

Adversative Conjunctions in Spoken Lithuanian and English

English conjunctions	Times per one million words	Lithuanian conjunctions (their tentative counterparts in English)	Times per one million words
But	4,580	O (no single counterpart)	4,500
However	613	Bet (but)	3,700
Yet	348	Tačiau (however)	1,400

Table 1: The most frequent adversative conjunctions in English and Lithuanian

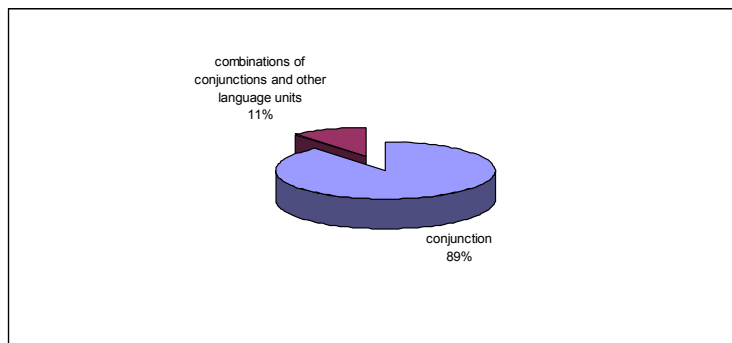


Figure 1: Functional use of word *but* in morphologically-annotated corpus (Bielinskiene, 2010:64)

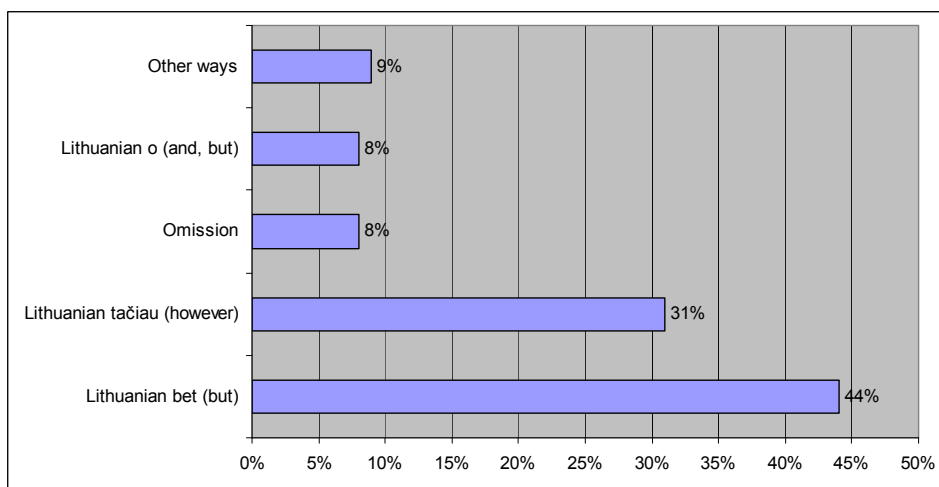


Figure 2: Translation variants of English adversative conjunction *but*

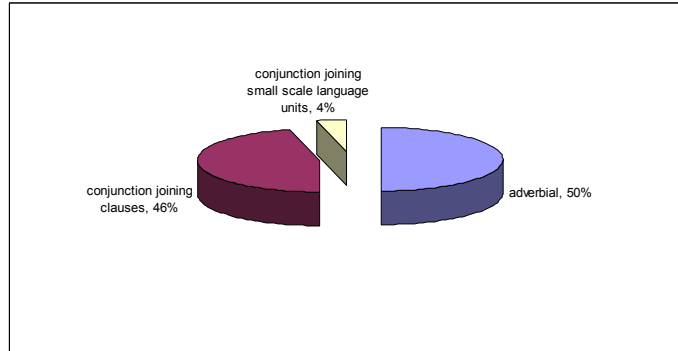


Figure 3: Functional use of word *yet* in the researched concordance

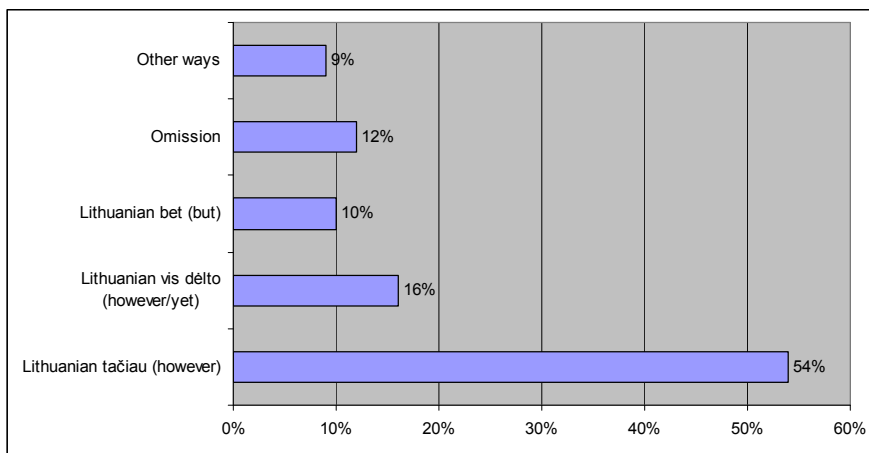


Figure 4: Translation variants of English adversative conjunction *yet*

Other ways (paraphrasing)	Percentage
Adversative conj. <i>o</i> (<i>but/and/whereas</i>)	2.9 %
Concessive conj. <i>nors</i> (<i>although, though</i>)	2 %
Adverbial <i>iš tiesų</i> (<i>really</i>)	1.1 %
Adverbial <i>vis tik</i> (<i>yet</i>)	1.2 %
Interjection <i>deja</i> (<i>unfortunately/sadly</i>)	1 %
Combination <i>bet deja</i> (<i>but unfortunately</i>)	0.8 %

Table 2: Other ways of translating conjunction *yet* into Lithuanian

Conjunction	English-Lithuanian Dictionary (Piesarskas, 2005)	Percentage of how they are translated in the English-Lithuanian corpus of spoken language
but	<i>conj</i> bet, o; tačiau	bet (44%), tačiau (31%), o (8%), omission (8%), other ways (9%)
however	<i>conj</i> tačiau	no data
yet	<i>conj</i> tačiau, bet, vis dėlto	tačiau (54%), vis dėlto (16%), bet (10%), omission (12%), other ways (9%)

Table 3: Comparison of the lexicographic coverage and research results