separately.

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2.2. In the summary table, calculate the number of each type of outcome in the list during the period under review.

2.3. Each leading researcher will list 7 of his/her key publications during the period under review. The list may also include manuscripts published in 2012 or manuscripts approved for publication but still unpublished.

The year and place of publishing, editor, and publisher must be listed for books.

Samples for reference list:

Lapiņš K., Bergs I.: Insight in NLO polymer material behavior by Langevin dynamic modeling of chromophore poling, *Integrated Ferroelectrics* 123(4), pp. 53–65, 2011.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10584587.2011.570635>

Bērziņš J., **Krūmiņš P.**, Lapiņš, K.: Fabrication of Ultrathin Anodized Aluminum Membranes for Deposition of Nanodot Arrays, *Proceedings of the International conference „Nanomaterials and Nanotechnologies FM&NT”* (Riga, Latvia, April 11-13, 2011), pp. 372-383.

Bērziņš J., **Krūmiņš P.**, Lapiņš, K.: Effects of Temperature on Electron Paramagnetic Resonance of Dangling Oxygen Bonds in Amorphous Silicon Dioxide, *Proceedings of the International conference „Nanomaterials and Nanotechnologies FM&NT”* (Riga, Latvia, April 11-13, 2011), to appear.

Auzinsh M., Budker D., Rochester S. Simon: *Optically Polarized Atoms: Understanding light-atom interactions*, Oxford University Press, Oxford New York, 2010.

Bērziņš J.: European projects in Latvia, Background report for The Ministry of Education and Science, in Latvian at: <http://www.izm.lv/events/>

Berzinsh J., Kruminsh P., **Lapina, K.**: Influence of corona poling procedures on linear and non-linear optical properties of polymer materials containing indandione derivatives as a chromophores, *SPIE Proceedings, Organic optoelectronics and photonics III* (Eds. P.L.Heremans, M.Muccini, A.Meulenkamp), 6999, pp. 1-25, 2008.

2.4. For ensuring easy readability do not make the font size smaller when copying publications. The copies of publications shall be two-sided.

3. Doctoral training

Give the number of Master degrees defended and number of students enrolled in the doctoral training.

If at least half of the Master thesis/doctoral dissertation has been supervised and/or done at a research institute, the research institute can also list the Master thesis/doctoral dissertation as its own outcome. In this case indicate also the university (and the year of completion) where the Master thesis/doctoral dissertation has been presented for approval. In present employment, indicate the type of organisation (university, business company, research institute, state, municipality or other).

4. National and international collaboration

4.1. List the national collaboration partners of the Unit. Collaborator refers to a person or a research team with whom the cooperation has either generated or is expected to generate within the next three (3) years one of the outcomes indicated in item 2.2. Types of collaboration include e.g. joint projects, researcher mobility. In "Field of science", give the main field of the collaborator (physics, chemistry, mechanical engineering etc.) and describe it with some key-words.

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- 4.2–4.4. List the visits per year. List the visits by country in the alphabetical order. In item "Purpose of the visit" indicate clearly the objective of the visit.
- 4.5. List the most important foreign collaborators, as defined in item 4.1.
- 4.6. Describe here e.g. key joint publications, researcher training, adoption and use of new technologies or new approaches.
- 4.7. List here the non-academic collaboration, e.g. industry contacts.

5. Other scientific and societal activities

- 5.1. Invited plenary talks, and other invited talks
- 5.2-5.4. Give only the most important memberships and prizes

6. The Institution's/Unit's self-assessment

Self-assessment is an important part of the evaluation. Please answer carefully.

- 6.1-6.2. In addition to strengths and weaknesses it is also very important to assess what the present strengths or developable strengths enable in the future and what kinds of threats are related to the weaknesses.
- 6.3. Describe the Unit's research programme for the next few years, the key research objectives and means to achieve these objectives. What is the role of basic and applied research? Is there need for new knowledge, facilities; is the present level of funding sufficient for attaining the objectives laid down? Do the strategies of the Institution/Unit and the State support each other? How do you take into account the possible ethical questions within research?
- 6.4. Describe here how the Institution's/Unit's research activities and cooperation with other actors in society have promoted the activities of other societal actors, e.g. industry of SMEs.
- 6.6. Describe the use and availability of research infrastructures, e.g. computer resources, research equipment.

7. Funding

- 7.1. The funding covers both the salary costs with social charges of the staff and the operational costs which include consumption costs and investment costs for research activities.
- 7.2 Describe how the funding awarded by the State and other sources have promoted the scientific and societal impact of the Institution's/Unit's activities. Scientific impact refers to the contribution of the research carried out by the Institution's/Unit to the development of the field. Societal impact refers to the ability of the research activities to promote values that are considered as important in society.