

PAWEŁ BINEK

Pragmatics of the utterance in the satires by Marian Hemar

The aim of the article is to present a circumstances of the creation and understanding of satires by Marian Hemar. In the first section of this paper the focus is laid on the formula for composing of satires by poet. The second section presents the pragmatics of the satire. The third section looks at literary and linguistic aspect of satires by Hemar.

MARZENA BŁASIAK-TYTUŁA

The Processes of Adaptation in the Language of Polish Migrants in Great Britain

The author writes about adaptation processes occurring in the language of Polish migrants who immigrated after 2004 to the UK. Feature of bilingual speech of Poles living and working in the British Isles are borrowings. Polish migrants absorbed the words willingly and spontaneously and adapt them to the dialect of the Polish community. This borrowings become lexemes of the Polish community abroad as a result of the adaptation process at different levels of structure of language. The author discusses the graphical and morphological (inflectional and word derivation) adaptation on the example of several dozen lexemes of the Polish community.

ALEKSANDRA CIEŚLIKOWA

What can be the greatest endangerment for the Polish language in the next generation of Poles? How to oppose depreciation of the Polish language?

In regard to the issues discussed in the debate on “The Polish Language of Four Generations” in the Presidential Residence on 21st February 2012. I have tried in this article to indicate the problems that the Commission for Names of Places and Physiographic Objects keeps facing in their works (proper names found also in the belles-lettres are prone to depreciation too). The main problems result from the willing to acquiesce traditional using with the rules of standard Polish. The lack of financial subsidy for the work of members of the Commission has negative effect on the preparation of the next issue of the “Official List of Place Names in Poland”.

KINGA DUSZYK

The motives of giving names to pets based on Autobiografia na czterech łapach... by Dorota Sumińska

Zoonymy is a relatively young branch of onomastics which deals with animal names. It is increasingly popular among scholars given the growing importance of pets in human life. No longer seen predominantly as sources of food, now more than ever animals are people’s best friends. This is reflected in the names which their owners give them which, in turn, are investigated by linguists.

The article presents tendencies in modern animal naming based on Autobiografia na czterech łapach by Dorota Sumińska.

RENATA DŹWIGOŁ

On eating and working – based on Polish proverbs

The selected proverbs point to the fact that eating is something obvious and natural, a repeated activity that aims to sate one's appetite. Eating as a sign of life in proverbs has been contrasted with death. Eating is also a reward, payment for one's work. Certain exceptions to this rule could be distinguished, however. These are the situations when: 1. one man works while another eats, i.e. 'consumes' the fruit of the work done by the previous; 2. one eats but does not work, i.e. is a lazy person; 3. one works but does not eat, i.e. does not receive payment for his or her work, or the payment is unsatisfactory. Among the elements building the linguistic picture of eating are the relations between eating and working: 1. work dominates eating, i.e. eating does not counterbalance the effort put in working, payment for work is insufficient (the point of view here is of a farmhand or a peasant); 2. eating dominates work, i.e. one eats more than one has worked for (one loses all the possessions, or falls into poverty); 3. balance is maintained between working and eating, i.e. one 'eats up' everything that he or she has worked for. The linguistic picture of eating and working has been formed not only on the basis of life experience of many generations that reflects social hierarchy: gentry, peasantry (many proverbs present the viewpoint of a villager, a folklore bearer), but also under the influence of the Bible. This is because work is identified with value, its task being life maintenance and development, while not working (laziness) is sin.

MARYNA FEDORIUK

Specification of the Functioning of the Forms of Address in Polish and Ukrainian: Preliminary Notes

The paper concerns the presentation of the main features of the Polish and Ukrainian traditions of using terms of addresses. The main cultural and language distinguishes are shown as determined by potential of Polish and Ukrainian address systems and pragmatic factors.

KRYSTYNA GAŚIOREK

From statistics to metonymy: Janusz Korczak's literary texts

The article deals with the literary texts written by Janusz Korczak. These texts are presented against the background of the writer's works in other genres, and compared with samples from the prose of Ignacy Dąbrowski, Korczak's contemporary. The analysis of the texts relies on statistical methods. The examined aspects include, among others: lexical richness indexing, vocabulary originality, stereotypicality, the role of the highest-frequency words in building the text, and the share of nouns and verbs in the lexicon and in the text.

The generalizations obtained by means of statistical methods serve as the basis in identifying the linguistic characteristics of Korczak's literary texts: the novel style is not far from the spoken language, creating a border-line "written-spoken" register. This feature is visible in the use of metonymies. Examples from the novel *Król Maciuś Pierwszy* (King Matt the First) are used to illustrate the meaning of metonymies and various methods of their creation. This serves as the evidence that in the novel Korczak used simple, colloquial language, and

frequently replaced sophisticated words with such synonyms that were in agreement with the imagination and expressiveness of a child.

AXEL HOLVOET

On the paradigm of the Polish imperative

The article deals with the status of Polish hortative forms with *niech* and their relationship to the imperative. Particular attention is paid to 1st person forms, which are 'interpretive' in the sense given to this term by Sperber & Wilson, viz. they echoically refer to directive speech acts issued by persons other than the speaker. The notion of interpretive hortative expressions provides an explanation for the position of 1st person forms in the imperative paradigm as well as for distinctions between exclusive and inclusive 1st person plural imperative forms.

EWA HORYŃ

The underground world of the salt included in the lexis of the legends of the miners from Wieliczka

The following article is regarding the lexis used by the determined – occupational group of the miners from Wieliczka.

The represented world in the legends of the miners includes two spheres: real and fantastic ones. To the real side describes the lexis consisting: the salt and its forms, the names of the mines and their elements; the names of places; the names of tools; the names of the persons associated with the salt mining, the name of the craftsmen and the workers employed in the mine; other names connected with the salt mine. The fantastic sphere includes the heroes of the legends of the miners from Wieliczka.

The majority of the described names are diversified formally: in the analysed texts there are synthetic heroes and analytical forms which constitute the terminological concentrations such as: *górnik solny*, *górnik biały*.

RYSZARD JEDLIŃSKI

Lexeme mercy as a Biblical Key Word of the Old Testament

The article discusses different meanings of the word mercy, considering it a key word for the understanding of God's revelation in the Old Testament. The complex interpretation of this word, especially in the personal, emotional, and operational aspects, is used to describe the relation between God and Israelites as well as the history of the chosen people.

God's mercy, expressed in words and actions, bolstered the morale of Israelites in the time of subsequent slaveries, giving them hope that God will never leave them, will forgive them their wrongdoings and will lead them to the Promised Land.

Mercy is a fundamental moral value that stems from God's love and is closely connected with numerous moral, social and vital values.

JÓZEFA KOBYLIŃSKA

The Names of Punishments in Księgi gromadzkie of Kasina Wielka

The author discusses a few interesting names of punishments, such as plagi (plagues), chłosta (whipping), miotłki (whisks), praszczęta (running the gauntlet), postronek (cord), kłoda (log), kuna (marten), gąsior (pillory), biskup (the bishop), łańcuch (chain), kajdany (shackles), okowy (fettters), więzienie (prison), turma (dungeon), sadzek, excerpted from *Księgi gromadzkie* [Community Books] of Kasina Wielka. For each name, the author provides the context of its usage and specifies the meaning. She supports her deliberations on the data taken from historical dictionaries of the Polish language.

KATARZYNA KONCZEWSKA

Lida in the History and Literary Output of Aleksander Jurewicz

The article is based on novels by Aleksander Jurewicz that are a source of information about old times and the everyday life of the Poles living in Lida as well as their culture and language. With regard to the peculiarities of the Polish language used by the inhabitants of Lida, the author presents her remarks on the phonetics, inflection, syntax, and vocabulary.

ELŻBIETA KONIUSZ

The place name Skalbmierz in the novella and Szkalmierz in the handwritten dictionary of dialects by Adolf Dygasiński in the light of the origin and source documentation of the toponym

The author discusses the nineteenth century variants of the toponym Skalbmierz/Szkalmierz, as occurring in the works by Adolf Dygasiński: 1. a novella which action happens in Skalbmierz, and 2. the title of the manuscript of "Słowniczek gwarowy od Szkalmierza" given to Jan Karłowicz. The place name of the town Skalbmierz (currently in the Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship) was well known to the writer since his childhood and youth. The author tries to determinate why Dygasiński used both variants of the toponym. The article presents the origins, phonetic development and source documentation of the toponym, as well as explaining which of the variants is historically justified.

KRYSTYNA KOWALIK

Proper Names and Their Derivatives in the Polish Culinary Terminology

The article pertains to the culinary terminology that is contemporarily used in the Polish language. The main aim of the article is to define the scope and way of using proper names and their derivatives in the creation of culinary terminology, i.e. subcategories of proper names that appear in that terminology, their grammatical categories, their function and position in the complex structure of a culinary name.

MAŁGORZATA KOWALSKA

Surnames of Women in the Nineteenth-Century Birth Certificate Registries from Piszczowa (Limanowa District)

The aim of the author is to show the methods of deriving feminine surnames from their masculine equivalents. The analysis is based on the names excerpted from the birth certificate registries from the nineteenth-century Piszczak village. The article takes into consideration the morphological properties of the discussed surnames as well as their spelling and variety.

STANISŁAW KOZIARA

The origin and history of the Polish phraseology mieć miedziane, wytarte czoło in the context of related structures in Polish

The aim of the article is a linguistic description of the phraseological unit mieć miedziane, wytarte czoło. The author points to its peculiar etymology and to its formal and semantic status in older and contemporary phraseographic works as well as in the Polish language corpora. The analysis of the history of this expression has been carried out in the context of related Polish phraseological units. The article presents essential facts concerning the mechanisms of the functioning of selected language forms. These facts may come useful in the process of the compilation of new lexicographic works.

MARIA TERESA LIZISOWA

Objectivisation and subjectivisation of the language of journalistic narrative

The present article presents an analysis of a text selected from Rzeczpospolita daily, conducted from the standpoint of the theory of language. The author formulated a thesis that the theoretical assumptions of linguistics within the scope of communicology can be employed to assess the accuracy of information as well as journalistic writing. She carried out a linguistic interpretation of the semantic and the subjective function of language in the text. Quoting the selected excerpts, she reinterpreted the journalistic statement in direct speech acts and also gave some examples of decoding indirect speech acts, according to the theory of conversational implicatures. The author recapitulated that the way of using language as a tool to communicate the social facts to the readers of the press, typical for an idiolect of a journalist as well as for the principals of the technique of a given journalistic genre, and so broadly presented in the works of both media specialists and theoreticians of communication, has its origin in a subtle semantic analysis of true and false proposed by John Langshaw Austin as well as in the cooperative principles for conversation participants, proposed by Herbert Paul Grice.

MACIEJ MALINOWSKI

About Misinterpreting and Misunderstanding Some Set Phrases

The phraseology is a part collocations of Polish linguistics (from lexicology), is dealing with analysis and the description of permanent connecting words. In permanent connecting words (in phraseological units) elements cannot be to a change or an exchange. There are many examples of incorrect using phraseological units and idioms in our times. In the article I analyse the entire problem and I demonstrate reasons of such a situation. I refer to the etymology of linguistic expressions and returns, beginnings of their participation in the writing of lasting by centuries in the grafical form and orthography.

MACIEJ MĄCZYŃSKI

About dziwostworne Heads in the Works of Pawlikowscy from Koziniec

The article presents the linguistic concretisation of the motif of extraordinary heads (dialect: dziwostworne) that was conducted in the works of authors associated with Podhale and the Tatra Mountains. The starting point for the deliberations is placing the motif in the nineteenth-century literature of the Tatra Mountains (authors such as Tetmajer, Witkiewicz, Stopka, Matlakowski) and the reconstruction of the motif's further fate in the works by Pawlikowscy. A common element in the works of the discussed authors is location of the events against the background of the nature of the Tatra Mountains, intermingling of the real

EWA MŁYNARCZYK

Linguistic Image of Handicraft as a Trade and a Source of Income (in the Light of Polish Proverbs and Set Phrases)

The author of the article analyses set phrases that are motivated by the reality of the handicraft work. The analysis proves that Polish proverbs and set phrases depict work as an activity that is a sufficient and dependable source of income, evaluated on the basis of its effects. They also negatively depict people who perform their duties in a sloppy manner.

MARCELI OLMA

Epistolary Self-Portrait of a Husband and a Father in the Family Letters of Adolf Dygasiński

The aim of analysis is the reconstruction of the linguistic image of the husband and the father commemorated in the published family correspondence from the end of the 19th century. It is based on 277 letters sent by the writer acting as the tutor at Adolf Dygasiński's estates to Natalia's wife and Zofia's daughter who are settled in Warsaw.

The piece corresponds to H. Markiewicz's article devoted to the methods of creating the sketch figures in literary texts, however it mainly emerges from the mainstream of the research on the linguistic image of the world. It focuses on the lexical and phraseological layer of the studied texts, taking into account also a pragmatic aspect of the statement, but especially the shape which is typical for the genre structure of the terminal formats of the beginning and the end.

The juxtaposition demonstrates the writer's fundamental character traits in accordance with the stereotype of the husband strengthened in Polish (especially a responsibility, care, uncompromising nature) and qualities of the personality assigned according to the habitual social role of the father (the role of the practical guide, advisers and defenders). The features which a little bit go beyond the linguistic-cultural model of the father (understanding, mildness, protectiveness, parental warmth) should be linked to Dygasiński's family circumstances who, after his wife's death, surrounded his growing up daughter with special care, repeatedly declaring his total devotion and the sacrifice towards her.

GRZEGORZ OŹDŻYŃSKI

The Mental Verb I (don't) understand in the Radio Audition Dzieci wiedzą lepiej [Children Know Better] The Mental Verb I (don't) understand in the Radio Audition Dzieci wiedzą lepiej [Children Know Better]

The author analyses utterances of pre-school children focusing on metalinguistic sentences, i.e. sentences that contain the negative predicate to not understand. His observations confirm the thesis put forward by other scholars that children at this level of development can understand and produce acceptable utterances, i.e. utterances that fit the context. In other words, the ability of pre-school children to understand is better developed than their ability to express themselves.

TEODOZJA RITTEL

Speech Genres and Text Genres from the Middle of the Eighteenth Century in the Texts of Elżbieta Drużbacka: A Methodological Proposition

The author of the article aims to discuss linguistic and genre features that distinguish literary texts of the prominent poet of the King Augustus III times - Elżbieta Drużbacka. The linguistic analysis of fairy-tales, fables, epigrams, and laments is carried out on the basis of lexicons of the Polish language.

MARIA ROSZAK

The thickness and thinness in the Polish language

The subject of this article refers to the today's popular problem of 'anti-pounds'. The paper presents various stylistic ways of verbal naming thick and thin people used in today's Polish language, especially in its colloquial (informal) form. The description of that issue consists of a collection of about 440 different types of terms thick and thin and common words and combinations forming the field of expression thickness and thinness.

In addition to basic synonyms and idioms, calling these deficiencies in the physical appearance the article shows, among others, names connoting the level of massiveness of the human body, verbs expressing gain and lose weight, words describing characteristic, visible features associated with obesity or leanness. Also four groups of metaphorical expressions of corpulent and slim men were distinguished, motivated by a variety of names designating respectively round or thin and narrow shape or appearance. The author also notes the significant lexical-quantitative disproportion of vocabulary relating to the thickness in relation to the vocabulary of the field of verbal thinness, suggesting that there was an asymmetry that could be the verbal evidence of 'the fight against obesity'.

ELŻBIETA RUDNICKA-FIRA

Around the Name and Surname of the Jubilee: Proper Names from the Perspective of Cultural Linguistics

The author of the texts undertakes an onomastic analysis of the name Edward and the surname Stachurski. She enriches her deliberations with statistic data and remarks on the historic determinants of forming the proper names in Poland.

ELŻBIETA SZTANKÓNÉ-STRYJNIAK

The Wawel Speech: Józef Piłsudski on Tradition and the Heritage of the Romantic Poetry

In this article, by means of rhetoric investigative apparatus, an analysis has been made of Józef Piłsudski's funeral oration delivered by him on June 28 1927 on the occasion of Juliusz Słowacki's mortal remains being committed to the Royal Tombs at Wawel.

This analysis has enabled us to single out the most important ideas communicated in the speech, which are as follows:

- liberty as the greatest value in the life of both the individual and the whole nation;
- man as the subject of history;
- the utmost importance of the romantic tradition in the history of Poland.

Furthermore, the analysis has revealed distinctive features of occasional speech typical of spectacular oratory (genus demonstrativum).

WŁADYSŁAW ŚLIWIŃSKI

On Certain Stylistic Characteristics in the Poetry of the Great Polish Romantics

The article analyses syntactic productivity of lexemes in nominal poetic constructions, i.e. in adjective-nominal constructions selected according to criteria of semantics, syntax, and usage. The corpus of texts from which these structures were excerpted consists of poetic texts by Adam Mickiewicz, Juliusz Słowacki, Zygmunt Krasiński and Cyprian Kamil Norwid. Adjectival and nominal lexemes were divided into monoproduktive and polyproduktive groups and four syntactically variant types were discovered as the result of their combination. A quantitative approach to these syntactic patterns brings to light stylistic differences and similarities appearing in the idiolects of the writers. Similar characteristics that differentiate or indicate likeness among the styles of the four analysed poets can be observed when analysing adjectives and nouns - the components of nominal poetic constructions which are subject to differential distribution (polydistributive and monodistributive) on the one hand and to genetic divergence based on poetic links existing before Romanticism or first introduced into poetry by the Romantics on the other.

EWA TEODOROWICZ-HELLMAN

Swedish influences in the Polish language. A linguistic and cultural perspective

The author of the paper analyses traces of Swedish in the Polish language, taking into account lexical borrowings, proverbs and also phrases and collocations that contain the component *szwedzki/-a/-ie* (Swedish). The conducted analysis shows how the image of Sweden and Swedes shifts from a negative (seventeenth century) to a positive one in the Polish language. By means of examples of collocations and phrases found in dictionaries and on the Internet, the author shows that Swedish culture has a high value in the contemporary Polish language. This pertains to the country's style of life, products, cooking and even social phenomena originating from Sweden or regarded by Poles as Swedish in origin. The author arrives at the conclusion that this is not only the result of extensive cultural contacts between Sweden and Poland but also due to the intensive promotion of Swedish culture by Swedish institutions and companies operating in Poland such as the Embassy of Sweden and Ikea.

BOGDAN WALCZAK

Belles-Letters as a Source for Research in the Field of Historical Sociolinguistics

The author, referring to his earlier works and opinions of other scholars (particularly Elżbieta Umińska-Tytoń), justifies the value and usefulness of literary (artistic) texts as a source of information for historical sociolinguistics. The material is based on the novel by Eliza Orzeszkowa *Nad Niemnem* [On the Neman River], and the main point of the justification is the language used in Bohatyrowicze village as the picture of the sociolect of the neighbourhood nobility.

KATARZYNA WĘGOROWSKA

Nostalgic linguistic image of the interwar manor house In Czombrów preserved in retrospective impression of Zofia Brzozowska

The draft is a linguistic-interdisciplinary reflection on one the Polish Northeastern Borderlands manor houses “saved from falling into oblivion” by verbalisation of: a) its architectonic elements: kolumnowy ganek ‘portico’, podwójne drzwi ‘double door’, gzyms kominka ‘fireplace mantel’, kominek ‘fireplace’; b) rooms: biblioteka ‘library’, jadalnia ‘dining-room’, kącik prasowy ‘perss reading corner’, pokoje ‘rooms’, gabinet entomologiczny ‘entomological study’, spiżarnia ‘larder’...; c) furniture: fotele ‘armchairs’, kanapa ‘sofa’, sekretarzyk ‘escritoire’, rozkładany stół ‘gate-leg table / unfolded table’... as well as family-patriotic atmosphere of the place, celebrated holidays and festivities. Verbal nostalgic-retrospective impressions of Zofia Brzozowska preserved in *Impresje czombrowskie* make it possible to recreate a unique aura of the house of the Karpowicz. The house was probably a literary-cultural prototype of Soplicowo from *Pan Tadeusz* as in the past house had been an estate of the family of Adam Mickiewicz’s godmother – Aniela Uzłowska.

MARIA ZARĘBINA

Selected Elements of the Epistolary Structure on the Basis of Correspondence between Czesław Miłosz and Jarosław Iwaszkiewicz

The article is devoted to the private correspondence of Cz. Miłosz and J. Iwaszkiewicz from 1930-1980 years, altogether 86 letters were provided with analysis. The author concentrated on chosen elements of the species structure of letters, discussing the structure and the stylistic value of initial and final formulae, i.e. dates, location, adresative forms and submissions and signatures in the next letters.