Przedmiotem artykułu są wybrane elementy etykiety językowej, ścisłej zwroty
grzecznościowe używane w dawnej rosyjskiej armii. Materiału językowego
dostarczają Autorce teksty literackie wybranych pisarzy rosyjskich dziewiętnastego
wieku (Tołstoj, Staniukowicz, Leskow).

Specyficzne stosunki panujące w wojsku (silne zhierarchizowanie, dyscyplina)
pozwalają ukazać konwencjonalność i użyteczność etykiety językowej. Jest tu ona
wykorzystywana jako narzędzie służące do wymuszania dyscypliny, wyrażania
szacunku czy lekceważenia, unikania lub rozwiązywania konfliktów.

W artykule zwrócono uwagę na formy etykiety językowej w najbardziej
typowych sytuacjach: wyższy rangą zwracający się do niższego stopniem lub
odwrotnie, zwracają się do siebie równi rangą, zwracają się do siebie wojskowi i
cywile.

Z analizy etykiety językowej przedstawionej w utworach literackich wynika, że
pisarze postrzegali strukturę armii i marynarki jako bardzo zhierarchizowaną. O
wartości człowieka w wojsku decydowało pochodzenie społeczne, co znalazło
odzwierciedlenie w konwencjach etykiety językowej.

Małgorzata KARWATOWSKA

IS ANARCHY FREEDOM AS WELL? (ON THE BASIS OF STATEMENTS MADE
BY SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS)

The author of this sketch attempts to reach the understanding and
verbalization of a notion belonging to the sphere of political life, which is apparently
important for secondary schools students, namely anarchy. The answer to the
question: “How does a school a young man attends affects understanding of the
meaning of this word?”, has also become crucial.

The research embraced one hundred students altogether from two types of
schools: secondary school of general education and secondary technical school. It
appeared that the youth from both groups hold reluctant attitude towards the word-notion anarchy. Evaluating this phenomenon negatively, young people do it in the following way: they verbalize it directly; they recall featured synonyms of this notion characterizing it in a clear-cut way; they create collocations of the noun freedom with negative evaluation epithets which are supposed to be the answer to the question what anarchy is; they use common quotations, proverbs and sayings; or they use laconic statements that are clearly expressing disapproval of this state.

The most noticeable differences between the respondents are mainly of formal character. Explaining the meaning of the analyzed category, the youth of secondary technical school show significantly worse skills as compared to their peers from secondary school of general education, who create less successful verbalizations.

Joanna KUC

ABBREVIATIONS AS EUPEMISMS

The article analyzes abbreviations as euphemisms in Polish language. The material comes mainly from the youth’s slang. There are three most important phenomena in contemporary abbreviations. First – new, unknown ones in Polish language like: KTM, SWP, PDD and others which weren’t noticed in dictionaries, second – known ones which are realized differently than previous, e.g.: PCK, DVD, SLD and third – words that are now abbreviations, but young people translate them different, e.g.: NOC – Nowo Odkryta Cecha, OPIS – Ostre Picie I Seks. As abbreviations these upper words are softening elements. Everybody hardly ever uses them in full expressions. It depends on some pragmatic circumstances, of course. The abbreviations are shown as euphemisms in contemporary Polish, because they replace vulgarisms and can function as softening elements.

Beata KURYŁOWICZ

PHONETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NINETEENTH CENTURY TYKOCIN DIALECT

In this article the author presents characteristic features of nineteenth century Tykocin dialect reconstructed on the basis of Dictionary of folk dialects of Tykocin area by Zygmunt Gloger. It results from the analysis of the material that the subject dialect is dominated by features characteristic of Mazovia dialect, e.g. mixing I, y; alternation ke, ge || kie, gie, mazuria “speaking”. Other phenomena, of wider north Polish range occur as well, e.g. shifting of vocal ja- into je-, ra- into re-; e shifting into o when it is a part of the el group continuing original soft sonant l, -ar- deriving from dispalatized soft sonant r shifting into -er-. Features characteristic of Polish Belarus Borderland dialect, e.g. lack of difference between light a and sloping a, appearance of r instead of rz, substituting ņ with n, occur in the Tykocin dialect as well.

Bogusław NOWOWIEJSKI

EXOTIZATION OF POLISH PROPER NOUNS AS REFLECTION OF SOCIAL CHANGES AND NEEDS

The author distinguishes two types of exotization: 1/ a phenomenon where Polish proper nouns are given original character, a/ mostly an extraordinary form, usually occidental sound/reading, rarely untypical word formation structure or b/
original content, that is situating proper nouns in untypical contexts, 2/ proper exotization where proper nouns are equipped with attributes of exotic marvel. Analyzing contemporary Polish propria, mainly antroponims (names, surnames, nicknames, tags) as well as zoonims and city/urban naming, the author predicts that due to still growing globalization tendencies, people’s migration, national languages internationalization, language mediatization and also traditional snobbism and linguistic fashion, a number of exotic names in Polish naming repertoire will significantly increase.

Bogusław NOWOWIEJSKI, Jolanta WOJCZULIS

LEXICAL POLONISMS IN THE LANGUAGE OF LITHUANIAN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PRESS OF THE END OF XIX CENTURY

On the basis of nearly 300 polonisms excerpted from the first annual of the literary political scientific monthly Varpas, meaning Bell, published in Lithuania in 1889-1906, the author reaches the conclusion that despite richness and variety, its lexis is stylistically and thematically uniform. It represents official style where formal terms from various fields - church, army and administration, prevail. In the traditional dominance of concrete vocabulary amongst dictionary borrowings, mainly referring to living conditions, the appearance of a large group of abstract notions attracts attention.

A considerable participation of borrowings from other languages in the examined lexis makes us treat Polish language as an important medium, through which western culture expanded into Lithuanian land. Lack of dialectisms among the researched lexis proves its over-regional character. It is accompanied by formality, generality, abstractness, lack of emotionally featured polonisms. Such features prove that they belong to written style/register and the sphere of educated people’s language. Unsteadiness of Polish vocabulary, mostly adopted in past centuries, makes us believe that despite extensive influence of Polish language on Lithuanian language, this impact was superficial. It is possible, however, that the purist attitude of enlightened users of Lithuanian language who, in spite of a long passage of time, succeeded in their efforts to remove most polonisms from at least official variety of Lithuanian language, may have played some role in it as well.

Ewa SŁAWKOWA

DISCOURSIVELY UPON THE DISCOURSE

The article presents a lexical and semantic study of the discourse, one of the most widespread terms of modern human sciences. We begin with etymology, and then demonstrate various stages of the development of the meaning of the term in the history of Polish. The lexem “discourse”, well established in the linguistic tradition of Polish, has undergone a characteristic evolution: first, a borrowing from Latin (discutere – “go in diverse directions”), it then became popular in the 16th through 18th centuries as a rhetorically marked Polish (particularly with the view of political speeches and sermons) to signal a kind of discussion and logical exposition of argumentation. Recent contemporary Polish gives this term a slightly archaic and bookish sense.
At the same time, however, “discourse” has become a strictly scientific, scholarly term which carved for itself a special discipline of research (discourse studies). In the 1960s and 1970s the work of such linguists as Emile Benveniste or Roman Jakobsen helped to shape the meaning of discourse as a process of speaking, an interactive and dialogic communicative behaviour which sees language as conditioned by diverse social practices and/or ideologies (e.g. historical, scholarly, or feminist discourse).

Magdalena SMOLEŃ-WAWRZUSISZYN

CITATIONS IN POLEMICALS TEXTS BY JAN SNIADECKI

Citation is a category whose linguistic status is ambiguous. This is why a research report on this issue needs to start with the author’s effort to define terminology, in order to avoid potential misinterpretation. In this paper, citation is defined as a textual category, and used in its broad meaning: the notion covers both direct and indirect speech constructions, since the syntactic discrepancy between the two types of structure does not affect the role these constructions play in the analysed texts. These texts are polemicals by Jan Śniadecki, a leading Polish thinker of the Enlightenment.

The paper discusses the functions that citations realize (supporting persuasive argumentation, constructing polemical parts of the text), as well as the issue of irregularities in graphic marking and punctuation of citations. The main conclusions are as follows: citation and autocitation of judgements and opinions is a crucial method of organizing discourse in Śniadecki’s writings. The way he reproduces others’ statements influences directly the stylistic and the functional character of citations. Śniadecki uses citations to refer the reader to numerous authors and thinkers, which testifies to his great erudition. He quotes from culturally fundamental texts (the Bible, Cicero, St. Augustine), classics of Polish and world literature (Horace or Krasicki), as well as from scientific works of his contemporaries (Johnson, Voltaire, d’Alambert, Rousseau). These citations depict a panorama of the Enlightenment thought, expressed by the most famous figures of culture and science of that time. The citations also make it clear to us what areas of cultural tradition were appreciated the most by the classics of the Enlightenment.

Urszula SOKÓLSKA

THE LANGUAGE OF NATURE DESCRIPTIONS IN „BALLADS AND ROMANCES” BY ADAM MICKIEWICZ (IMAGES OF WATER, SKY, THE MOON, NIGHT AND DAY)

The article is devoted to methods of constructing images of water, the sky, the moon, night and day in a poetical cycle which is now counted as the beginning of Polish Romanticism.

It should be noticed that Mickiewicz’s descriptions of nature refer to common knowledge of the world, triggering specific archetypes and sets of imaginings in reader’s consciousness. I mean here associating water with transparent sparkling/glossy objects or skilful reconstruction of emotions accompanying the observation of the night sky, which in consequence gives, for instance, artistic description of illusionary blending of the sky and water.
Mickiewicz introduces neutral lexical elements corresponding to specific designates, elements of nature, e.g. forests, flowers, water, swamps, backwoods, the moon, stars etc., in a thoughtful and orderly way. In accordance with the Romantic convention words that are opposite to the set of neutral words typical of other epochs, the ones which are emotionally or stylistically featured e.g. diminutives, which are one of the ways of folk stylistics (cloudlet, rivulet, pebbles, brook), regionalisms, which are also characteristic of colloquial language (month for “the moon”, depth, bluish/livid, brook), are introduced as well. However, the lack of complex stylistic structures is surprising indeed. Romantic ballad-like convention as well as folk tradition make extended metaphors be scarce, e.g. personifications and animizations referring to literary tradition (water’s face, river’s arms, Świteż’s womb/lap, midnight will pull the curtains through), periphrases (the chasm/depths of sky-blue, water deep gulf, glassy plain), or comparisons (as smooth as ice pane).

Among natural phenomena discussed above Mickiewicz describes water in the most beautiful pictorial/artistic way. Using an extensive semantic field of water, he shapes and organizes a poetic text where the power of water as nature element is omnipresent in an extraordinary way. Lexis referring to the semantic field of the night, moon and stars, and most of all – day, is represented much more humbly.

Urszula SOKÓLSKA

VOCABULARY REFERRING TO THE WATER ELEMENT IN THE COLLECTION OF POEMS "POCAŁUNKI" /"KISSES"/ BY MARIA PAWLIKOWSKA-JASNORZEWSKA

The article attempted to analyze vocabulary connected with a semantic circle of water in the collection of poems “Pocałunki” /“Kisses”/ by Maria Pawlikowska-Jasnorzewska. The author paid attention to specific connections between individual words and revealed not only innovative but also conventionalized elements of the artistic text. Besides, lexical elements that indicate values and connote specific emotions and imaginations which by referring to both popular knowledge of the world and certain symbols and cultural experience create peculiar aura in the text and influence the reader to the greatest extent were analyzed. Particular attention was paid to vocabulary realistically connected with the water semantic field, applied by the poet to name aquatic designates; non-conventionalized extended metaphors of periphrases nature; vocabulary realistically referring to the element of water applied by the poet to describe other phenomena.

Anetta B. STRAWINSKA

NINETEENTH CENTURY SPELLING DECISIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE HANDBOOK FOR PRINTERS BY ALEXANDER WALICKI

The subject of the analysis in the article are selected spelling principles presented by Alexander Walicki in the work of a corrective character entitled Upominek zecerom od korektora (A Gift from a Proofreader to Typesetters). The author intended his work to fulfill a function of a model of correct spelling one should refer to in the following spelling issues: spelling of sloping vowels o and e, graphic representation of nasal sounds, graphic realizations of consonants (among other things: doubled consonants, assimilation of doubled consonants, secondary
palatization), spelling words separately and together, hyphenating words and use of capital or small letters. Walicki’s decisions about orthography were illustrated by numerous examples excerpted from the analyzed dictionary and the author’s evaluating comments/remarks. The author of this article presents spelling principles discussed by Walicki in a broader context, i.e. considering them in the background of general Polish spelling standards of the second half of the XIX century.

Joanna Szerszunowicz

SUBSTITUTIONS AND REDUCTIONS OF TOPONYMIC COMPONENTS IN TRANSLATION OF IDIOM(ON TRANSLATION OF ITALIAN IDIOMS INTO THE POLISH LANGUAGE)

The focal issue of the paper is the translation of idioms containing toponyms, which is presented by analyzing how Italian fixed phraseological units can be translated into Polish. The emphasis is placed on the variety of relations between the toponymic component in the original unit and its equivalent in the translation. Apart from the international idioms, in the vast majority of cases the toponyms are either substituted or reduced, which results mostly from their cultural character. In the case of reductions the translation of an idiom may be non-phraseological or phraseological. Some of the reductions observed in the material analyzed also result from the presence of certain phraseological models requiring the toponymic component in Italian and their lack in the Polish language. As to the substitutions the components tend to be replaced with the parallel component of the target culture. It should be stressed that both substitutions and reductions vary, since it is possible to distinguish such varieties as real, partial and apparent substitutions and reductions of toponyms in translation of idioms discussed. The phenomena of substituting and reducing the onymic components is of great importance for the analysis of the idiom equivalence, since it renders it possible to evaluate the translability of a given idiom.

Małgorzata WITASZEK-SAMBORSKA

EPONYMS AMONG NEOLOGISMS OF CONTEMPORARY POLISH LANGUAGE

The article presents eponyms, that is words created from proper nouns, within neologisms that occur in contemporary Polish language. Over 420 eponyms excerpted from the lexicon New Polish Vocabulary. Materials from the Press of 1993 – 2000 edited by Teresa Smolkowa (Krakow 2004-2006) provide material basis of the article. Its author shows eponyms present in all types of neologisms – amongst word forming constructions, borrowings, neo-semanticisms and neo-phraseologisms. Moreover, she analyzes participation of individual onims (antroponims, geonims, ideonims etc.) as basis of apellativization procedures.