First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database

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Abstract
This paper introduces the first version of the Lithuanian database of free association norms. This is an attempt to provide an open-access resource, which would be helpful for psycholinguists, linguists, computational linguists, and students. This version of the database includes 277 cue word forms. The responses were collected from 304 participants. In total 15,612 association pairs were recorded. The paper presents the procedure of collecting free associations and additional data available for researchers. It also provides a list of all cue words with their five most frequent associates and some summary statistics.

Key words: free associations; lexical associations; Lithuanian association database; Lithuanian association norms; association norms

1. Introduction
Eliciting lexical associations by giving participants a free association test is a commonly used experimental technique. The respondents are asked to read (or listen to) a cue word and to produce the first response that comes to their minds. Depending on the purpose of the study and the expected outcome, the participants are asked to record either only their first response or more than one word. These associations can then be summarized in databases or dictionaries.

Responses to the cue words have been analysed extensively, and various potential classifications have been provided. Traditionally, the responses were classified into paradigmatic (when a cue and a response are related by their meaning, e.g. black -> white), syntagmatic (when a cue and a responses form a phrase, e.g., black -> coffee), and clang associations (when the words are related by their phonetic form, e.g., black -> lack) (e.g. Meara, 2009). This classification, though, has been criticised and updated (see Fitzpatrick, 2007), but the general idea of words being associated for different reasons (semantics, co-occurrence in language, or phonetic form) remains.
Lexical associations have various potential applications in psychology, linguistics, computational linguistics, and other areas. Just to name a few, association norms are used in:

- clinical practices: e.g. research on schizophrenia (Manschreck et al., 2012);
- computational modelling: e.g. The Small World of Words Project, which tries to model the mental lexicon based on the association norms (De Deyne and Storms, 2008);
- corpus linguistics: e.g. word associations are extracted from large corpora and compared with those provided by language speakers (Michelbacher et al., 2011);
- second language acquisition research: attempts to evaluate the knowledge of the L2 based on lexical associations provided by the learner (Fitzpatrick, 2007).

Apart from practical applications, word association norms are used in psycholinguistic experiments for studying the priming effect: words that are related in the mental lexicon (be it a semantic or a syntactic relationship) facilitate each other’s activation and processing (Harley, 2001). That is, if you read doctor after having read nurse, you understand it faster than when you read it without any context. The effect of priming has been widely replicated, and it gives an insight into how the mental lexicon is organized.

Because of the robust effect of priming, association norms are also useful in order to control for association priming effects in various language processing experiments, where association strength might be a confounding variable. For example, in collocation research, researchers have tried to disentangle between the effect of collocation and the effect of semantic association (Durrant and Doherty, 2010). It has to be noted that the relationship between an association and a collocation is not always a clear one. There are word associations that are not collocations (usually paradigmatic associations: doctor -> nurse), as well as there are collocations of words that do not elicit each other in free association tasks (e.g. provide and information). There are also collocations that are associated (e.g., spend -> money). Thus, in language processing experiments that are concerned with collocation processing, controlling the association strength between collocates becomes an issue.

As collecting word association norms from participants is costly and time consuming, there have been various attempts to extract lexical associations from corpora (e.g. Church and Hanks, 1990; Lin et al., 2019). However, these attempts, at least so far, have been limited to extracting only
syntagmatic associations, that is, associations based on word co-occurrences. As such, they overlook a large part of word associations, especially considering that adult speakers tend to provide many paradigmatic responses (Ervin, 1961). While such computer assisted methods for extracting associated words definitely have their applications, they are not sufficient for purposes of studying various aspects of the mental lexicon.

As large association databases come in useful for controlling stimuli sets for various language processing experiments, in English, large and widely used free association norms exist for decades. Some examples are the Edinburgh associative thesaurus (Kiss et al., 1973) or the University of South Florida Free Association Norms (Nelson et al., 1998). More recently, databases for other languages have been published as well. Just to name a few examples, such as databases were published for:

- Mexican Spanish (Barrón-Martínez and Arias-Trejo, 2014): 234 cue words;
- European Portuguese (Comesaña et al., 2014): 139 words;
- German (Melinger and Weber, 2006): 409 cue words;
- Spanish (Fernandez et al., 2004): 247 cue words;
- Dutch (Deyne and Storms, 2008): 1,424 cue words.

When reviewing this (far from complete) illustrative list of databases, it becomes apparent that there are no clearly stated and widely accepted rules on how to create association norm databases. The existing ones vary considerably in their scope and methodological choices. In many large databases, the data were collected in various stages, using those cue words that are of interest to the research team at that particular time. In some cases, data collection took decades (e.g. Nelson et al., 1998).

Also, existing association databases serve different purposes. While some of them, such as the German one, were created solely as a reference database for further research, some others had more specific research questions in mind. For example, Comesaña et al. (2014) aimed at providing a normative association database for child language. Also, they compared their Portuguese results with Spanish results and showed differences in the way associations change across these two language groups.

Overall, association norm databases allow researchers save time and effort needed to collect data for their studies from scratch: if one needs to control semantic associations of their stimuli they can simply access an already available collection of associations provided in the database. With various
open science initiatives taking place at the moment, sharing such data could become a common practice.

2. Association norms in Lithuanian

For the Lithuanian language, there is one valuable resource: a dictionary of associations (Steponavičienė, 1986). Steponavičienė used 140 cue words, most of them taken and translated from an association dictionary of English, and administered a written form of association test to 1,000 respondents (all students in Lithuanian universities). One limitation of this dictionary, though, is that there is no digital version of the data available, which makes the use of it rather daunting. Also, it has only 140 cue words, so it could definitely be expanded. A larger dataset of association norms for the Lithuanian language could have more potential applications for various experimental research projects or practical applications.

Apart from this dictionary, there are no published databases of a larger number of associative norms. Researchers that have looked at associations, analysed them at smaller scale, mostly qualitatively, e.g. focusing either on a word and its associations, such as the word *medis* ‘tree’ (Papaurėlytė-Klovienė, 2011), or associations of animal names (Akelaitienė, 2007), or looked at associations produced by students of different age groups (Daukšytė, 2005).

This paper presents the first version of a Lithuanian database of association norms. The full database with all the additional information described in this paper is an open-access resource available to download at the platform Zenodo (doi: 10.5281/zenodo.3451880). The data available contains the database in the SQL format, as well as a summary spreadsheet for an easier use. The details of its collection and design are presented in the following sections.

2.1 Stages of data collection

The data for the database were collected in 2018 in two stages. In both stages, the participants received a written list of cues and had to write down the first word that came to their minds after reading the cue.

The first data administration stage was intended to test whether the morphological form of the cue word would affect the responses in Lithuanian (see next section for more detail on the selection of
the cue words). During the first administration, the participants \( n = 64 \) completed a paper and pencil association test. They were also asked to give information about their age, gender, and their first language. The whole procedure took about 10-15 minutes. Three different populations were targeted: students of English Philology, students of Physics, and students of Life Sciences.

During the second administration with a second set of stimuli, the data collection took place online, in order to maximize the number of responses and to make the data collection more efficient. An online platform designed for running psycholinguistic experiments PsyToolKit (Stoet, 2017) was used for creating this task. The questionnaire was sent to a group of students and also posted on a faculty’s social network page encouraging people to participate and to invite their friends.

### 2.2 Cue words in the database

Different sets of stimuli were used for the two administrations. The first administration was a paper and pencil test. During it, 24 frequent verbs and 24 frequent common nouns were selected for the study from the dictionary of word frequencies (Utka, 2009).

Half of the nouns were abstract (e.g., *patirtis* ‘experience’, *likimas* ‘destiny’), and the other half were concrete (e.g., *kaklas* ‘a neck’, *variklis* ‘an engine’). Each noun was included into the stimuli set in three forms: nominative, genitive, and accusative cases (e.g., *patirtis*.NOM.SG, *patirties*.GEN.SG, *patirtį*.ACC.SG). These specific forms were chosen, as in Lithuanian singular nominative, genitive, and accusative cases are the most frequently used noun cases (Rimkutė, 2006).

As for the verbs, half of them were transitive (e.g. *daryti* ‘to do’, *pradėti* ‘to start’) and half were intransitive (e.g. *gyventi* ‘to live’, *augti* ‘to grow’). They were also presented in three different forms: infinitive, third person present singular and third person past singular (e.g. *daryti*.INF, *daro*.PRS.3SG, *darė*.PST.3SG). Those 144 word forms were divided across three experimental lists so that each participant would see only one form of each target word. All experimental lists had three versions, each arranged in random order, to minimize any effect of presentation order on the responses.

The second stage of data collection was based on stimuli, later to be used in a language processing experiment. The stimuli included in total 152 frequent word forms: 70 verbs, 70 nouns and 12
adjectives. These stimuli were divided into three lists and presented in an individually randomized order for each participant.

All the cue words were limited to frequent words in Lithuanian. Previous research shows that word frequency affects responses to that word, with more frequent words leading to more paradigmatic responses (e.g. Cronin, 2002). However, it seemed to be a reasonable first step, since responses to frequent cue words seem to be more homogeneous as well, at least for native speakers (Fitzpatrick, 2007).

2.3 Data cleaning

The paper and pencil data did not require much data cleaning: the responses were simply recorded digitally, correcting a few spelling mistakes. The data collected online were much messier and required more changes. To start with, while incomplete surveys with just a few responses missing were retained, the surveys with only one or two responses provided were discarded, assuming that these participants might have not taken the task seriously. Also, spelling mistakes were corrected. English words written in English (such as a response flashdrive to the cue atminties ‘memory’) were kept as they were. Afterwards, the responses that were provided without Lithuanian letters were corrected. This was sometimes not a straightforward procedure, as in some cases there was no way to decide which form of the word the participant had in mind (e.g. problema.NOM.SG or problemą.ACC.SG). Only minimal changes were introduced in order for the word to be an existing grammatical form in Lithuanian. That is, *sprendima would be changed to sprendimą.ACC.SG, as the provided form sprendima can only be interpreted as the accusative singular form written without the diacritical mark. Conversely, problema would never be changed to problema.ACC.SG no matter that a lot of other participants would have provided an accusative form to that specific cue, just because both forms problema.NOM.SG and problema.ACC.SG are possible in Lithuanian, and the researcher cannot predict which one the participant had in mind. This procedure allowed making straightforward decisions without any interpretations of the researcher. It has to be noted, though, that only very few participants provided answers without Lithuanian diacritics, and even for them, most of the answers were not ambiguous, so these problems were rather exceptional and did not affect the final database much. Data cleaning also included deleting longer comments provided by the participants (e.g. Nežinau, kodėl tai pirmas žodis, apie kuri pagalvojau ‘I don’t know why this was the first word I thought about’) though these were very rare. However, if more than one word
was provided as an answer (usually a phrase, e.g. namų darbai 'homework'), all the items were kept in the dataset.

The answers provided by the participants were not lemmatized or grouped in any way: forms like darbą.ACC.SG, darbus.ACC.PL, or lavinti.INF, lavino.3.PST.SG are presented as separate words. This is both potentially problematic and more informative. While to the best of my knowledge, so far there has been no published research on the effect of cue’s morphological form on the response, some initial analysis seems to show that different morphological forms of the cue elicit different responses (Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, 2019). It seems that especially for nouns, the morphological form of the cue influences the response with accusative and genitive cases eliciting more syntagmatic responses than nominative case. Considering that the morphology of the cue matters, the morphology of the answers provided can also be worth further research.

The final dataset presented in the database contains 277 cue word forms and the responses from 304 participants. The minimum number of participants who have a response per cue word was 18, while the maximum was 208. In total, this makes up 15,612 associations.

2.4 Participants

The characteristics of the respondents who took part in the different stages of the study are presented in Table 1.

| Table 1. Description of participants | Paper and pencil version | Online version |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Total number of participants         | 64                       | 240            |
| Age                                  | Average (SD)             | 19.20 (0.72)   | 23.52 (6.01) |
| Gender                               | Female                   | 43             | 216           |
|                                      | Male                     | 21             | 24            |
| L1                                   | Lithuanian               | 64             | 214           |
|                                      | Russian                  | 3              |               |
|                                      | Polish                   | 9              |               |
|                                      | Two languages            | 11             |               |
| Level of education                   | Unfinished secondary education | 5              |               |
|                                      | Secondary education      | 5              |               |
As Table 1 clearly shows, the populations of the participants in the two administrations of the experiment were a bit different. It is not unexpected: once the data are collected online, the researcher has little control on who answers the questionnaire. However, given that the data about the participants is available, everyone using the database can make their own decisions. Researchers can filter and select the data that are of their interest, for example, associations provided by students of a particular course or only one gender, associations provided by bilingual or monolingual speakers, or any other associations.

2.5 The database

The whole database is created in the SQL format using the HeidiSQL interface and can be freely downloaded from Zenodo (doi: 10.5281/zenodo.3451880). There are two formats of the database available there. The SQL format includes three tables (Respondents, Cues, and Responses) as well as a brief explanation of the data. The Cues table provides the main information about the cue words, such as part of speech, morphological form, and other details. The Respondents table includes the participant’s age, gender, L1, educational level, and other demographic information. The Responses table includes all the responses given to the cues, their lengths, and the version of the experiment. These tables can be linked and queried together in order to access the data of interest to any researcher.

However, the SQL format is not very user friendly, especially for novice researchers, so the downloadable material also includes a summary spreadsheet. It summarizes all the responses given to cue words only by the native speakers of Lithuanian. As such, it can be easily accessible for potential users, including students who want to use association norms for their experiments.

2.6 Summary data

While the full dataset is available online in the SQL format, this paper presents a brief summary of the association norms in the Appendix. This summary only includes the responses of the participants who indicated Lithuanian as their first language (as these data can be used as a reference for native speaker norms). This means it includes 278 respondents and, in total, 14,336 association pairs. The Appendix presents all the cue words of the database together with some
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characteristics of their associative behaviour (following Barrón-Martínez and Arias-Trejo, 2014; Comesaña et al., 2014) and their 5 most frequent associations provided for each of the cue words. Table 2 explains the measures presented.

| Measure                              | Abbreviation | Explanation                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Number of responses                  | NR           | The total number of responses given to the stimulus. It is equal to the number of participants who provided an answer.                       |
| Number of different responses        | NDR          | The number of different responses given to the stimulus.                                                                                     |
| Number of idiosyncratic responses    | IR           | The number of responses given by only one respondent                                                                                          |
| First association strength:          | FA           | The percentage of participants who responded with the first association (NA is given if there was only one participant and the response was idiosyncratic) |
| Second association strength:         | SA           | The percentage of participants who responded with the second association (NA is given if there was only one participant and the response was idiosyncratic) |
| First five most frequent associates  | First 5      | The first five most frequent associates together with their frequencies. If one or more words given had the frequency of 1, they were taken from all the other associations with the frequency of one in alphabetical order. |

3. Discussion

While this database for now is rather limited, it is still the largest set of association norms freely available online that we have for the Lithuanian language. It has a number of potential applications for research. First of all, in psycholinguistics, the priming effect was established for years, but in order to explore it, lexical association lists are needed. In Lithuanian, the priming effect has not been studied at all so far. Running simple reaction time experiments to test for priming effects could be an easy and attractive task to work with for MA or even BA projects. It could help students learn the basic techniques of psycholinguistics and extend our knowledge about priming effects.

Further studies could also look at word associations more generally by examining, for instance, the differences between word associations in L1 and L2 (those were researched extensively in English,
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e.g. Fitzpatrick, 2006, 2007; Meara, 1983; in Lithuanian there was only a BA thesis by Župerkaitė (2018)), the effect of morphological form of the cue (Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, 2019), and gender or age of the participant on the word associations provided. Word association is a great way to get an insight into one’s mental lexicon, and this leads to numerous research questions.

While using association norms that are a couple of decades old is a common practice, as at least some of the associations tend to remain rather stable, arguably, associations do change over time. For example, the already mentioned response flashdrive to the stimulus atminties ‘memory’ would not have been given 20 years ago. Also, the associations of the cue word prezidentas ‘president’ are obviously affected by the current political situation. Because of the potential changes in associations, it could be interesting to look at associations diachronically as well. Thus, in the future, it could be interesting to collect new associations for the same cue words used by Steponavičienė (1986) and add them to the database. Research on English data, seems to suggest that word associations do change over time, but the most frequent words are the ones that are the most resistant to change (Jenkins and Palermo, 1965).

However, the main aim this database is created for is not the study of word associations in themselves, but rather the possibility to control for priming effects in any other psycholinguistic experiment one might want to run. Admittedly, for this purpose, the larger the database, the more useful it is, and for now its use can only be limited. While the number of responses to each cue word is adequate, the number of cue words could definitely be enlarged. The intention is to add cue words to the present version of the database over time to reach a comprehensive set of association norms, comparable to the ones existing for English. Another aim is to enlarge this database keeping track of various stages of data collection and basic information of the participants contributing the associations so that these data could be used for various research projects. To this aim, researchers that have association data available and want to make them public by contributing to this database are welcome to contact the author.

Appendix: List of Abbreviations

3  third person
ACC  accusative
GEN  genitive
INF  infinitive
NOM  nominative
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First steps towards the Lithuanian association norms database

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Summary

This paper introduces the first version of the Lithuanian database of free association norms available online on Zenodo (doi: 10.5281/zenodo.3451880). This is an attempt to provide an open access resource that would be helpful for psycholinguists, linguists, computational linguists, and students. This first version of the database includes 277 cue word forms: nouns, verbs, and some adjectives. The responses were collected from 304 participants. In total, 15,612 association pairs are recorded.

Word associations for this database were collected using a simple free association experiment technique: the participants were given cue words and asked to write down the first word that came to their minds. The data were collected in two stages: 64 participants took a paper and pencil test, while the others (n = 240) completed a survey online. The responses were cleaned for mistakes, longer comments, and non-Lithuanian spelling, but they were not lemmatized and are presented in their original form in the database. The data available to download includes tables of Participants, Cues, and Responses needed to use the database in the SQL format, as well as a summary spreadsheet for easier use for researchers not familiar with databases. The Appendix of the paper provides a summary of the main association pairs in the database together with some descriptive statistics.

This is a first step towards a more comprehensive association norms database for the Lithuanian language. In the future, this database will be enlarged with more responses and more cue words. Any collaborations from researchers who are willing to share their data are very welcome.
Pirmieji žingsniai kuriant lietuvių žodžių asociacijų duomenų bazę

Laura Vilkaitė-Lozdienė

Santrauka

Šiame straipsnyje pristatoma pirmąją lietuvių kalbos žodžių asociacijų duomenų bazės versija, kuri yra laisvai prieinama internetu Zenodo platformoje (doi: 10.5281/zenodo.3451880). Ši duomenų bazė galėtų būti naudinga psicholingvistams, lingvistams, kompiuterinės lingvistikos specialistams ir studentams, kurie domisi leksikos tyrimais. Dabartinėje duomenų bazės versijoje pateikiamos 277 stimulų (dažnų daiktavardžių, veiksmažodžių ir būdvardžių) formos. Renkant šių formų leksines asociacijas dalyvavo 304 respondentai. Iš viso duomenų bazėje pateikiamos 15 612 asociacijų poros.

Duomenų bazę sudaro atsakymai, surinkti atliekant įprastą laisvų asociacijų testą, kai dalyviui pateikiamas stimulas ir jo prašoma užrašyti pirmą į galvą šovusį atsakymą. Duomenys buvo surinkti dviem etapais: 64 dalyviai atliko asociacijų testą raštu, kiti 240 užpildė tyrimo anketa internete. Atsakymai buvo surinkti, suskaitmeninti, ištaisytos rašybos klaidos, ištrinti ilgesni komentarai, pridėtos trūkstamos lietuviškos raidės. Atsakymai niekaip nekeisti, nelemuoti, saugomi bazėje tokia forma, kokia juos pateikė dalyviai. Duomenų bazė sukurti naudoti SQL formatu, ją sudaro lentelės, apibendrinančios stimulius (Cues), dalyvius (Respondents) ir atsakymus (Responses). Naudodamasis šia duomenų baze, vartotojas gali atsirinkti jį dominančius stimulius ir atsakymus pagal įvairias charakteristikas: dalyvių pirmąją kalbą ar amžių, žodžio kalbos dalį, formą ir panašiai. Taip pat pateikiamas visus atsakymus į stimulius apibendrinanti lentelė, skirta paprastesniams naudojimui. Ji gali būti paranki mokslininkams, kurie neturi darbo su duomenų bazėmis patirties, ar studentams. Straipsnio Priede taip pat pateikiamas visų duomenų apibendrinimas – dažniausios asociacijų poros ir kiekvieno stimulio aprašomoji statistika.

Ši duomenų bazė – pirmasis išsamesnis lietuvių kalbos asociacijų duomenų bazės link. Planuojama, kad ji ilgainiui bus pildoma naujais stimulais ir taip galės būti naudinga įvairiems
Vilkaitė-Lozdiene, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

moksliams tyrimams. Autorė mielai bendradarbiautų ir su kitais mokslininkais, kurie norėtų pasidalyti savo turimomis asociacijų normomis.

**Raktiniai žodžiai:** laisvosios asociacijos; leksinės asociacijos; lietuvių žodžių asociacijų duomenų bazė
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

**Appendix**

| Cue     | NR | NDR | IR | FA  | SA  | First 5                                      |
|---------|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----------------------------------------------|
| 1       | aplinką | 60  | 32 | 20  | 0.150| saugoti, 9, tausoti, 5, keisti, 4, tvarkyti, 4, gražią, 3 |
| 2       | atkreipti | 67  | 4  | 2   | 0.896| dėmesį, 60, dèmesys, 5, atrasti, 1, suteikti, 1 |
| 3       | atlieka  | 21  | 15 | 12  | 0.238| darbą, 5, pareigą, 2, užduotį, 2, dainą, 1, darbas, 1 |
| 4       | atliko   | 19  | 10 | 7   | 0.368| darbą, 7, užduotį, 3, testą, 2, baigė, 1, bandymą, 1 |
| 5       | atlikti  | 90  | 30 | 17  | 0.200| užduotį, 18, darbą, 16, darbus, 9, užduotis, 9, namų darbus, 4 |
| 6       | atmintį  | 24  | 18 | 15  | 0.208| lavinti, 5, lavina, 2, prarado, 2, atsiminti, 1, cilėraštis, 1 |
| 7       | atminties | 21  | 19 | 18  | 0.143| galia, 3, bėdos, 1, daug, 1, flashdrive, 1, galias, 1 |
| 8       | atmintis | 19  | 17 | 15  | 0.105| prasta, 2, prisiminimai, 2, flash, 1, gera, 1, gerėja, 1 |
| 9       | atrodė   | 24  | 19 | 16  | 0.125| gerai, 3, gražiai, 3, juokingai, 2, baisiai, 1, galvojo, 1 |
| 10      | atrodo   | 19  | 13 | 10  | 0.263| gražiai, 5, blogai, 2, gražu, 2, akiniai, 1, didelis, 1 |
| 11      |atrodyti | 21  | 11 | 9   | 0.286| gerai, 6, gražiai, 6, baisiai, 1, išvaizda, 1, keistai, 1 |
| 12      | atsakomybę | 65  | 30 | 21  | 0.246| prisiimti, 16, turėti, 9, jausti, 4, nešti, 4, turi, 3 |
| 13      |auga     | 21  | 15 | 12  | 0.190| medis, 4, vaikas, 3, vaikai, 2, augalas, 1, barzda, 1 |
| 14      |augo     | 19  | 14 | 12  | 0.211| vaikas, 4, medis, 3, botanika, 1, brendimas, 1, didelis, 1 |
| 15      |augti    | 24  | 20 | 17  | 0.125| greitai, 3, nužaugti, 2, užaugti, 2, augalas, 1, aukštyń, 1 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

| Cue  | NR  | NDR | IR | FA  | SA  | First 5                          |
|------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----------------------------------|
| 16   | aukštas | 200 | 50 | 35  | 0.300 | 0.125 | žemas, 60, namas, 25, pastatas, 15, medis, 13, žmogus, 13 |
| 17   | automobilį | 66  | 34 | 25  | 0.182 | 0.152 | vairuoti, 12, pirkti, 10, nusipirkti, 4, parduoti, 4, taisyti, 3 |
| 18   | baigė | 24  | 15 | 10  | 0.208 | 0.125 | darbą, 5, mokyklą, 3, darbas, 2, mokslus, 2, universitetą, 2 |
| 19   | baigia | 19  | 14 | 9   | 0.105 | 0.105 | darbus, 2, dabrą, 2, greitai, 2, pradeda, 2, universitetą, 2 |
| 20   | baigti | 20  | 12 | 8   | 0.250 | 0.150 | darbą, 5, pradėti, 3, fišas, 2, mokslus, 2, laiku, 1 |
| 21   | baltas | 157 | 47 | 34  | 0.223 | 0.146 | juodas, 35, lapas, 23, sniegas, 17, katinas, 16, paskūtis, 8 |
| 22   | baudą | 67  | 17 | 10  | 0.433 | 0.119 | gauti, 29, sumokėti, 8, mokėti, 7, gavo, 5, policija, 4 |
| 23   | būdą | 65  | 43 | 30  | 0.108 | 0.062 | gerą, 7, turėti, 4, gyvenimo, 3, rasti, 3, charakteris, 2 |
| 24   | bylą | 67  | 31 | 19  | 0.164 | 0.119 | nagrinėti, 11, iškelti, 8, teismas, 6, nutraukti, 5, laimėti, 3 |
| 25   | darbą | 24  | 18 | 15  | 0.208 | 0.083 | dirbtį, 5, baigę, 2, daryti, 2, atlieka, 1, atliko, 1 |
| 26   | darbas | 19  | 17 | 15  | 0.105 | 0.105 | pinigai, 2, vargina, 2, atlyginimas, 1, atlygis, 1, baigtas, 1 |
| 27   | darbo | 21  | 13 | 9   | 0.190 | 0.190 | birža, 4, jėga, 4, laikas, 2, pokalbis, 2, diena, 1 |
| 28   | darė | 19  | 16 | 13  | 0.105 | 0.105 | darbus, 2, valgys, 2, valgys, 2, atliko, 1, blogai, 1 |
| 29   | daro | 21  | 15 | 11  | 0.143 | 0.143 | darbą, 3, įtaką, 3, atlieka, 2, veikia, 2, blogai, 1 |
| 30   | daryti | 84  | 40 | 27  | 0.119 | 0.095 | darbus, 10, namų darbus, 8, darbas, 6, darbą, 6, gera, 5 |
| 31   | dėmesį | 65  | 28 | 18  | 0.246 | 0.108 | sutelkti, 16, atkreipti, 7, patraukti, 5, nukreipti, 4, rodyti, 4 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **32** | derybas | 61 | 27 | 21 | 0.443 | 0.049 | vesti, 27, laimėti, 3, veda, 3, vedu, 3, laimėjo, 2 |
| **Cue** | **NR** | **NDR** | **IR** | **FA** | **SA** | **First 5** |
| **33** | dėti | 65 | 31 | 19 | 0.185 | 0.123 | pastangas, 12, kiaušinius, 8, daiktus, 3, imti, 3, kiaušinį, 3 |
| **34** | didelis | 202 | 67 | 44 | 0.337 | 0.109 | mažas, 68, namas, 22, šuo, 12, balionas, 5, vaikas, 5 |
| **35** | diena | 208 | 33 | 20 | 0.505 | 0.159 | naktis, 105, graži, 33, saulėta, 9, laba, 8, saulė, 7 |
| **36** | dokumentą | 19 | 15 | 12 | 0.158 | 0.105 | parodyti, 3, pamesti, 2, pasirašė, 2, asmeninį, 1, atspausdinti, 1 |
| **37** | dokumentas | 20 | 15 | 12 | 0.150 | 0.150 | slaptas, 3, svarbus, 3, pasas, 2, asmens, 1, brangus, 1 |
| **38** | dokumento | 24 | 14 | 11 | 0.292 | 0.167 | kopija, 7, numeris, 4, nuotrauka, 2, antspaudas, 1, duomenys, 1 |
| **39** | duoda | 65 | 39 | 29 | 0.200 | 0.062 | ima, 13, naudos, 4, pinigų, 4, valgyti, 3, duoną, 2 |
| **40** | duomenis | 66 | 41 | 35 | 0.167 | 0.076 | rinkti, 11, gauti, 5, surinkti, 5, pateikti, 4, apdoroti, 3 |
| **41** | duoti | 61 | 36 | 27 | 0.148 | 0.098 | imti, 9, pinigų, 6, gauti, 4, laiko, 4, ranką, 3 |
| **42** | egzaminą | 66 | 15 | 11 | 0.485 | 0.242 | išlaikyti, 32, laikyti, 16, išlaikė, 5, laikas, 2, bakalauras, 1 |
| **43** | eina | 208 | 67 | 43 | 0.163 | 0.130 | béga, 34, namo, 27, laikas, 22, sau, 15, šuo, 7 |
| **44** | gaisrą | 61 | 16 | 7 | 0.361 | 0.115 | gesinti, 22, užgesinti, 7, ugnis, 6, gesina, 5, sukelti, 4 |
| **45** | gaišti | 67 | 7 | 5 | 0.776 | 0.149 | laiką, 52, laikas, 10, katinas, 1, kaupti, 1, mirti, 1 |
| **46** | galimybę | 65 | 30 | 24 | 0.185 | 0.169 | gauti, 12, suteikti, 11, turėti, 11, išnaudoti, 3, prarasti, 2 |
| **47** | gauna | 79 | 43 | 31 | 0.152 | 0.089 | algą, 12, atlygi, 7, duoda, 6, ima, 4, pinigų, 4 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

| 48 | gauti | 88 | 46 | 32 | 0,102 | 0,080 | dovaną, 9, algą, 7, dovanų, 6, duoti, 6, pinigų, 5 |
| 49 | gavo | 24 | 19 | 15 | 0,125 | 0,083 | dovaną, 3, davė, 2, dovanų, 2, dvejetą, 2, baudą, 1 |

| Cue | NR | NDR | IR | FA | SA | First 5 |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|---------|
| 50  | geras | 198 | 43 | 32 | 0,323 | 0,146 | blogas, 64, draugas, 29, žmogus, 29, oras, 14, darbas, 10 |
| 51  | gilus | 188 | 52 | 25 | 0,229 | 0,090 | ežeras, 43, miegas, 17, vanduo, 16, šulinys, 15, vandenynas, 7 |
| 52  | grėsmę | 67  | 37 | 30 | 0,239 | 0,075 | kelti, 16, jausti, 5, patirti, 4, sukelti, 4, pajausti, 3 |
| 53  | gulėjo | 20  | 12 | 10 | 0,400 | 0,100 | lovoje, 8, sėdėjo, 2, gatvėje, 1, ilgai, 1, lova, 1 |
| 54  | gulėti | 19  | 12 | 9  | 0,316 | 0,105 | lovoje, 6, lova, 2, stovėti, 2, ilgai, 1, ilsėtis, 1 |
| 55  | guli | 23  | 12 | 9  | 0,348 | 0,174 | lovoje, 8, miega, 4, vienas, 2, aukštelninkas, 1, ilsėtis, 1 |
| 56  | gyvena | 21  | 15 | 11 | 0,190 | 0,095 | gerai, 4, gyvenimą, 2, name, 2, vienas, 2, amžinai, 1 |
| 57  | gyveno | 19  | 11 | 7  | 0,211 | 0,158 | ilgai, 4, laimingai, 3, senelis, 3, mirė, 2, gerai, 1 |
| 58  | gyventi | 24  | 20 | 18 | 0,167 | 0,083 | mirti, 4, mieste, 2, blogai, 1, džiaugtis, 1, gera, 1 |
| 59  | idėja | 21  | 13 | 11 | 0,238 | 0,238 | gera, 5, mintis, 5, Lietuvai, 1, atėjo, 1, galvoje, 1 |
| 60  | idėją | 19  | 18 | 17 | 0,105 | NA | kurti, 2, džiaugsmas, 1, gera, 1, inovacija, 1, išaiškėjo, 1 |
| 61  | idėjų | 24  | 16 | 10 | 0,125 | 0,125 | gausa, 3, lietus, 3, bankas, 2, generavimas, 2, kupinas, 2 |
| 62  | imtis | 67  | 28 | 20 | 0,269 | 0,164 | darbo, 18, veiksmų, 11, veiklos, 6, darbų, 4, iniciatyvos, 2 |
| 63  | informaciją | 65  | 32 | 23 | 0,231 | 0,108 | gauti, 15, suteikti, 7, rinkti, 5, perduoti, 4, teikti, 3 |
| #  | Cue               | NR  | NDR | IR  | FA   | SA   | First 5       |
|----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|----------------|
| 64 | iniciatyvą        | 65  | 32  | 24  | 0.231| 0.123| rodyti, 15, parodyti, 8, imtis, 7, daryti, 3, perimti, 2 |
| 65 | išbandyti        | 59  | 34  | 25  | 0.186| 0.085| naujoves, 11, save, 5, jėgas, 3, naujovę, 3, sėkmę, 3 |
| 66 | išduoti          | 67  | 31  | 23  | 0.224| 0.209| draugą, 15, paslaptį, 14, paslaptis, 4, žmogų, 3, leidimą, 2 |

**Cue**

- **67** išeina: 19, 15, 14, 0.263, NA, namo, 5, ateina, 1, atostogų, 1, durys, 1, grįžta, 1
- **68** išeiti: 21, 12, 8, 0.286, 0.143, namo, 6, ateiti, 3, lauk, 2, laukan, 2, durys, 1
- **69** išeiti: 65, 15, 11, 0.492, 0.231, rasti, 32, surasti, 15, rado, 5, atrasti, 2, durys, 1
- **70** išėjo: 24, 17, 14, 0.250, 0.083, namo, 6, grįžo, 2, parėjo, 2, anksčiau, 1, gerai, 1
- **71** įsipareigojimus: 66, 27, 16, 0.364, 0.076, vykdyti, 24, įvykdyti, 5, prisiimti, 4, tesėti, 3, atlikti, 2
- **72** iškovoję: 68, 21, 12, 0.324, 0.176, pergalę, 22, laisvę, 12, medalį, 7, pergali, 4, teisę, 3
- **73** iškviestė: 66, 18, 11, 0.348, 0.182, policiją, 23, pagalbą, 12, policija, 8, namo, 5, taksi, 3
- **74** išlaikyti: 68, 26, 17, 0.221, 0.103, egzaminą, 15, šeimą, 7, egzaminus, 6, teises, 6, dėmesį, 5
- **75** įspūdį: 66, 27, 17, 0.167, 0.152, padaryti, 11, palikti, 10, sukelti, 6, sudaryti, 5, susidaryti, 4
- **76** išspręsti: 66, 19, 8, 0.227, 0.212, problemą, 15, uždavinį, 14, problemas, 6, užduotį, 5, galvosūkį, 3
- **77** iššūkį: 65, 22, 16, 0.431, 0.169, priimti, 28, mesti, 11, įveikti, 4, įsiškelti, 2, priėmė, 2
- **78** įstatymą: 65, 40, 30, 0.123, 0.092, išleisti, 8, priimti, 6, keisti, 4, sulaužyti, 4, pažeisti, 3
- **79** išvadą: 65, 23, 16, 0.308, 0.154, padaryti, 20, daryti, 10, prieiti, 7, padarė, 4, pateikti, 4
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. Taikomoji kalbotyra, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

|     | Įtaką  |    |    |     |     |     |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |     |
|-----|--------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| 80  | Įsvenė | 21 | 16 | 13  | 0,190 | 0,095 | bausmės, 4, avarijos, 2, bėdos, 2, duobų, 1, klaida, 1 |
| 81  | Įsvengia| 24 | 20 | 16  | 0,083 | 0,083 | atsakomybės, 2, bausmės, 2, bėdos, 2, susiduria, 2, avarijos, 1 |
| 82  | Įsvengti| 86 | 48 | 32  | 0,116 | 0,070 | atsakomybės, 10, bausmės, 6, bėdos, 4, klūtis, 4, problemų, 4 |
| 83  | Įtaką   | 65 | 21 | 14  | 0,508 | 0,077 | daryti, 33, daro, 5, turėti, 5, pajusti, 2, patirti, 2 |

**Cue**  **NR**  **NDR**  **IR**  **FA**  **SA**  **First 5**

| 84  | Įtakos  | 66 | 32 | 22  | 0,197 | 0,106 | turėti, 13, sfera, 7, daryti, 5, darymas, 4, turi, 4 |
| 85  | Įtampą   | 62 | 41 | 30  | 0,113 | 0,065 | jausti, 7, kelti, 4, mažinti, 4, jaučia, 3, didełę, 2 |
| 86  | Įvartį   | 66 | 15 | 8   | 0,515 | 0,121 | įmušti, 34, įmušė, 8, futbolas, 6, mušti, 4, pelnyti, 2 |
| 87  | Įaučiasi | 24 | 14 | 11  | 0,375 | 0,083 | gerai, 9, laimingas, 2, serga, 2, apkabinimas, 1, blogai, 1 |
| 88  | Įjaustis | 19 | 15 | 14  | 0,263 | NA    | gerai, 5, blogai, 1, emocija, 1, gyventi, 1, iracionalumas, 1 |
| 89  | Įjautęsi | 21 | 11 | 6   | 0,238 | 0,143 | gerai, 5, blogai, 3, laimingas, 3, prastai, 2, puikiai, 2 |
| 90  | Įjėgą    | 65 | 41 | 34  | 0,108 | 0,108 | naudoti, 7, panaudoti, 7, rodyti, 5, demonstruoti, 4, parodyti, 4 |
| 91  | Įjėgas   | 65 | 41 | 29  | 0,077 | 0,077 | atgauti, 5, kaupti, 5, sutelksti, 5, atimti, 3, prarasti, 3 |
| 92  | Kaklą    | 21 | 14 | 12  | 0,333 | 0,095 | skauda, 7, galva, 2, išsinarino, 1, kasosi, 1, kūną, 1 |
| 93  | Kaklas   | 23 | 14 | 11  | 0,261 | 0,174 | galva, 6, ilgas, 4, nulūžo, 2, apvyniotas, 1, kaklas, 1 |
| 94  | Kaklo    | 19 | 14 | 11  | 0,211 | 0,105 | slankstelis, 4, ilgis, 2, pakabukas, 2, arterija, 1, gysla, 1 |
| 95  | Kalsbasi | 19 | 15 | 12  | 0,158 | 0,105 | draugai, 3, tyliai, 2, šnekasi, 2, bendrauja, 1, diskutuoja, 1 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 96 | kalbėjosi | 24 | 18 | 14 | 0,125 0,125 tarpusavyje, 3, tyliai, 3, dviese, 2, tylėjo, 2, aškiai, 1 |
| 97 | kalbėtis | 21 | 18 | 16 | 0,143 0,095 tyliai, 3, šnekėtis, 2, atvirumas, 1, bendrauti, 1, diskutuoti, 1 |
| 98 | kaltę | 60 | 31 | 23 | 0,233 0,083 jausti, 14, pripažinti, 5, prisiimti, 5, suversti, 4, išpirkti, 3 |
| 99 | katiną | 21 | 14 | 10 | 0,238 0,095 šunį, 5, gaudo, 2, glosto, 2, glostyti, 2, Garfildas, 1 |
| 100 | katinas | 23 | 13 | 9 | 0,217 0,217 juodas, 5, šuo, 5, murkia, 2, rainas, 2, balta, 1 |

| Cue | NR | NDR | IR | FA | SA | First 5 |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|---------|
| 101 | katino | 19 | 14 | 10 | 0,158 0,105 dienos, 3, šuns, 2, šuo, 2, ūsai, 2, ausis, 1 |
| 102 | keičiasi | 21 | 20 | 19 | 0,095 NA metai, 2, budėti, 1, charakteris, 1, daiktais, 1, gyvenimas, 1 |
| 103 | keistis | 24 | 20 | 17 | 0,125 0,083 dovanomis, 3, išvaizda, 2, žmogui, 2, apsiioščiai, 1, bet nepasiioščiai, 1 |
| 104 | keitęs | 19 | 16 | 15 | 0,211 NA laikai, 4, daiktai, 1, dienos, 1, evoliucionavo, 1, ilgai, 1 |
| 105 | kėlė | 24 | 19 | 16 | 0,167 0,083 dėžę, 4, kėdę, 2, reikalavimus, 2, grėsmę, 1, kompetencijas, 1 |
| 106 | kelia | 85 | 68 | 59 | 0,047 0,047 galvą, 4, klausimą, 4, ranką, 4, traukia, 3, ūpą, 3 |
| 107 | kelią | 61 | 37 | 25 | 0,148 0,082 tiesti, 9, rodyti, 5, ilgą, 3, rasti, 3, grįsti, 2 |
| 108 | kelti | 21 | 20 | 19 | 0,095 NA mesti, 2, akmenį, 1, aukštis, 1, dėžę, 1, hantelį, 1 |
| 109 | klaidų | 60 | 31 | 20 | 0,167 0,117 taisymas, 10, nedaryti, 7, daryti, 5, daug, 4, darymas, 2 |
| 110 | klausimą | 66 | 21 | 12 | 0,288 0,136 užduoti, 19, atsakytci, 9, kelti, 8, uždavė, 7, atsakymą, 3 |
| 111 | konkursą | 67 | 17 | 14 | 0,701 0,060 laimėti, 47, laimėjo, 4, surengę, 2, atšaukė, 1, diplomas, 1 |
| Page | Word  | Frequency | Type  | Probability | Differentiation | Similarity | First 5 |
|------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| 112  | laiką  | 67         | 33    | 21          | 0.119           | 0.104      | leisti, 8, skaičiuoti, 7, praleisti, 5, taupyti, 5, atsukti, 4 |
| 113  | leidimą | 67         | 20    | 12          | 0.433           | 0.075      | gauti, 29, duoti, 5, išduoti, 5, turėti, 5, gavo, 4 |
| 114  | lengvas | 199        | 57    | 39          | 0.276           | 0.116      | sunkus, 55, pūkas, 23, darbas, 20, būdas, 8, uždavinys, 6 |
| 115  | likimą  | 21         | 17    | 15          | 0.143           | 0.143      | lemtis, 3, pakeisti, 3, duoda, 1, gelbėti, 1, gerbt, 1 |
| 116  | likimas  | 23         | 22    | 21          | 0.087           | NA         | ateitis, 2, davė, 1, gyvenimas, 1, iliuzija, 1, keistas, 1 |
| 117  | likimo  | 19         | 16    | 13          | 0.105           | 0.105      | broliai, 2, dovana, 2, ironija, 2, deivė, 1, duobė, 1 |
| 118  | mėlynas | 199        | 47    | 32          | 0.558           | 0.060      | dangus, 111, raudonas, 12, geltonas, 6, autobusikas, 5, žalias, 5 |
| 119  | mesti  | 19         | 13    | 11          | 0.263           | 0.158      | rūkyti, 5, mokslus, 3, akmenį, 1, aukšty, 1, daiktą, 1 |
| 120  | meta   | 24         | 15    | 13          | 0.375           | 0.083      | kamuolj, 9, akmenį, 2, išmeta, 1, iššūkį, 1, kamuolys, 1 |
| 121  | metė   | 87         | 35    | 21          | 0.287           | 0.069      | kamuolj, 25, kamuolys, 6, mokslus, 5, darbą, 4, pagavo, 4 |
| 122  | miestą  | 24         | 18    | 15          | 0.167           | 0.125      | kaimą, 4, Vilnių, 3, statyti, 2, apžiūrėjo, 1, atrado, 1 |
| 123  | miestas | 18         | 11    | 9           | 0.278           | 0.222      | kaimas, 5, didelis, 4, Vilnius, 1, ant kalno, 1, graikai, 1 |
| 124  | miesto  | 21         | 15    | 11          | 0.143           | 0.143      | kaimo, 3, meras, 3, gatvė, 2, gatvės, 2, aikštė, 1 |
| 125  | mišką  | 21         | 19    | 18          | 0.143           | NA         | kirsti, 3, auginti, 1, baimę, 1, eina žmonės, 1, gesina, 1 |
| 126  | miškas | 24         | 18    | 13          | 0.125           | 0.083      | tankus, 3, gūdus, 2, medis, 2, pieva, 2, tamsus, 2 |
| 127  | miško  | 19         | 19    | 19          | NA              | NA         | bendrija, 1, dievas, 1, gatvė, 1, grožis, 1, grybai, 1 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

| No | Cue             | NR | NDR | IR | FA  | SA  | First 5                                                                 |
|----|-----------------|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 128| mokesčius       | 60 | 18  | 11 | 0,517| 0,083| mokėti, 31, pinigai, 5, sumokėjo, 4, moka, 3, apmokėti, 2              |
| 129| mokėti          | 63 | 27  | 21 | 0,270| 0,206| mokesčius, 17, pinigus, 13, pinigai, 6, kalbą, 2, paskolą, 2          |
| 130| mylimas         | 208| 50  | 34 | 0,361| 0,144| žmogus, 75, vyras, 30, šuo, 12, katinas, 10, nemylimas, 8             |
| 131| nagrinėti       | 60 | 38  | 30 | 0,133| 0,117| byłą, 8, tekstą, 7, užduotį, 4, temą, 3, klausimą, 2                  |
| 132| namą             | 59 | 27  | 20 | 0,271| 0,169| statyti, 16, pastatyti, 10, pastatė, 4, pirkti, 3, griauti, 2         |
| 133| naudoja         | 19 | 17  | 15 | 0,105| 0,105| priemones, 2, vartoją, 2, automobilį, 1, energiją, 1, ima, 1           |
| 134| naudojo         | 24 | 22  | 20 | 0,083| 0,083| padėjo, 2, telefoną, 2, degtukus, 1, dūbro, 1, išmetė, 1             |
|    | **Cue**         |    |     |    |     |     | **First 5**                                                            |
| 135| naudoti         | 21 | 21  | 21 | NA  | NA  | automobilį, 1, centrifugą, 1, daiktus, 1, daiktą, 1, internetą, 1       |
| 136| nesėkmę         | 67 | 32  | 25 | 0,328| 0,104| patirti, 22, išgyventi, 7, patyrė, 5, atnešti, 2, ištverti, 2         |
| 137| nuomonė         | 19 | 16  | 14 | 0,158| 0,105| laisvę, 3, gera, 2, asmeninę, 1, idėja, 1, išsiskirti, 1              |
| 138| nuomonę          | 82 | 46  | 32 | 0,110| 0,073| turėti, 9, išsakyti, 6, pakeisti, 5, reikšti, 5, išreiškė, 4         |
| 139| nuomonių        | 21 | 14  | 11 | 0,238| 0,143| skirtumas, 5, išsiskyrimas, 3, minčių, 2, daug, 1, karas, 1           |
| 140| nuostolių       | 65 | 35  | 25 | 0,215| 0,092| patirti, 14, atlyginimas, 6, turėti, 4, išvengti, 3, padengimas, 3    |
| 141| nusikaltimu      | 66 | 28  | 17 | 0,258| 0,121| padaryti, 17, įvykdyti, 8, padarė, 6, atlikti, 3, daryti, 3          |
| 142| nutraukti       | 66 | 29  | 20 | 0,258| 0,167| sanykius, 17, sutartį, 11, ryšius, 4, pokalbį, 3, pradėti, 3         |
| 143| padarė           | 66 | 43  | 37 | 0,136| 0,121| klaidą, 9, darbą, 8, darbus, 4, nusikaltimu, 4, klaida, 2             |
| 144 | pagalbą | 65 | 21 | 14 | 0,477 | 0,108 | suteikti, 31, teikti, 7, suteikė, 5, gauti, 2, kviesti, 2 |
| 145 | pagrindinis | 198 | 67 | 42 | 0,101 | 0,066 | išsilavinimas, 20, tikslas, 13, šalutinis, 13, kelias, 12, puslapis, 12 |
| 146 | pajamas | 67 | 29 | 23 | 0,358 | 0,134 | gauti, 24, skaičiuoti, 9, deklaruoti, 4, pinigai, 3, gavo, 2 |
| 147 | palaikyti | 61 | 36 | 24 | 0,098 | 0,082 | draugą, 6, komandą, 5, paremti, 4, morališkai, 3, ryšį, 3 |
| 148 | panaudoti | 59 | 47 | 41 | 0,102 | 0,051 | daiktą, 6, daiktai, 3, ginklą, 3, galimybę, 2, pinigus, 2 |
| 149 | pareiškė | 59 | 34 | 27 | 0,220 | 0,102 | nuomonę, 13, norą, 6, kaltinimus, 3, pasakę, 3, prašymą, 3 |
| 150 | parodymus | 67 | 21 | 13 | 0,478 | 0,075 | duoti, 32, teikti, 5, davė, 4, pateikti, 4, teismas, 3 |
| 151 | pasiekti | 61 | 22 | 15 | 0,475 | 0,049 | tikslą, 29, aukštumas, 3, aukštumų, 3, tikslas, 3, tikslus, 3 |

| Cue | NR | NDR | IR | FA | SA | First 5 |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|---------|
| 152 | pasirašė | 65 | 27 | 22 | 0,462 | 0,077 | sutartį, 30, sutartis, 5, parašas, 4, aktą, 2, dokumentus, 2 |
| 153 | paskaitą | 61 | 31 | 21 | 0,279 | 0,066 | vesti, 17, veda, 4, praleisti, 3, skaityti, 3, universitetas, 3 |
| 154 | paslaugas | 66 | 29 | 23 | 0,364 | 0,152 | teikti, 24, suteikti, 10, gauti, 3, mokėti, 2, suteikė, 2 |
| 155 | pastangas | 61 | 31 | 25 | 0,361 | 0,066 | dėti, 22, įvertinti, 4, dedu, 3, jėti, 3, rodyti, 2 |
| 156 | pateikti | 59 | 34 | 26 | 0,136 | 0,136 | atsakymą, 8, paraišką, 8, prašymą, 5, prašymas, 4, klausimą, 2 |
| 157 | patirtį | 21 | 18 | 16 | 0,143 | 0,095 | kaupti, 3, dalinti, 2, amžius, 1, dalina, 1, dalintis, 1 |
| 158 | patirties | 19 | 17 | 15 | 0,105 | 0,105 | stoka, 2, trūksta, 2, darbas, 1, finansai, 1, individualizmas, 1 |
| 159 | patirtis | 23 | 18 | 13 | 0,087 | 0,087 | amžius, 2, byloja, 2, didelė, 2, gera, 2, padėjo, 2 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

| Cue       | NR  | NDR | IR  | FA     | SA     | First 5                                                                 |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 160  patyryė  | 68  | 37  | 22  | 0.132  | 0.103  | traumą, 9, nesėkmę, 7, išgyveno, 3, nuoskaudą, 3, nuostolių, 3          |
| 161  pelnė   | 60  | 30  | 20  | 0.133  | 0.133  | apdovanojimą, 8, pagarbą, 8, pripažinimą, 5, apdovanojimus, 4, garbę, 3 |
| 162  perėmė   | 68  | 39  | 31  | 0.191  | 0.132  | pareigas, 13, valdžią, 9, darbą, 5, atėmę, 2, darbus, 2                 |
| 163  pergales | 62  | 31  | 23  | 0.177  | 0.161  | pasiekti, 11, švesti, 10, laimėti, 6, iškovojo, 3, pelnyti, 3           |
| 164  pirkėją | 19  | 16  | 13  | 0.105  | 0.105  | kapitalizmas, 2, pardavėjas, 2, rasti, 2, apgautą, 1, apgauti, 1         |
| 165  pirkėjas | 21  | 13  | 11  | 0.381  | 0.095  | pardavėjas, 8, piktas, 2, geras, 1, išėjo, 1, kaina, 1                  |
| 166  pirkėjo   | 24  | 16  | 11  | 0.125  | 0.125  | nuomonė, 3, parduotuvė, 3, poreikiai, 3, pardavėjo, 2, pinigai, 2       |
| 167  policiją  | 60  | 36  | 31  | 0.217  | 0.150  | kviešti, 13, iškviesti, 9, gerbt, 3, iškviêtę, 2, žalia, 2              |
| 168  pradėti  | 66  | 34  | 22  | 0.152  | 0.091  | darbą, 10, dirbti, 6, baigtį, 5, mokyties, 4, pabaigtį, 4              |
|          |     |     |     |        |        |                                                                         |
| 169  praleido | 20  | 14  | 12  | 0.300  | 0.100  | paskaitą, 6, raidę, 2, filmą, 1, laboratorinis, 1, nespėjo, 1           |
| 170  praleidžia | 24  | 19  | 17  | 0.167  | 0.125  | paskaitas, 4, pamokas, 3, išleidžia, 1, laiką, 1, leidžia, 1           |
| 171  praleisti | 19  | 15  | 12  | 0.158  | 0.105  | paskaitą, 3, laiką, 2, neateiti, 2, akis, 1, atgauti, 1                 |
| 172  prarado   | 68  | 51  | 40  | 0.074  | 0.044  | nekaltybę, 5, amą, 3, darbą, 3, sąmonę, 3, draugą, 2                    |
| 173  prasideda | 24  | 13  | 8   | 0.208  | 0.167  | baigiasi, 5, paskaita, 4, diena, 3, gyvenimas, 2, pamoka, 2            |
| 174  prasidėjo  | 20  | 12  | 8   | 0.200  | 0.200  | karas, 4, paskaita, 4, baigęsi, 2, pasibaigė, 2, atšilimas, 1           |
| 175  prasidėti | 19  | 16  | 15  | 0.211  | NA     | pasibaigtį, 4, dienai, 1, ilgai, 1, koncertas, 1, kovoti, 1             |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

| Nr. | Prisyma | NR | NDR | IR | FA | SA | Prirašymas |
|-----|---------|----|-----|----|----|----|-------------|
| 176 | prezidentą | 19 | 14 | 11 | 0,158 | 0,158 | išrinkti, 3, rinkti, 3, Grybauskaitė, 2, Lietuva, 1, gerbti, 1 |
| 177 | prezidentas | 21 | 14 | 8  | 0,143 | 0,095 | valdžia, 3, Grybauskaitė, 2, Obama, 2, sąžiningas, 2, valdo, 2 |
| 178 | prezidento | 24 | 14 | 10 | 0,208 | 0,167 | kalba, 5, rinkimai, 4, dukra, 3, patarėjas, 2, kabinetas, 1 |
| 179 | prielaidą | 65 | 27 | 20 | 0,462 | 0,062 | daryti, 30, padaryti, 4, padarė, 3, darau, 2, iškelti, 2 |
| 180 | priėmė | 61 | 38 | 30 | 0,180 | 0,082 | sprendimą, 11, įstatymą, 5, atėmė, 4, į darbą, 3, išsūkį, 2 |
| 181 | priėmė | 67 | 38 | 28 | 0,194 | 0,104 | sprendimą, 13, dovaną, 7, atsakomybę, 3, dovana, 3, svečią, 3 |
| 182 | principą | 19 | 16 | 14 | 0,158 | 0,105 | užsispyrimas, 3, suprasti, 2, asmenybė, 1, ignoruoti, 1, keisti, 1 |
| 183 | principas | 21 | 17 | 14 | 0,143 | 0,095 | kvailas, 3, geras, 2, paprastas, 2, aukščiau, 1, didelis, 1 |
| 184 | principo | 24 | 6  | 5  | 0,792 | NA  | reikalas, 19, aiškinimas, 1, iš, 1, leidimas, 1, taisyklė, 1 |
| 185 | priimti | 67 | 18 | 14 | 0,493 | 0,149 | atsakomybę, 33, kaltę, 10, atsakomybę, 8, sau, 2, akimirkas, 1 |

*Cue* | *NR* | *NDR* | *IR* | *FA* | *SA* | *First 5*
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
186 | problema | 24 | 14 | 11 | 0,333 | 0,125 | išspręsta, 8, sprendimas, 3, didelė, 2, bėdos, 1, išeitis, 1 |
187 | problemą | 81 | 25 | 17 | 0,358 | 0,160 | spresči, 29, išspręsti, 13, sprendimas, 7, išsprendė, 6, sprendžia, 3 |
188 | problemų | 19 | 16 | 14 | 0,158 | 0,105 | daug, 3, sprendimas, 2, bėdos, 1, depresija, 1, iškilo, 1 |
189 | procesą | 24 | 20 | 18 | 0,125 | 0,125 | valdo, 3, vykdyti, 3, Filadelfija, 1, Kafka, 1, apgalvojo, 1 |
190 | procesas | 19 | 16 | 14 | 0,158 | 0,105 | ilgas, 3, darbas, 2, Kafka, 1, eiga, 1, gaminys, 1 |
191 | proceso | 21 | 16 | 14 | 0,238 | 0,095 | eiga, 5, metu, 2, aprašymas, 1, ciklas, 1, daiktavardis, 1 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 192 | projektą | 19 | 17 | 15 | 0,105 | 0,105 | daryti, 2, grupė, 2, atlieka, 1, darė, 1, komanda, 1 |
| 193 | projektas | 21 | 18 | 16 | 0,143 | 0,095 | sunkus, 3, sėkmingas, 2, X faktorius, 1, asmeninis, 1, baigtį, 1 |
| 194 | projekto | 24 | 16 | 14 | 0,333 | 0,083 | vadovas, 8, dalyvis, 2, X faktorius, 1, darymas, 1, išvados, 1 |
| 195 | puikus | 185 | 72 | 47 | 0,114 | 0,076 | oras, 21, geras, 14, darbas, 12, žmogus, 12, šaunus, 10 |
| 196 | rado | 67 | 47 | 36 | 0,075 | 0,075 | lobį, 5, pametė, 5, rakta, 4, monetą, 3, būdą, 2 |
| 197 | ramybė | 21 | 18 | 16 | 0,143 | 0,095 | tyla, 3, dorybė, 2, aš, 1, bažnyčia, 1, brangi, 1 |
| 198 | ramybės | 24 | 16 | 14 | 0,292 | 0,125 | būsena, 7, oazė, 3, akmuo, 1, aplinka, 1, beieškant, 1 |
| 199 | ramybę | 19 | 17 | 15 | 0,105 | 0,105 | poilsis, 2, turėti, 2, duoti, 1, iškęsti, 1, laisvė, 1 |
| 200 | rasti | 60 | 33 | 22 | 0,133 | 0,117 | pamesti, 8, atsakymą, 7, pinigų, 4, daiktą, 3, ieškoti, 3 |
| 201 | rezultatų | 61 | 40 | 31 | 0,115 | 0,082 | siekti, 7, laukti, 5, gerų, 4, pasiekti, 4, egzaminas, 2 |
| 202 | ryšį | 65 | 36 | 27 | 0,215 | 0,092 | palaikyt, 14, užmegzti, 6, nutraukti, 5, telefono, 3, palaikė, 2 |
| **Cue** | **NR** | **NDR** | **IR** | **FA** | **SA** | **First 5** |
| 203 | ryškus | 187 | 89 | 58 | 0,091 | 0,064 | blankus, 17, dangus, 12, vaizdas, 9, mėnulis, 7, spalva, 7 |
| 204 | sąmonę | 60 | 35 | 28 | 0,267 | 0,083 | prarasti, 16, pasąmonę, 5, atgauti, 3, atgaivinti, 2, atgavo, 2 |
| 205 | santykius | 64 | 37 | 32 | 0,250 | 0,109 | puoselėti, 16, palaikyt, 7, kurti, 4, turėti, 3, nutraukti, 2 |
| 206 | saugumą | 60 | 25 | 15 | 0,250 | 0,183 | užtikrinti, 15, jausti, 11, garantuoti, 5, palaikyt, 2, policija, 2 |
| 207 | sėdėjo | 24 | 20 | 16 | 0,083 | 0,083 | gulėjo, 2, kėdė, 2, lauke, 2, vienas, 2, ant lovos, 1 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. Taikomoji kalbotyra, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

| 208 | sėdėti | 20 | 15 | 11 | 0,150 | 0,100 | stovėti, 3, kėdė, 2, ramiai, 2, šalia, 2, ant kėdės, 1 |
| 209 | sėdi | 19 | 15 | 12 | 0,158 | 0,105 | stovėti, 3, guli, 2, skauda, 2, ant, 1, kalėjimas, 1 |
| 210 | šeimą | 66 | 30 | 22 | 0,182 | 0,106 | mylėti, 12, kursti, 7, sukurti, 7, turėtį, 6, sukūrė, 5 |
| 211 | senas | 188 | 55 | 41 | 0,213 | 0,133 | jaunas, 40, namas, 25, žmogus, 22, naujas, 15, draugas, 8 |
| 212 | serga | 24 | 18 | 16 | 0,167 | 0,167 | gripu, 4, liga, 4, AIDS, 1, asmuo, 1, blogai, 1 |
| 213 | siekė | 19 | 13 | 9 | 0,158 | 0,158 | tikslas, 3, tikslas, 3, naudos, 2, tikslą, 2, aukštai, 1 |
| 214 | siekia | 21 | 11 | 7 | 0,238 | 0,190 | tikslą, 5, tikslas, 4, aukščio, 3, tikslas, 2, karjeros, 1 |
| 215 | siekti | 92 | 21 | 16 | 0,489 | 0,174 | tikslas, 45, tikslą, 16, tikslas, 8, aukščio, 4, pasiekė, 3 |
| 216 | sirgo | 21 | 15 | 12 | 0,190 | 0,143 | pasveikė, 4, gripu, 3, liga, 2, artimas žmogus, 1, depresija, 1 |
| 217 | sirgti | 19 | 16 | 14 | 0,158 | 0,105 | gripu, 3, liga, 2, gripas, 1, guli, 1, imunitetą, 1 |
| 218 | skaitytė | 66 | 16 | 10 | 0,470 | 0,136 | knygą, 31, knyga, 9, knygas, 5, laikraštį, 4, rašė, 4 |
| 219 | skirštis | 60 | 31 | 21 | 0,283 | 0,050 | laiko, 17, duoti, 3, lešų, 3, pinigų, 3, premiją, 3 |

| Cue | NR | NDR | IR | FA | SA | First 5 |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|--------|
| 220 | sprendimą | 65 | 24 | 19 | 0,462 | 0,123 | priimti, 30, rasti, 8, pateikti, 3, priėmė, 3, padaryti, 2 |
| 221 | statyti | 67 | 16 | 11 | 0,567 | 0,104 | namą, 38, namas, 7, namus, 7, griaudė, 2, pastatą, 2 |
| 222 | stiklą | 18 | 16 | 14 | 0,111 | 0,111 | permatomas, 2, sudaužę, 2, Skandinavija, 1, balta, 1, dailė, 1 |
| 223 | stiklas | 21 | 17 | 14 | 0,143 | 0,095 | dūžta, 3, langas, 2, plonas, 2, dužo, 1, ledas, 1 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. Taikomoji kalbotyra, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 224 | stiklo | 24 | 20 | 17 | 0,125 | 0,083 | šukės, 3, pluoštas, 2, šalis, 2, balerina, 1, dužo, 1 |
| 225 | sudaryti | 67 | 31 | 20 | 0,179 | 0,149 | sutartį, 12, sąrašą, 10, sąlygas, 5, tvarkaraščių, 4, planą, 3 |
| 226 | sukėlė | 67 | 45 | 35 | 0,090 | 0,075 | gaisrą, 6, sumaišytį, 5, sąmyšį, 4, nerimą, 3, pavojų, 3 |
| 227 | sukurti | 59 | 43 | 33 | 0,068 | 0,051 | kūrinį, 4, dainą, 3, eilėraščių, 3, istoriją, 3, šeimą, 3 |
| 228 | sulaukė | 21 | 16 | 12 | 0,143 | 0,095 | dėmesio, 3, atsako, 2, laikas, 2, svečių, 2, anūkų, 1 |
| 229 | sulaukia | 24 | 19 | 15 | 0,125 | 0,083 | svečių, 3, gryžtančio, 2, pagyrų, 2, vaiko, 2, atpildo, 1 |
| 230 | sulaukė | 19 | 16 | 14 | 0,158 | 0,105 | atsakymo, 3, vaiko, 2, atsakymas, 1, atsakymą, 1, autobuso, 1 |
| 231 | sumažinti | 66 | 36 | 24 | 0,106 | 0,091 | padidinti, 7, kainas, 6, mokesčius, 5, išlaidas, 4, kainą, 4 |
| 232 | susidaryti | 69 | 20 | 15 | 0,362 | 0,232 | įspūdį, 25, nuomonę, 16, planą, 5, nuomonė, 4, tvarkaraščių, 4 |
| 233 | susitarimą | 61 | 45 | 37 | 0,066 | 0,066 | sulaužyti, 4, tesėti, 4, vykydyti, 4, įvykydyti, 4, laikytis, 2 |
| 234 | sutarti | 66 | 18 | 12 | 0,545 | 0,091 | pasirašyti, 36, sudaryti, 6, pasirašė, 5, sudarė, 3, darbas, 2 |
| 235 | suteikia | 60 | 43 | 28 | 0,050 | 0,050 | duoda, 3, jėgų, 3, atima, 2, galimybes, 2, galimybę, 2 |
| 236 | suteikti | 67 | 35 | 22 | 0,179 | 0,090 | pagalbą, 12, galimybę, 6, laimės, 3, pagalba, 3, paramą, 3 |

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| **Cue** | **NR** | **NDR** | **IR** | **FA** | **SA** | **First 5** |
| 237 | suversti | 66 | 13 | 9 | 0,712 | 0,091 | kaltę, 47, kaltę, 6, kalnas, 2, krūva, 2, apkaltinti, 1 |
| 238 | šventė | 67 | 39 | 32 | 0,194 | 0,090 | kalėdos, 13, švesti, 6, gimtadienis, 4, Velykos, 3, gimtadienį, 3 |
| 239 | teikti | 67 | 26 | 14 | 0,224 | 0,119 | paslaugas, 15, pagalbą, 8, paraišką, 7, paslaugą, 5, paramą, 3 |
| 240 | teisę | 62 | 36 | 27 | 0,290 | 0,048 | turėti, 18, studijuoti, 3, duoti, 2, prarasti, 2, rinktis, 2 |
| 241 | teršia | 67 | 17 | 11 | 0,507 | 0,134 | aplinką, 34, gamtą, 9, aplinka, 5, orą, 4, gamta, 2 |
| 242 | tikslų | 66 | 19 | 16 | 0,500 | 0,227 | siekti, 33, siekimas, 15, keliais, 2, aplinkybės, 1, aspektas, 1 |
| 243 | turėjo | 19 | 16 | 13 | 0,105 | 0,105 | katiną, 2, pinigų, 2, šunį, 2, dovana, 1, draugą, 1 |
| 244 | turėti | 24 | 18 | 13 | 0,125 | 0,083 | prarasti, 3, daug, 2, pinigų, 2, tikslą, 2, vaiku, 2 |
| 245 | turi | 88 | 51 | 39 | 0,136 | 0,102 | pinigų, 12, neturi, 9, laiko, 5, draugą, 4, darbą, 3 |
| 246 | tylus | 188 | 63 | 42 | 0,160 | 0,160 | ramus, 30, žmogus, 30, garsus, 17, vakaras, 16, vaikas, 10 |
| 247 | tyrimą | 88 | 36 | 30 | 0,398 | 0,080 | atlikti, 35, daryti, 7, atliko, 6, vykdyti, 4, atlieka, 3 |
| 248 | tyrimas | 24 | 17 | 13 | 0,208 | 0,083 | atliktas, 5, parodė, 2, rezultatai, 2, sėkmingas, 2, apklausa, 1 |
| 249 | tyrimo | 19 | 13 | 8 | 0,158 | 0,105 | rezultatas, 3, duomenys, 2, eiga, 2, eksperimentas, 2, rezultatai, 2 |
| 250 | užduoti | 61 | 23 | 19 | 0,525 | 0,066 | klausimą, 32, klausimas, 4, namų darbus, 3, paklausti, 3, atsakyti, 1 |
| 251 | užkirsti | 68 | 10 | 7 | 0,765 | 0,103 | kelią, 52, kelias, 7, kelia, 2, atrakinti, 1, blogis, 1 |
| 252 | užleisti | 66 | 10 | 7 | 0,758 | 0,106 | vietą, 50, vieta, 7, užuolaidas, 2, daržą, 1, eilė, 1 |
| 253 | užtikrinti | 66 | 32 | 24 | 0,318 | 0,091 | saugumą, 21, saugumas, 6, tvarką, 4, laisvę, 3, ateitį, 2 |

| Cue | NR | NDR | IR | FA | SA | First 5 |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|---------|
| 254 | užduojautą | 66 | 32 | 25 | 0,258 | 0,136 | pareikšti, 17, reikšti, 9, išreikšti, 5, suteikti, 4, išreiškė, 2 |
| 255 | vairuoti | 61 | 18 | 13 | 0,311 | 0,311 | automobilį, 19, mašiną, 19, automobilis, 5, mašina, 3, važiuoti, 2 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

| 256 | valdyti | 67 | 38 | 29 | 0.149 | 0.104 | šalį, 10, įmonę, 7, karalius, 5, pasaulį, 3, pinigus, 3 |
| 257 | valstybę | 61 | 36 | 25 | 0.164 | 0.082 | ginti, 10, mylėti, 5, valdyti, 4, kurti, 3, Lietuva, 2 |
| 258 | vandenį | 24 | 18 | 16 | 0.250 | 0.083 | gerti, 6, ledą, 2, geria, 1, išgerti, 1, išgėrė, 1 |
| 259 | vandens | 21 | 19 | 18 | 0.143 | NA | parkas, 3, aparato, 1, bakelis, 1, difuzija, 1, fobija, 1 |
| 260 | vanduo | 19 | 12 | 8 | 0.263 | 0.105 | gyvybė, 5, skaidrus, 2, teka, 2, šaltas, 2, H₂O, 1 |
| 261 | variklį | 21 | 15 | 12 | 0.190 | 0.143 | užvesti, 4, autonominis, 3, užkurti, 2, akumuliatorių, 1, energiją, 1 |
| 262 | variklio | 18 | 14 | 11 | 0.167 | 0.111 | dangtis, 3, garsas, 2, gausmas, 2, autonominis, 1, aušinimas, 1 |
| 263 | variklis | 24 | 18 | 15 | 0.208 | 0.083 | mašina, 5, autonominis, 2, užgeso, 2, Periklis, 1, automobilio, 1 |
| 264 | važiavo | 19 | 12 | 8 | 0.211 | 0.158 | autonominis, 4, éjo, 3, mašina, 2, namo, 2, autobusu, 1 |
| 265 | važiuoją | 21 | 14 | 11 | 0.238 | 0.143 | mašina, 5, namo, 3, lėtai, 2, autonominis, 1, automobilio, 1 |
| 266 | važiuoti | 24 | 15 | 11 | 0.167 | 0.167 | mašina, 4, namo, 4, greitai, 3, eiti, 2, autonominis, 1 |
| 267 | veiksmų | 65 | 26 | 19 | 0.338 | 0.154 | imtis, 22, planas, 10, seka, 6, eiga, 2, galia, 2 |
| 268 | verslą | 60 | 29 | 18 | 0.167 | 0.100 | kurti, 10, pradėti, 6, sukurti, 5, pinigai, 4, kuria, 3 |
| 269 | vesti | 66 | 37 | 24 | 0.152 | 0.091 | moterį, 10, žmoną, 6, laiką, 4, nuotaka, 3, šunį, 3 |
| 270 | vietą | 61 | 43 | 31 | 0.082 | 0.066 | rasti, 5, užimti, 4, nurodyti, 3, keisti, 2, kėdė, 2 |

| Cue | NR | NDR | IR | FA | SA | First 5 |
|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|---------|
| 271 | vykdyti | 67 | 38 | 31 | 0.224 | 0.119 | užduoti, 15, užduotis, 8, nurodyti, 4, pareigas, 3, apklausą, 2 |
Vilkaitė-Lozdienė, L. 2019. First steps towards the Lithuanian word association database. *Taikomoji kalbotyra*, 12: 226–258, www.taikomojikalbotyra.lt.

|   | Term | NDR | NR | FA | SA | IR | First five most frequent associates with their frequencies |
|---|------|-----|----|----|----|----|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 272 | žmogaus | 21  | 20 | 19 | 0.095 | NA | gyvūno, 2, amžius, 1, anatomija, 1, asmens, 1, baimės, 1 |
| 273 | žmogų  | 24  | 20 | 17 | 0.125 | 0.083 | gyvūną, 3, mylėti, 2, pažinti, 2, aktorė, 1, daro, 1 |
| 274 | žmogus | 19  | 17 | 15 | 0.105 | 0.105 | geras, 2, gyvybė, 2, asmuo, 1, aš, 1, drugelis, 1 |
| 275 | žurnalą | 24  | 12 | 9  | 0.250 | 0.250 | skaito, 6, skaityi, 6, skaitau, 3, laikraštį, 1, mamai, 1 |
| 276 | žurnalas | 18  | 16 | 14 | 0.111 | 0.111 | laikraštis, 2, skaiti, 2, Panelė, 1, knyga, 1, lapas, 1 |
| 277 | žurnalo | 21  | 10 | 9  | 0.571 | NA | viršelis, 12, antraštė, 1, autorius, 1, knygos, 1, laikraščio, 1 |

**NR:** number of responses  
**NDR:** number of different responses  
**IR:** number of idiosyncratic responses  
**FA:** first association strength  
**SA:** second association strength  
**First 5:** first five most frequent associates with their frequencies